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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1884-85.

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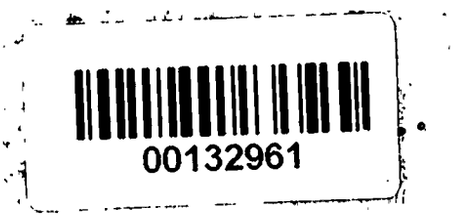
PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1884-85.

SUMMARY.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOURS IN 1884-85.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON returned from Darjeeling to Calcutta on 2nd July, and was detained there by public matters requiring his attention until 4th August. He then proceeded on a short tour of inspection to Jessore, Khulna, and Ranaghat, travelling by the newly-opened branch of the Central Bengal Railway. Returning to Calcutta on 7th August, the Lieutenant-Governor remained at the Presidency until the 15th idem, and then proceeded to Darjeeling. He again returned to Calcutta on 29th October. Leaving Calcutta on 31st October, His Honor visited Sainthia, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Seetarampore to arrange measures in those districts for affording effective relief to the people suffering from scarcity. The Lieutenant-Governor also visited Burrakar, where he inspected the Bengal Iron Works, and Ranigunge, where he went over the works of the Indian Portland Cement Company and Messrs. Burn and Company's Pottery Works. His Honor reached Calcutta on 6th November, and on 17th November left for Bettiah for the purpose of presenting to the new Maharajah the sunnud conferring upon him the title and dignities enjoyed by his ancestors. On the 22nd November the Lieutenant-Governor returned to Calcutta. He again left the Presidency town on the 11th January, and proceeded to Behar, where he was joined by Sir Alfred Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. During this tour the first stone of the bridge over the Gunduck was laid by Sir Rivers Thompson, and the completion of the Bengal Central Railway, which connects Behar with the North-Western Provinces, was formally proclaimed in the presence of the two Lieutenant-Governors, the ceremony consisting of fixing a silver spike to mark the boundary line between the two provinces. At Mozufferpore Sir Rivers Thompson, as Colonel of the Behar Light Horse, was present at a review of the regiment by Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Sanction having been obtained to the appointment as an experimental measure for two years of a special officer to advise the Local Government on matters relating to agriculture and statistics, to undertake preliminary inquiries in connection with the experimental cadastral survey in the Patna Division, and to assist in giving detailed information in regard to the creation of a local agency of record of rights in wards' and Government estates, the Special Officer was appointed in December 1884, with the title of Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal.

For the selection of candidates for the Statutory Civil Service a test of limited competition was instituted amongst approved candidates. Two gentlemen out of eighteen who competed received appointments.

A similar system was adopted for the selection of candidates for three out of four existing vacancies in the Opium Department. To the fourth vacancy, however, a native gentleman was appointed. Rules for the admission by selection of natives to the higher grades of this service were under consideration at the close of the year.

The system of competitive examination for appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service was retained. Twelve appointments were offered for competition, and sixty-two candidates appeared at the examinations.

Changes of administration involving legislation will be described under the head of Legislation.

POLITICAL.

In Hill Tipperah, although the rainfall was less than usual, crops were plentiful and prices high. The trade of the country, depressed by vexatious imposts, is only gradually developing. The general health was fairly good. The caste claims of the Maharajah, though not renounced, were pressed with less vigour than formerly. The revenue administration of the State continued in its former unsatisfactory condition. The expenses are said to exceed the receipts by more than a lakh of rupees, and the debts of the State are now, it is believed, more than 11 lakhs of rupees. No accounts of expenditure are given. Nothing was done to improve the communications of the State. The only post-office was that attached to the Agency. The large estates of the Maharajah in British territory had for some time been much mismanaged. Some of his creditors hold farms in them, the annual value of which more than covers the interest due. Rents were badly collected; there was no proper settlement with the ryots, and the Maharajah commenced giving putnis though there was no chance of fair prices being obtained. It requires a determined effort of will on the part of the Maharajah, whose character is amiable, to establish order and efficient administration in his State.

Thirteen of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals were managed by their own chiefs; four were under direct management for minor chiefs, and two were managed as Government estates. The State of Nursingpore came under the management of Government during the year, its Rajah having died leaving a minor son and heir. In spite of the prevalence in some places of cholera, the health of the people was fairly good. Some damage was caused to crops by floods or late rains. No event of particular interest occurred in the mehals during the year.

In the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals the harvest and the health of the people were generally good; but the harvest partly failed in Korea. No advance was made in opening out communications, which, however, are urgently needed to develop these little States. There was no disturbance in any State. The Korwas, whose outrages were noticed in the Administration Report for 1883-84, appear to have been completely subdued, and are now peaceable.

Nothing occurred worthy of note in connection with the State of Cooch Behar. The administration of the State and its relations with this Government were satisfactory.

There were disturbances both within and beyond our frontier line in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. In November 1884 a party of Howlongs crossed the frontier and carried off a Thanglowa Chief named Roisinga, with property to the value of Rs. 1,000 and three muskets. They subsequently, however, released Roisinga and gave up the muskets. In March 1885 parties of Howlongs raided on two chiefs friendly to us beyond our border. Another raid was committed in the Rainkheong, and the marauders were not traced. In consequence our bazars were closed against all Howlong chiefs except two. The annual durbar and *mela* at Rungamattee were successful.

The boundary between Bhootan and Julpigoree was revised, and, as an act of grace, a tract of hill country near Buxa, the area of which was about 11 square miles, containing a *deostan* or shrine, was made over to the Deb Rajah.

In Sikkim Khangsara Dewan acted as representative of the Rajah during his absence from his capital.

SURVEY.

But little survey work of importance was done during the year. The revision of the survey in Midnapore was continued, and one pergunnah resurveyed. In pergunnah Sabong the resurvey of 158 villages was completed. Large numbers of maps and registers were prepared and boundary disputes settled. The survey of ghatwali lands in Bankoora was stayed on account of the great expense involved, but since the close of the year it has been continued on a simpler system. In Singbhoom an amicable compromise was effected with the zemindars of Dhalbhoom in respect of ghatwali lands. In both cases the results promise to afford a settlement of many vexatious disputes. The boundary between Sarun, in the Patna Division of these provinces, and Goruckpore, in the North-Western Provinces, was demarcated, and a preliminary demarcation made of the boundary between Shahabad and Mirzapore.

SETTLEMENTS.

There were altogether 797 settlements, of which 158 were original. The revenue assessed was Rs. 1,68,044, giving a net increase of Rs. 25,487. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,200. In the Burdwan Division the rectification of errors in the classification and measurement of lands in the Majnamuta and Jellamuta estates was continued. With a view to close long-pending litigation, it has been decided to offer the ryots who appealed against enhancement a reduction of three annas in the rupee on the rent assessed. The important settlement of the Mircha Deara in Rajshahye was nearly completed. Eighty-four petty dearah settlements were effected in the Dacca Division. In Chittagong the intricate questions involved in the settlement of the noabad talooks have approached a conclusion: but little remaining to be done except the rectification of minor errors when discovered. In the Orissa Division the settlement papers of the Khorda estate were revised, and 85,294 kabooliyats were executed by the ryots, who appear to be on the whole satisfied with the settlement as now modified. In the Chota Nagpore Division there were some important settlements on account of wards' and attached estates.

The principles affirmed in the Bengal Tenancy Act have been carefully attended to and applied in dealing with settlements of Government estates.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

The number of Government estates under management was 3,125. Of these 2,913 were the actual property of Government and 212 were under management owing to the owners refusing settlement. The total demand was Rs. 30,48,619, and the percentage of collections 67·91. For 1,251 estates directly managed there was a current demand of Rs. 28,06,433, and an arrear balance of Rs. 10,24,864,, and the percentage of collections on current demand was 97·1. There was some improvement in the general financial management of these estates. In Gya and Patna, however, the collections fell off owing to partial failure of crops, and there was a decline in the collections from the Majnamuta and Jellamuta estates in Midnapore. The questions of how best Government supervision may be concentrated, and how an improved system of administration may be introduced in Government estates, are still under consideration; but it is hoped that a decision will soon be arrived at in regard to them. During the year expenditure was incurred for the irrigation of estates, for their protection from floods, and for buildings. The Behea sugar-mill was introduced on the estates in six districts, a rice-husking machine procured for ryots in Chittagong, and trials made of improved ploughs with much promise of success.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The decrease in the number of wards' and attached estates was continued during the year under review, the former numbering 107—less by six—and the latter 90—less by three than in the preceding year. The total demand, including an arrear demand of Rs. 50,68,046, was Rs. 1,03,24,872. The percentage of collections was 93·0 on the current demand. Difficulty in collection was experienced in the Bhagulpore, Burdwan, and Rajshahye Divisions owing to bad harvests, and in the Dacca Division owing to the confusion which was found to exist in the zemindari accounts of the estates taken over. Large arrears were written off as irrecoverable. Surveys and the preparation of records of rights were carried on in 19 estates. The creation of a special agency for the supervision and maintenance of records of rights in Government and wards' estates is contemplated. There was a decline of over 30 per cent. in the number of certificates filed for realisation of arrears, showing greater care in the working of the Act.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Three Acts, viz. an Act to regulate ferries in Bengal, an Act to enable the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to provide docks, and an Act to extend the system of local self-government in Bengal, became law; and three Bills, one to amend and consolidate the law relating to canoongoes and patwaries, the second to amend the Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, and the third to provide for the registration of permanent tenures, were referred to select Committees.

By the Act relating to ferries, the control and management of most public ferries hitherto under the authority of Magistrates and Joint Magistrates were transferred to District Boards and Municipalities. The transfer is in accordance

with recent legislation granting extended powers to local bodies. By the second Act the Port Commissioners were empowered to construct docks at Kidderpore and raise the necessary loans, the interest on which was guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Act to extend the system of local self-government in Bengal received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on 11th April last. The Bill, reference to which was made in the last Administration Report, was considerably modified before being passed. Local Boards were empowered to elect as members of the District Board any persons qualified for election to a Local Board. A schedule was added of districts in every subdivision of which a Local Board should be constituted and two-thirds of the members elected. Provision was made for filling casual vacancies at Board meetings, and for the appointment of Chairmen. That District Boards are to manage public primary and middle class schools other than those for Europeans and Eurasians was made more clear, and power was given to the Lieutenant-Governor to transfer funds to those Boards for the improvement of private primary schools. Power was given to District Boards, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to guarantee the interest upon capital expended for the benefit of their districts to improve means of communication. The provisions giving Commissioners and District Magistrates such powers of general control vested in the Lieutenant-Governor as he may confer on them by rules were omitted. No change of any importance was made with regard to Union Committees. It was provided that the rate at which the road cess might be levied in any district should not be reduced without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Commissioners were given the same power of dealing with the estimates as was given in the Municipal Act in regard to municipal estimates.

The object of the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures is, by providing for the registration of the character, conditions, and rents of permanent tenures, to set at rest disputes concerning them, and to facilitate the recovery by sale of arrears of rent due in respect to them. The registration will be optional, power being reserved to the Local Government to declare that in any local area all permanent tenures shall be registered within a specified time. With a view to remove the hindrance to business likely to result from a periodical examination of prime-movers under the present Act, a Bill was introduced providing that when a prime-mover is in charge of a certified engineer his report shall be accepted as sufficient, and providing for the grant of certificates to engineers. The Bill to amend the law regarding canoongoes and patwaries has been framed so as to give the Government power to establish and maintain an independent village agency for the maintenance of the record of rights under the Tenancy Act.

POLICE.

For the purpose of closer supervision and readier control over the semi-military police employed in them, the Chittagong Hill Tracts were constituted a separate general police district under Act V of 1861, and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division was appointed Inspector-General of Police therein. Another change during the year in police organisation was the revision of the strength of the police employed on the East Indian Railway, and the confinement of their duties to the maintenance of law and order, the Company making their own arrangements for the watch and ward of property.

A scheme based on similar principles was drawn up by the Local Government for other railway lines in Bengal, and having received the provisional sanction of the Government of India, will be gradually brought into full operation. With the exception of these two changes the organisation of the police remained the same as in previous years. The reserves were not employed on any special duty. The total sanctioned strength of the whole district police force including the reserve consisted of 73 superior officers, 3,435 subordinate officers, and 20,001 constables, but the actual strength was slightly less. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,98,296. The cost of the force employed on work purely police was Rs. 26,38,263, or 7·6 pies per head of population. Besides this force there was a force of 170,726 men employed as town and village police not subject to the regular rules. The average annual emolument of each of these is estimated at Rs. 30-5. In the working of the Chowkidari Act there were, as usual, complaints that the chowkidars were not regularly paid, and that the punchayets kept no regular accounts. No doubt there has been irregularity in the payment of the chowkidars, but if the recommendations of the Chowkidari Commission were carried into effect there would be an improvement in this respect. The recommendations of the Chowkidari Commission have been embodied in a draft Act the provisions of which are still under discussion. Punitive police were quartered only in two places in Backergunge. The police maintained order among about three and a half millions of people at 168 fairs. The casualties among the police decreased from 3,412 to 2,971. The death rate was slightly higher than in the preceding year, but there were fewer retirements, resignations, discharges, and desertions. The cause of the improvement is stated to be that the useless men taken over from the old municipal police have been got rid of. The difficulty of obtaining recruits was to some extent met by the grant of batta allowance to men in certain districts. The number of judicial and departmental punishments of police-officers considerably decreased; and although complaints were, as usual, made of their want of detective ability and of their inefficiency in some of the unhealthier districts, their conduct and efficiency were reported on the whole to be satisfactory. At the close of the year 8,919 men wore good-conduct stripes, and the number of men who, wearing three or more stripes, were eligible for the good-conduct allowance of Re. 1 per mensem was 2,214. Seven instances of torture by the police were brought to light, and heavy punishments inflicted in the majority of cases. The number was less than in the preceding year; but it is plain the practice still continues, and can only be eradicated by the continuance of severe measures.

Percentage statements in a new form prescribed by the Government of India were submitted by the Police Department, and have proved useful in checking the result in different districts of police work in relation to cases and persons charged with offences.

In crime cognizable by the police there was an increase in offences from 104,454 to 112,365. As in the preceding year, the increase occurred in offences against property and offences against public tranquillity,—in the former amounting to 9,212 and in the latter to 135,—and was due to a partial failure of crops and consequent high prices of food acting as an inducement to crime. Offences against the person decreased by 347, and other cases by 1,089. With the exception of the classes of offences which have always been observed to be affected by the character of the season, the state of crime

was normal. Dacoities were more numerous than in any year since 1879, and the increase occurred in every Division except Bhagulpore and Dacca. The attention of the Police Department is now being directed more than formerly to the discovery and surveillance of habitual dacoits and robbers. Orders have issued providing that the police bad-character registers shall be subjected to careful revision, the object being that no name shall be inscribed in it without satisfactory and convincing proof that the person is justly suspected of being an habitual criminal. The number of persons convicted against whom previous convictions were proved increased from 1,159 to 1,482. This result was, however, merely due to the general increase of offences against property. The settlements of Mughya Domes in Chumparun and Sarun were continued, and the hopes expressed of their being induced to live by honest industry have so far been confirmed. Non-cognizable offences decreased from 110,531 to 107,368. The reduction occurred in offences against public tranquillity, in serious offences against person and property or against property only, and chiefly in offences under miscellaneous local laws and proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code. A considerable part of the decrease was due merely to the correction of an error in classification. The amount of property stolen increased from Rs. 9,57,779 to Rs. 9,92,560, but the property recovered decreased from Rs. 2,79,823 to Rs. 2,67,092. In Mymensingh only Rs. 9,026 out of Rs. 75,287 reported stolen were recovered. There were 2,531 suicides—more by 139 than in 1883. There were 26,903 accidental deaths reported, of which 10,771 were by drowning. Prosecutions for laying false charges were 1,437, and convictions 409 in number, being in both cases 57 less than in 1883. On the whole there was a decrease in the percentage of charges declared wilfully false to the whole number of cognizable cases from 7·1 to 6·3. The result is so far satisfactory, but the percentage is no doubt capable of further reduction by the persistent prosecution of offenders. There have as yet been no signs that the moral sense of the mass of the people on this subject is on the side of the law. Until this may be the case there is little hope of the crime being extirpated.

The police force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts consisted of a District and, for part of the year, one Assistant District Superintendent of Police and for part two such Assistants, 539 frontier and 108 civil police. The expenditure for the year exclusive of the pay of the two superior offices was Rs. 1,78,317. There were no expeditions, but patrolling parties were, as usual, sent out. Crime was almost non-existent.

The total cost of the police in the town of Calcutta increased from Rs. 4,16,065 to Rs. 4,28,783. The strength of the force was increased by four European constables; one European sergeant and eight European constables being also appointed for duty during the cold season. In the suburbs the cost of the police was Rs. 1,52,340, and no alteration was made in their strength. The native police are almost entirely up-country men. There is an increasing difficulty in obtaining efficient recruits. The conduct of the police generally was good. There were 54,888 persons arrested or summoned, of whom 47,391 were convicted. On all cases in both town and suburbs there was an increase in offences cognizable by the police of 3,103; in offences non-cognizable of 4,303. The increase was almost entirely confined to the town, and was due to a large increase in miscellaneous offences and to conservancy prosecutions. In the suburbs conservancy prosecutions largely decreased.

Offences against person and property were normal. Out of Rs. 1,53,184 stolen in 2,396 cases, Rs. 1,05,320, or 68·75 per cent., were recovered. The steady improvement of late years in the percentage of stolen property recovered is creditable to the police. The registration and surveillance of habitual criminals resident in the city of Calcutta has been undertaken, and should, if properly carried out, reduce the number of offences against property. Frauds aggregating Rs. 1,20,000 were committed on the funds of the District Charitable Society and the Boiler Commission by the accountant of the two offices. The man was traced, but died while eluding the pursuit of the police. Forty fires broke out in the town, the suburbs, and in Howrah, destroying property of the value of Rs. 5,60,348. Three of the fires occurred in jute ware-houses. The fire-brigade rendered assistance at all these fires. There was no loss of human life. There were 171 accidental deaths, of which 36 were caused by street vehicles. There was a large increase in the amount of arms and ammunition imported through the port. The increase is ascribed to the opening of new shops during the Exhibition. The inland transport of arms showed but slight alteration. A considerable quantity of cheap guns is manufactured at Monghyr and retailed in Calcutta. These are used for sporting purposes and protecting crops.

Reported deaths of persons by wild animals and venomous snakes increased from 10,455 to 11,161, of which 9,614 were by snake-bite, and of cattle from 11,710 to 12,397. No sufficient reason has been assigned for the increase, but it was possibly due merely to improved registration and to the more regular attendance and reports of chowkidars. At least it does not seem to have been due to diminished energy in the destruction of noxious animals. The number of wild animals killed increased from 5,653 to 6,906, and of venomous snakes from 38,856 to 51,787. The increased destruction of noxious animals is attributed to the more prompt paying of rewards. The amount paid in rewards increased from Rs. 27,976 to Rs. 42,374, of which Rs. 10,081 were paid for the destruction of venomous snakes. The introduction into three districts of a system of paying rewards for killing snakes on certificates granted by respectable European non-official gentlemen was accompanied by a large increase in those districts of reported deaths of persons by snake-bite. The result was unexpected, and it seems probable that the coincidence was merely fortuitous.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No change was made in the system of administration of criminal justice. The Sessions divisions and the districts comprised in them, the number of Sessions Judges, of District Magistrates, and the Stipendiary Magistrates at the Presidency, remained unchanged. The number of mofussil benches of Honorary Magistrates was increased by seven, and of Honorary Magistrates at the Presidency by one. There were altogether 376 Stipendiary and 1,394 Honorary Magistrates.

Before the High Court 155 persons came to trial, and of these 108 were convicted, 38 being sentenced to death. In its appellate jurisdiction the Court heard 2,612 cases on appeal, reference, or revision.

Before Courts of Session in their original jurisdiction 3,212 persons were tried, of whom 1,484 were convicted. Courts of Session sentenced 43 persons to death and 124 to transportation. There were 346 trials by juries, in 69 of

which the Judge wholly or partially disagreed with the jury. The usual complaints were made by Sessions Judges in districts to which the jury system has been extended of the reluctance with which native jurymen convict on charges of murder. There was an increase in the number of persons who appealed to the Court of Session from 7,197 to 8,296; the original sentence was modified or reversed in the case of 2,416 persons.

In the Courts of Magistrates other than those at the Presidency 184,530 persons were brought to trial, of whom 109,793 persons were convicted and 3,039 committed. The Presidency Magistrates dealt with 46,240 persons, of whom 42,075 were convicted and 65 committed or referred. As usual there were complaints of irregular attendance on the part of some Honorary Magistrates. As a rule, however, these gentlemen were intelligent and assiduous in their duties, doing most useful work.

There were 291 European British subjects involved in 227 cases brought to trial, of whom 206 were convicted. Twenty were tried by native Magistrates. The offences with which they were charged were mostly breaches of special and local laws and offences against the peace.

The changes in the prevalence of different forms of offences are noticed under the head of Police. There were 1,827 persons whipped under judicial orders, being 566 more than in 1883. The reason was the large increase in petty offences against property, occurring in consequence of the high price of food-grains. The total number of witnesses who attended all courts during the year was 422,984.

PRISONS.

The general system of prison administration remained unaltered. Owing to the increase in crime already noticed under the head of Police there was an increase in the number of convicts admitted. The terms of imprisonment, however, were generally shorter than in the previous year, and there was but a slight rise in the general average prison population. In the general health of the prisoners and in the number and percentage of deaths the improvement noticed in 1883 was continued. In certain jails, however, the death-rate continued to be extremely high, and the jail department has as yet failed to ascertain and remove the special causes. Offences against prison discipline were more numerous than usual, being prevalent among short-term prisoners. There was a diminution in the severer forms of punishment for jail offences, viz. sentences of flogging and of solitary confinement with reduced diet, such punishments being inflicted only for the more serious offences. The accommodation for juvenile offenders in reformatories was largely extended. A rise in the cost of provisions and a larger expenditure in clothing caused some increase in the cost, exclusive of the expenditure on buildings, of jail administration. The expenditure of the Public Works Department on buildings was largely reduced, owing partly to the completion of several important works and partly to want of funds. The average earnings of the prisoners employed on jail manufactures somewhat decreased, owing to the general depression of trade, but their total net cash earnings were, compared with the preceding year, practically not affected. No alteration was made in the system of jail manufactures and the employment of prisoners.

The number of prisoners in all jails on 31st December 1883 was 13,417, and on 31st December 1884 was 14,051. The number of prisoners admitted direct rose from 29,763 to 32,034, or by more than 7 per cent., and was greater than in any of the three preceding years. The increase in admissions was most conspicuous in some districts in Behar where distress was felt. The total daily average population on the other hand, amounting to 13,697, was less by 14 than in 1883. The percentage of prisoners confined in central jails was 54·36; of those confined in district jails 43·54. Owing to the greater number of short-term sentences the former percentage was somewhat less than in 1883. The prisoners, however, confined at the close of the year in central jails increased from 7,449 to 7,704. Of these, 106 were convicts from Burmah, who have been found orderly and intelligent workers.

Reported offences committed by convicts increased from 48,580 to 56,564. Ninety-one per cent. of prisoners subjected to jail discipline and hard labour committed offences. Though the increase occurred in twenty-nine jails it was generally small. In three central jails, however, the increase aggregated 9,642. Flogging was only inflicted in extreme cases. Sentences of reduced diet were still too numerous, and have been discouraged by the Local Government. The existing system of granting remission for good conduct under the mark system is at present under consideration. All jails except the Alipore jail, where there is a military guard, were under the warder system. The result has been fairly satisfactory. As in the Police Department, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits. The number of offences committed by these officers was large, but for the most part they were of a petty description. There were 775 male and seven female convicts on a daily average employed as prison officers, and they were found useful and trustworthy. There were 10 escapes of convicts from jails and 14 from subsidiary jails, besides 29 of under-trial prisoners and 1 of a civil prisoner.

The total expenditure exclusive of the amount spent by the Public Works Department increased from Rs. 10,32,695 to Rs. 10,56,490. There was an increase in expenditure on general supervision, diet, clothing of prisoners, and petty construction and repairs. The average expenditure per prisoner in jails of all classes was Rs. 69-15-4. The increase in the cost of diet amounted to Rs. 40,864, due to a rise in the price of food-grains. The diet of the prisoners was constantly altered and improved, as their health appeared to require. On establishment there was a decrease in expenditure owing to reductions, and on hospital charges owing to improved diet of prisoners outside hospitals. The net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour amounted to Rs. 2,86,517, less by Rs. 3,039 than in 1883. On manufactures alone 6,478 convicts were employed, a large proportion of the manufactures being for State purposes. The cessation of large building operations rendered it necessary to find other employment for the prisoners disengaged. The weakly physical condition of the convict population renders it impossible to apply to them merely punitive forms of penal labour, and the steady decrease in the average number of convicts of late years has shown that the present system is sufficiently deterrent.

The expenditure on buildings decreased from Rs. 5,07,718 to Rs. 1,09,739. The buildings the construction of which is still required are generally of a minor character, and will be gradually completed as funds are available.

There were 84 subsidiary jails. The general management continued to be that of the subdivisional officers as Superintendents with civil hospital assistants as Deputy Superintendents under them. The total number of prisoners admitted direct was 28,625, and the daily average 743. Of convicts 14,519 were admitted. Sanction has been given to surrounding the less secure of the subsidiary jail buildings with masonry walls, as escapes are frequent. The Public Works expenditure was Rs. 18,691, and that on other accounts Rs. 83,368. The prisoners are mostly employed on petty manufactures, and are by no means overworked. Their earnings amounted to Rs. 2,399.

The health of the prison population was much above the average. The death-rate per mille of average strength of all convicts and under-trial prisoners fell from 51·5 to 49·7, the average death-rate of the past 22 years being 60·7. The daily average of prisoners sick was less than in any of the 22 years preceding. Cholera was not exceptionally prevalent. In seven jails the death-rate from all causes exceeded 100 per mille. The prisoners suffered chiefly from dysentery, diarrhœa, fever, general debility, and respiratory diseases.

Many of the prisoners were admitted in a state of such bad health that they were never really subject to prison discipline. Even allowing for this, however, the death-rate was very high. No expense has been grudged for the provision of good accommodation, food, clothing, and medicines; and it is to the care and intelligence of the Superintendents that the Government now looks to further reduce the mortality among prisoners.

At the Alipore Reformatory School the number of boys at the close of the year was 105. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 13,213. The net profit of the Manufactory Department was Rs. 15,321. With rare exceptions, favourable reports were received regarding the conduct of the youths released. The management of this Reformatory has been in all respects most satisfactory. At the Hazareebagh Reformatory there were at the close of the year 139 boys. The expenditure was Rs. 11,930, and the net profit from the manufacturing operations Rs. 1,251. This Reformatory is a new institution, and not yet in proper working order. In both reformatories the trades taught were those of a gardener, blacksmith, carpenter, tinsmith, and caneworker. Bookbinding was also taught at the Alipore and shoemaking at the Hazareebagh School.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

There were 1,349 suits for disposal on the Original side of the High Court, and the Court disposed of 505. There was an improvement both in the number and in the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court compared with the work in 1883. The number of suits pending at the close of the year, however, increased from 793 to 844. On the Appellate side the High Court sat for 231 days and disposed of 5,048 appeals and applications, the number of these and their proportion to the whole number before the Court being greater than in the preceding year. The arrears, however, still slightly increased. The proportion of work undisposed of was 49 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate side.

In Courts in the interior original civil suits instituted numbered 442,528. Of these 229,847 were suits for money and 174,380 under the rent law. More

than 81 per cent. of all the original civil suits were disposed of by Moonsiffs. The increment in institutions occurred almost entirely under the heads of suits for money, for rent, for immoveable property, and for specific relief.

In the Calcutta Court of Small Causes the suits instituted increased from 26,027 to 31,074. The rise occurred in every description of suit. Out of a total of 32,875 cases for disposal, the number pending at the close of the year was only 2,664. The gross receipts increased from Rs. 2,82,968 to Rs. 3,24,516, while the expenditure was almost stationary. The general increase in work is ascribed partly to the new procedure having become more popular, and partly to the fact that creditors now have enhanced security for their loans in being able to attach and sell tiled huts.

In Mofussil Courts of Small Causes the institutions increased from 50,202 to 53,887. There was a decline in only two groups of Courts, viz. the Bhagulpore and Monghyr and the Krishnaghur group.

In addition to 2 appeals pending before the Privy Council, there were 698 appeals and original suits to which Government was a party. Of these 75·17 per cent. were decided in favour of Government. The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government was Rs. 6,19,974. The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realisation was Rs. 6,42,647, but of this amount Rs. 5,81,280 represented the balance due from the Canning Municipality. The sum actually realised under such decrees was Rs. 20,407. There were 700 cases decided in favour of, and 121 against the Court of Wards, while 56 were compromised. The amount under realisation under decrees in favour of the Court was Rs. 5,72,757, and the amount realised Rs. 1,02,253.

REGISTRATION.

The operations of the Registration Department were greatly developed during the year. The total registrations increased from 601,002 to 688,380, or by 14·53 per cent. The rise was general, occurring in all classes of documents except the class—a very small one—of written authorities to adopt. While the rise in the number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property considerably exceeded that in optional registrations affecting such property, the percentage of the latter increase was much higher than the former. The rise in voluntary registrations is the best proof that the benefits of registration are becoming more widely understood.

The increase in the registration of deeds transferring and mortgaging immoveable property and of money-bonds would at first sight appear to indicate distress among the people. There was, it is true, a partial failure of crops in certain western districts. That the increase in registrations was not due to this cause is, however, obvious from the fact that it occurred not specially in the distressed tracts, but generally, and in districts thoroughly prosperous.

Of the documents registered, 568,541 related to immoveable property. Of these 265,927 were leases. The grant of perpetual leases, of which 85,519 were registered, is almost entirely confined to Bengal, and is attributed, with reason, to the great prosperity of the ryots enabling them to buy permanent interests in their holdings, and to the existence of large scattered estates, where there is much waste land to reclaim. Term leases registered increased

from 154,571 to 175,045, and leases for one year and under from 4,952 to 5,363. The majority of these also was in Bengal proper, but was proportionately less compared with those registered in Behar than in the case of perpetual leases. The proportion of leases to counterparts registered, which had slightly improved in the preceding year, again fell, and was only 26·83. From the returns made out as to the classes of persons to whom transfers of immoveable property were made, it appears that zemindars were, as usual, the principal purchasers in the case of entire revenue-paying estates and shares in such estates; ryots and others (probably well-to-do shop-keepers, professional men and the like) in the case of revenue-free properties; and in the case of intermediate tenures, ryots to a large extent, but tenure-holders principally. In ryoti holdings the ryots were by far the most numerous as purchasers. There is no reason to believe that the land is passing into the hands of money-lenders. These look to land as a security, seldom as an investment.

Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property and exclusive of wills and written authorities increased from 103,543 to 118,015, of which money-bonds increased from 72,985 to 85,459. No sufficient explanation has been given of the rise in the number of bonds of this class registered in the year under review and in that preceding it. Distress owing to failure of crops might conceivably lead to an increase in borrowing. As a matter of fact, however, there was an actual decrease in six districts in Behar, and the increase occurred in districts where crops were good, and the mass of the people benefited by high prices. It is probable that causes such as increased reluctance of Civil Courts to accept unregistered bonds have been at work and escaped notice.

Six new rural offices were opened, and eighteen subdivisional *ex-officio* were converted into rural offices. The facilities for registration are being gradually extended with altogether satisfactory results. The total receipts for the year rose from Rs. 9,74,711 to Rs. 10,74,501; the expenditure from Rs. 5,04,755 to Rs. 5,54,110; and the surplus, consequently, from Rs. 4,69,956 to Rs. 5,20,391. The actual net balance, deducting payments by transfer, was however Rs. 4,49,100.

The number of ceremonies registered under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act declined from 7,483 to 7,410. There was no change either in the districts to which the Act had been extended or in the number of offices open. The decline was merely nominal, and there would have been an increase but for a very large, and not sufficiently explained, fall in Rungpore. The alterations in the rules and procedure referred to in the last General Administration Report have not yet had time for full operation.

Sixteen new companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 51,46,000 were registered during the year. Of these 11 were tea companies, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 45,56,000. The decrease in the total number of companies compared with the year 1883-84 was eight, and in the nominal capital Rs. 26,51,000. Out of 16 companies under liquidation, six were finally dissolved and ten commenced winding up business during the year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Town Council of Calcutta held 49 meetings, and 24 general meetings were held by the Commissioners. Besides business of ordinary routine the

Town Council arranged for the repayment of the debentures of 1864, for the carrying out of miscellaneous improvements, chiefly the extension and widening of roads within the town, for the provision of better hackney-carriages and additional vaccination establishment, and for the inspection of articles of food and drink.

In reviewing the municipal administration of the town of Calcutta for 1883-84, it was remarked that the administration was in some matters, chiefly sanitary, not satisfactory. Subsequently, in July 1884, a memorial signed by a large number of residents was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that a Commission might be appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the town. The Commissioners having rejected a proposal made thereon by the local Government inviting their co-operation in such an inquiry, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a Commission under the Act consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Beverley, and Mr. Cotton, a nominee of the Commissioners. The Commission after detailed inquiries submitted an exhaustive and valuable report, with their recommendations for various improvements. Possibly some time must elapse before these recommendations can be fully carried into effect.

The total debt of the Corporation at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,55,095. During the year fifteen lakhs were borrowed on debentures at 5 per cent. for the extension of drainage and water-supply, and five lakhs were obtained as a temporary loan without interest from Government. The total receipts of income amounted to Rs. 27,23,972, and were more by Rs. 13,331 than in the preceding year. The expenditure increased from Rs. 27,08,673 to Rs. 29,97,121. This increase was chiefly in loan and miscellaneous charges. The reserve fund at the commencement of the year was of the nominal value of Rs. 25,59,385. These figures do not include funds for special purposes.

The sanitary statistics of the town were, for the purpose of better comparison with the statistics of foreign countries, drawn up for the calendar year 1884 instead of the official year 1884-85. There were 8,290 births registered, showing a ratio per mille of 19·1. Though the registration of births has improved, it is believed to be still very imperfect. The recorded death-rate rose from 28·4 to 30·5 per mille, and the number of deaths from 12,325 to 13,256. The year was unhealthy, both cholera and small-pox prevailing to an unusual extent.

Elections under the new Municipal Act in other municipalities, with the exception of sixteen to which the Government nominates members, were held towards the close of the year, and the new Commissioners entered on their duties from the beginning of the year 1885-86. These elections will be in force for three years. The Commissioners are everywhere reported to be well fitted by their intelligence and position to perform their new duties. The proportion of persons who actually voted to those who were entitled to vote, though not large, was generally such as to show a fair amount of interest in the management of local affairs. The number of elected Commissioners during the year was 1,011, and of those nominated 965. The total income of the mofussil municipalities was Rs. 26,65,997, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,06,542. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 12 annas.

MARINE.

At the close of the year the strength of the Pilot Service was 61 pilots and 24 unqualified mates and leadsmen apprentices. The system of recruiting the latter from the training ships in England gave satisfaction, but a proportion of the vacancies was reserved for local candidates. The number of ships which visited the port declined from 2,158 to 1,826, and the total tonnage from 3,937,195 to 3,475,145. The decline was due to trade depression. The average tonnage of both steamers and sailing-vessels continued to increase. There were 51 cases of grounding and 17 of collision. Most of the accidents were trivial, and only one pilot received substantial punishment. The pilotage receipts amounted to Rs. 7,39,750, showing a falling off of Rs. 94,757. Sixty-seven candidates obtained certificates of competency as seagoing officers.

The net profits of the Calcutta Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 4,443—an improvement of 5 per cent. The treasury at the Shipping Office was abolished, and its transactions were held directly with the Bank of Bengal. There was a nominal increase in the numbers of seamen shipped and discharged, owing to the misapprehension (subsequently corrected) that a ship on return to India from a foreign port was bound to discharge her crew, even though she had not arrived at her final destination. Transactions as to funds held by the office in trust for European and native seamen, and remittances by money-orders sent home by British seamen, showed a considerable decline. The general health of European and lascar sailors was good. Scurvy occurred however on 14 vessels, all, with one exception, of which were from North American ports. Fifty-four distressed seamen were sent home. The European sailors were quiet and orderly.

Excluding a temporary loan of Rs. 14,52,303 to meet ordinary port expenditure, the debts due by the Calcutta Port Commissioners amounted to Rs. 96,30,093. The assets of the trust, exclusive of the value of the Strand Bank Lands and the foreshore, which they received free of cost, were Rs. 1,93,56,598. The warehouses, moorings, and jetty embankments were extended, 1,400 linear feet of the wharf along the river frontage completed, the tramway from the boat wharf at Shalimar to the boundary of the premises of the East Indian Railway opened for traffic. A rigid survey was made of the bed of the river from below Diamond Harbour to a point opposite Saugor. Authority was given for the commencement of preliminary operations for the construction of the wet docks at Kidderpore, for the acquisition and clearing of land, construction of the Strand Tramway, renewal and re-erection of the dockyard buildings, and other necessary operations regarding which there was no difference of opinion between the Commissioners and the Government of India. A sum of fifteen lakhs was advanced by Government to enable the Commissioners to proceed with the undertaking. Owing to a variety of causes but few tenders were received for a loan of seventy-five lakhs advertised by the Commissioners, and an application was made to the Government of India for advance of the funds required. Final orders are still awaited. The plan and estimate of the petroleum wharf and depôt at Budge-Budge were approved, but their completion was delayed for want of funds. The total income under revenue accounts was Rs. 31,06,720, showing an increase of Rs. 1,80,600; the total expenditure was Rs. 25,66,623. The income on capital account was Rs. 33,29,781, all of which was expended.

At the port of Chittagong there was a small increase in the tonnage of vessels visiting the port, chiefly owing to increased trade with Naraingunge. Six new vessels were built at the port. The gale of 1st November caused six wrecks and some loss of life. The port still requires much improvement in towage, lighting, and moorings. It is under contemplation to establish a Port Trust.

At False Point and Puri, especially at the former, there was a great decline in the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the ports as well as in trade. This result was partly due to trade depression and partly to the transfer of trade to Balasore. The latter port showed a large increase under all headings, chiefly owing to a good harvest in the neighbourhood and high prices elsewhere.

METEOROLOGY.

The scheme described in the last Administration Report for the improvement of meteorological observations, and for their more speedy transmission and publication, was steadily carried out with satisfactory results. Only one observatory station was added, viz. Bogra, but sanction was also given to the establishment of observatories at Tezpore in Assam and at Krishnagore and Maldah in Bengal. The readings recorded at the 23 third-class provincial observatories established in accordance with the extended scheme, were found generally reliable. The receipts of subscriptions for weather reports of the Bay of Bengal covered the cost of printing and distribution.

The south-west monsoon was moderately strong in June and the early part of July, excessively weak in August, somewhat stronger in September, and above the average in October. The distribution was very unequal and irregular. The monsoon was preceded by a small but violent cyclone, which crossed the coast near Akyab and broke on the Arakan hills. A small cyclone reached the Chittagong coast on 1st November and did a considerable amount of damage at Chittagong.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

As in the preceding year, the rainfall was unevenly distributed and generally deficient. There was local scarcity due to partial failure of crops in parts of the Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom districts, in parts of the districts in the Patna Division, except Chumparun, in parts of Maldah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Manbhoom. Although, however, the people were in places straitened, there was no actual famine, and the partial failure of the rain crops was in places compensated for by an unusually good spring harvest. Relief works were opened in places, but were not freely resorted to. The existing facilities of communication enabled the ryots of districts where there were good harvests to dispose of their crops to great advantage, while the districts in which there was pressure were to some extent relieved by emigration. There was little change in the condition of the labourer. The demand for skilled labour appears to be increasing. The wages for it are certainly rising, but the inclusion of handicrafts within the rigid caste system prevents to a great extent the supply expanding to meet the demand.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

At the Botanical Gardens the more delicate plants, owing to the mildness of last cold weather, flourished well. The cultivation of various fibrous plants

occupied the attention of the Superintendent. On an attempt being again made to introduce the plaintain (*musa textilis*) from which Manilla hemp is derived, the cold weather, as on previous occasions, proved fatal to every plant. The experiments made with bow-string hemp, a product of *sanseviera zeylanica*, and the Japan paper mulberry were however successful. The fibre contained in the bark of the latter is one of the best materials for paper known. Stems and roots of the rhea plant were distributed among persons interested in the discovery of the best method of extracting the fibre. The cocoa plant, from whose leaves an important alkaloid, cocaine, is now obtained, was largely propagated for distribution. The Lloyd Botanical Gardens at Darjeeling were comparatively free from the pest of cockchafer grubs which had for some time devastated it, and was restocked.

FORESTS.

The area of reserved, protected, and district forests under the Forest Department, in addition to 147,980 acres of proposed reserves, was 7,355,236 acres. The greater part of the forests are in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts, in Chittagong, the Sunderbuns, and the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions. There are also considerable private forests in the districts of Bankoora, Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Chumparun, Shahabad, Monghyr, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa. A hundred and thirty miles of boundaries were newly demarcated and 1,464 miles recleared. To the plantations 372 acres were added, and in the Buxa reserve sal seed was sown broadcast with success to assist natural reproduction. There were 105 miles of new roads opened and 320 miles repaired.

The proposed increase in the strength on the establishment of sub-assistant conservators noticed in the Report for 1883-84 was not carried out in its entirety, owing to the want of suitable candidates. The subordinate establishment for actual forest work consisted of 20 forest rangers, 78 foresters, and 297 forest guards. The establishment is insufficient to properly protect the forests from fires. Fires injured 279 square miles of specially protected forests and 488 square miles of forest not specially protected. In the Singbhoom and Angul forests nearly half the protected area, and in the Julpigoree district 75,336 acres, were burnt. Of 1,243 cases of breaches of the forest laws 800 were compounded. The total number was much less than in the preceding year, owing, it is said, to better supervision.

The yield of the forests was in timber 5,654,481 and in fuel 16,349,408 cubic feet, showing a decline of 812,000 cubic feet in the former and of 2,684,000 cubic feet in the latter. The greater part of the decrease was due to decreased working of the Sunderbuns forests, due, it is said, to permits being granted for shorter periods and to better supervision, preventing the export of several cargoes of wood on payment for a single load. The dealers, who, having accumulated large stocks, for some time diminished their purchases, have since the close of the year made a more active demand. The receipts fell from Rs. 6,94,334 to Rs. 5,71,152, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 3,87,813 to Rs. 4,11,915, A large proportion of the increase in expenditure was directly reproductive.

MANUFACTURES.

For indigo the season was not favourable, and the crop was estimated at one-third less than the usual yield. The quantity exported was 106,069 cwt., showing a decline of 3½ per cent. The quality of the crop and the prices were below average. Exports to the United Kingdom fell off by 15 per cent. owing to shipment directly to the consuming countries.

The area under plant in the 338 tea-gardens from which returns for the year were received was 55,698 acres, with an outturn of 11,740,290 pounds. Eight other gardens known to exist furnished no returns. Compared with the returns for the year 1883, there was an increase in the number of gardens of 41, in the area under plant of 5,945 acres, and in the outturn of 1,037,151lb. The yield per acre varied from 165lb in Lohardugga to 350lb in Julpigoree. The season was nearly everywhere unfavourable, and the average price—8 annas 9 pies per pound—of the crop less than in the preceding year. In the Julpigoree district there was a large expansion of this industry: the gardens increased by 43, the area under tea by 4,043 acres, the average yield per acre by 19lb, and the total yield by 690,760lb. With a better development of communications the cultivation will be still further extended. In Darjeeling there were 170 gardens, being one more than in the preceding year. The crops were injured by excessive rainfall. In Chittagong and Dacca the cultivation was small and not remunerative. In Chota Nagpore there were 36 gardens. The season was unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall, and the teas, owing, it is said, to improper plucking and manufacture, continued to fetch low prices.

As in the previous year, there were two coffee-gardens in Lohardugga. The area, eight acres, under mature plants remained the same as before, but the yield per acre fell from 82lb to 51·25lb. Three-fourths of an acre were under coffee cultivation with a total outturn of 160lb in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

To the cinchona plantation 174,800 trees of the quinine-yielding cinchonas *calisaya verde* and *calisaya morada* were added. These trees were raised from seed supplied in 1882-83 by the Secretary of State, and in Bolivia the varieties are known to produce some of the finest of the yellow bark of commerce. Of the variety *ledgeriana* 231,900 trees were planted out, and the hybrid cinchonas were increased by 64,600. At the close of the year there were 4,912,111 trees of all kinds on the plantation. The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 1,24,225. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 37,582. The demand for cinchona seeds and seedlings fell off greatly in consequence of the low prices ruling for bark. As usual the surplus seed of the *calisaya ledgeriana* was distributed gratuitously among applicants. The issues of the febrifuge also declined considerably, owing partly to a smaller demand by the medical depôts and partly to the great cheapness of quinine.

The manufactures and mines of the various Divisions of these provinces are described in the body of this Report.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency exclusive of Government transactions declined from Rs. 73,62,56,388 to Rs. 70,21,51,840.

There was on the total of imports a slight improvement, owing to an increase in the coasting trade. Foreign imports, however, and the exports of both foreign and coasting trade, especially the export trade, showed a great decline. So far, the year's experience serves to afford no evidence that the fall in the value of the rupee has an encouraging effect on the export trade. The decline may generally be attributed to the short harvest, the alarm created by the prospect of a war with Russia, and the paralysing effect of a varying and uncertain rate of exchange.

The value of the import trade of Calcutta declined from Rs. 24,40,48,995 to Rs. 24,07,73,371. The fall was especially noticeable in white and coloured piece-goods, metals, machinery and mill-work, railway plant and stock, malt liquors, foreign tea, and tobacco. Less railway stock was imported owing to the cessation of railway extensions. Indian tea and tobacco to a great extent supplied the deficiency of the foreign articles. Malt liquors have been falling into disuse for some time. The decline in other articles was due to general causes. The import of gold fell off by more than 13 lakhs, while that of silver rose by 80½ lakhs. There was a large increase in the value of mineral oil, especially of that from America. The use of this oil is rapidly extending. The value of the exports from the port declined from Rs. 35,07,72,762 to Rs. 32,15,49,602. The exports of wheat alone decreased from more than three crores to less than one crore of rupees. There was also a heavy fall in the exports of indigo, raw cotton, opium, and refined sugar. In the last-named article there was a decline from above 17½ lakhs to less than one and a half lakhs of rupees, the enormous production of beet sugar in Europe having caused sugar prices to rule very low. Of oil-seeds, poppy, rape, and til-seed showed an improvement, but the trade in linseed fell off by 12·4 per cent. There was some improvement in the trade in hides, and a great increase in the exports of gunny-bags and raw jute fibre. The larger export of jute was not, however, due to any improvement in the trade, but was caused by over-production and the necessity of disposing of stocks even at a loss.

At the port of Chittagong there was a decline in total trade of more than 17½ lakhs. The import trade showed some improvement, owing to greater importations of salt and kerosine oil. The export trade showed a decline of more than 20 lakhs, representing a decline in total trade of more than 20 per cent. This decline appeared in all exported articles of Indian produce except tea. It was accompanied by a great decrease in the coasting trade. The small port of Naraingunge, closely connected in trade with Chittagong, made a slight advance owing to larger exports of jute.

There was an improvement in the trade of the Orissa ports of more than 42 lakhs of rupees, or 29 per cent. The assigned cause was the excellent harvest of rice in Orissa taken with the high ruling prices elsewhere.

INTERNAL TRADE.

The registration of internal traffic was carried on under the existing system with no important modification. The registration of the road traffic between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces at the Karmnassa bridge, uniting the districts of Benares and Shahabad, was begun from December 1884; that of river traffic between those provinces from the following August. Regis-

tration of the boat traffic between Bengal and Assam is carried on under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam at Bhoyrub Bazar and Dhubri. The results have for the first time been incorporated in the Report for these provinces.

The value of goods imported into Calcutta increased from a little more than 53 crores to Rs. 63,30,34,154, those imported by the East Indian Railway alone having risen in value by over twelve crores thirty-eight lakhs of rupees. The value of goods imported by country boats was a little over ten lakhs. The actual quantity of imports, however, considerably diminished, and was much below the average. The value of the exports from Calcutta declined from Rs. 29,79,22,038 to Rs. 26,24,44,783, and the quantity also somewhat decreased. The quantity of raw cotton imported and exported showed a heavy decline owing to deficient outturn and poor quality of crop in the North-Western Provinces, and to the increasing tendency to export cotton *viâ* Bombay. Prices were high. There was little variation in the imports of European or Indian twist and yarn, but the exports considerably increased. The clearances of European piece-goods were three per cent. less than in the preceding year. Exports of Indian piece-goods decreased by nearly 29 per cent. Owing to the irregular rainfall, the quantity of grain dealt with was much less than usual. This was especially the case with rice and paddy, and food-crops generally. The spring crops, gram, and pulses were, however, not affected, and there was an increase of trade in them. The wheat trade, the exports and imports in which aggregated more than 216 lakhs of maunds in 1883-84, fell to below 83 lakhs. A good harvest in England and large stocks available in America are said to have caused a depression in the trade. There was a decline in the trade in linseed, Indian salt, saltpetre, sugar, and tobacco. The Indian salt trade is being rapidly extinguished by the trade in European salt. In indigo there was little change. The jute crop was fair, and prices fell. There was a great expansion of the trade in hides, the exports by sea from Calcutta rising from 543,541 to 603,014 cwt. The Indian tea trade showed a steady development, the exports exceeding those of 1883-84 by 6·66 per cent.

The total value of the inland trade of the port of Chittagong showed a marked improvement. Under imports there was an advance of 31·41, and under exports of 34·31 per cent. in value. The trade in lime and limestone, European cotton piece-goods, raw jute, and English salt increased; other branches of trade showing either no development or a decline. Country boats *viâ* the Megna river carried to and from Chittagong 16,76,875 maunds, of the value of Rs. 58,82,015.

The total quantity of traffic carried on the Nuddea rivers was slightly less than in 1883-84, and the value less by 27½ lakhs. Traffic on the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals was diminished by the closing of the latter for silt clearance. Traffic on the Orissa canals greatly declined, chiefly under the heads of cotton, spices, stone, and sugar. The traffic carried by inland steamers on the Brahmaputra and Upper Megna considerably increased, chiefly in cotton, jute, and mustard-seed.

Of goods carried by country boats between Assam and Bengal, 71,41,187 maunds of the value of Rs. 1,82,42,158 were registered. The imports from Assam consisted chiefly of lime, unhusked rice, and oranges; the exports, of cottons, pulses, oils, salt, tobacco, and spices.

In the gross traffic of Bengal with other provinces carried by rail there was a decline of 24·23 per cent., the import being 38·20 and the export trade 2·25 per cent. below that of 1883-84. This result was chiefly due to smaller importations of raw cotton, wheat, gram, and other food-grains, linseed, mustard and til-seed. The small decline in the export trade is more than accounted for by a decrease of nearly 13 lakhs of maunds in iron. Within Bengal itself the net traffic declined from more than 515 lakhs to below 441 lakhs of maunds. On the State Railways the traffic increased from 2,29,25,834 to 2,59,60,317 maunds. Nearly 20 lakhs of maunds of this increase was on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and was due chiefly to trade in raw jute, food-grains, and oil-seeds. The rest of the increase was contributed by the Northern Bengal, Tirhoot, and Patna-Gya lines.

The system of registering the trade of these provinces with Bengal, Sikkim, and Bhutan was continued. The trade with Nepal was registered at 27 stations; that with Sikkim was carried on by two routes in the Darjeeling district; that with Bhutan through three stations in Julpigoree. The total value of the trade was nearly a crore and a half of rupees, imports and exports each showing a rise of nearly 3 per cent. The trade would be incalculably benefited by the removal of the restrictions on commerce with Thibet.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A very large reduction was made in the grants for Imperial and Provincial buildings, roads and other services, and the operations of the Public Works Department were in consequence again much restricted. Rs. 1,53,465 were expended on military and Rs. 11,62,082 on other Imperial services. The chief Imperial works completed were the Military Accounts office, Financial offices, Central Press, and the Residency buildings at Khatmandu. No new work of importance was commenced. The total provincial outlay amounted to Rs. 27,14,101. Of court-houses only three moonsiffees were completed, but good progress was made towards completion of the Deputy Commissioner's court-house at Ranchi, the Jessore Collectorate, the new Judges' courts at Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Pubna, and minor court-houses. The outlay on revenue court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms was Rs. 1,61,054, and on other court buildings Rs. 2,89,813. The works on the Shrubbery and Secretariat offices at Darjeeling were nearly completed. For the Jail Department a first-class district jail at Durbhunga, two lock-ups, and a range of buildings in the Purulia Jail were finished, and minor additions and alterations made in other buildings. On Government colleges and schools there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,49,128. A block of the students' quarters at Seebpore and the Chupra zillah school were completed. Among improvements made in communications, it may be noticed that the Sone causeway and the Jumar bridge on the Ranchi and Ramghur road were finished, and 40 lakhs of cubic feet were carried for the embankment of the proposed line of railway from Bogra to Sultanpore, being about one-third of the total quantity. An improvement in the drainage of the Soojagunge Bazar, in Bhagulpore, funds being provided by the municipality, was carried out, and materials collected for the water-supply scheme for the same municipality. A scheme for supplying good water to the shipping at Chittagong will shortly be completed. Little progress was made with the land improvement at Naraingunge for want of funds. A large quantity of manufac-

tured bricks at Akra was left in stock owing to the sudden stoppage of work on the Kidderpore docks. The net profit of the Seebpore Workshops was Rs. 8,890. At the Burrakar Iron Works the outturn of pig-iron was 6,630 tons, of which about 2,000 tons were sold. The demand has been steadily increasing. In addition to ordinary castings, the foundry turned out a large quantity of sleepers for the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, and towards the close of the year was turning out 40 to 50 tons of castings per diem.

The total cost of establishments for all services was Rs. 12,18,574.

IRRIGATION.

The total capital outlay not charged to revenue on irrigation works up to the close of the year was Rs. 5,59,10,582, being more by Rs. 11,89,878 than in the preceding year. The receipts from productive public works of this description were Rs. 13,07,521, and the working expenses Rs. 11,79,758. The net result was thus a profit of Rs. 1,27,763. On the other hand, the Local Government was responsible to the Supreme Government for a sum of Rs. 22,12,626 as interest at 4 per cent. on direct capital outlay, so that the net loss to the Local Government was Rs. 20,84,863 during the year.

In the Orissa Circle the expenditure increased from Rs. 11,31,378 to Rs. 12,78,710. No work of any importance was completed during the year. The length of canals for irrigation and navigation was increased by 6 miles, and of distributaries by 1¾ miles. The area irrigated increased from 48,760 to 57,372 acres, this result being attributed to the grant of additional leases and a strict check on surreptitious irrigation; but there was a falling off in the water-rates of Rs. 60,611, due to causes inquiry into which was referred to a Commission. There was also a falling off in tollage due to reduction of rates, and in returns from the transport service due to the stoppage of the management by Government of the Chandbally line. The total revenue decreased from Rs. 2,37,868 to Rs. 1,43,585, while the working expenses rose from Rs. 2,93,117 to Rs. 3,15,737. The total deficit on revenue and working expenses, exclusive of interest due to the Imperial Government on capital account, rose from Rs. 55,249 to Rs. 1,72,152. It is intended to expend nearly a crore of rupees in addition to the expenditure already incurred.

In the total expenditure of the South-Western Circle there was a considerable reduction, the amounts expended in 1883-84 and 1884-85 being Rs. 23,39,352 and Rs. 19,89,146 respectively. The expenditure on capital account on the Midnapore canal was reduced from Rs. 1,74,072 to Rs. 24,072. The total capital expenditure on this work has been 81½ lakhs. The net profit of the year was Rs. 34,781. More than a year's water-rates were in arrear. The rainy season being favourable, there was little need for irrigation. The Hidgellee Tidal canal yielded a profit of Rs. 6,621 only. On the Orissa coast canal a sum of nearly six lakhs of rupees was spent. The completion of the canal was delayed by insufficiency of labour. But small improvements were found necessary on the Calcutta and South-Eastern canals. The net revenue from these canals on a capital of less than 77 lakhs was Rs. 2,91,534. These results must be considered, in comparison with those of other canals, extremely favourable. There was an outlay of Rs. 95,776 in maintaining the Nuddea rivers open for traffic during the dry season. The operations on the Bhagirathi and Jellinghee were successful, those on the Matabhangah failed. Rs. 43,922 were expended

on the Eden canal. For this work no capital or revenue accounts are kept. It is intended chiefly for the supply of drinking water, but 75,000 acres were irrigated from it in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts. On agricultural works there was an expenditure of Rs. 5,19,998. The Surpai drainage sluice and most of the excavation of the Contai nullah and Surpai river were completed. The works for the reclamation of the Bullee bheel have been entirely completed, and it is expected that the whole of the bheel will soon be under cultivation. Great improvements were made in the Government embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs. The Howrah drainage project was energetically carried on, and Rs. 1,46,241 expended. The head outlet sluice was nearly finished, and much earthwork excavated on the main and one of the branch channels.

On the Sone canal system the outlay on capital account was Rs. 3,92,217, making up the total direct charges against capital account to Rs. 2,46,48,407. The net revenue was Rs. 2,58,513. No addition was made to the number of miles of navigable or branch canals, but 53¾ miles of distributaries were completed. The unequal rainfall led to a heavy demand for water, and 5,963 acres more than in 1883-84 were irrigated. The new dock at Arrah was completed, and goods can now be transferred direct to the railway wagons from the boats. The Sarun canals project is a provincial undertaking, and the capital outlay exceeded six and a half lakhs. It has for some time been practically completed. The receipts amounted altogether to only Rs. 9,341, while the working expenses were Rs. 24,950.

RAILWAYS.

There were 1,683 miles of railway open for traffic within these provinces at the beginning of the year under review, and 1,870 miles open at its close. There was thus an addition of 187 miles to the open mileage. In addition 357 miles were, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under construction, besides a large mileage under survey or already surveyed.

The railways for which the Government of these provinces is responsible are the Northern Bengal, Tirhoot, Kaunia-Dharlla, Nulhattee, Dacca-Mymensingh, Patna-Gya, Calcutta and South-Eastern, and two sections of the Assam-Behar Railways. The gross receipts from these railways amounted to Rs. 43,09,793, and the net receipts, after deduction of working expenses and indirect charges, to Rs. 11,29,290. There was, however, a loss to this Government of nearly six lakhs of rupees, owing to excess of interest charges due and paid to the Imperial Government. This amount will probably be reduced to some extent, as several of these railways are completed. The deficiency is as yet, however, very heavy on the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot lines, amounting in the case of the former to more than two and a half and in the latter to more than three and a half lakhs. On the Northern Bengal line great improvements were carried out in raising the standard of construction of the line, and in the addition of offices. Compared with the previous year's receipts, there was a decline in net receipts of Rs. 2,63,735, owing to abnormally heavy charges. On the Tirhoot State Railway 34 miles were added to the mileage by the opening in October 1884 of the Mozufferpur-Hajipur branch. The net receipts on the total capital expenditure at the end of the year represented a return of 1·58 per cent. only, but the extensions have yet to be completed. The Kaunia-Dharlla light railway was constructed entirely from Provincial capital, and therefore no interest is payable on account of it to the Imperial Government. The net receipts for the

year were Rs. 34,217, giving a return of 3·52 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Nulhattee State Railway was originally purchased from a Company for £30,000. The net receipts during the year were Rs. 717 only. This line is entirely under native management. A short section of 10¼ miles from Dacca to Naraingunge was open on the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway for three months of the year. The net receipts including indirect charges against revenue were Rs. 18,518. There remain 75¼ miles of this railway yet to be completed, and an extension of the line northwards for an additional distance of 33 miles to Jamalpur is contemplated. The Patna-Gya Railway is worked by the East Indian Railway administration under an arrangement favourable to this Government. The net receipts were Rs. 2,19,676, and the profit to the Provincial Government Rs. 78,223. The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, previously provincial, was amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway from 1st July 1884. Under the arrangement between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, the latter will, during the period of alienation of the line, receive 4 per cent. on the amount, Rs. 25,35,767, expended on it from Provincial resources. The Assam-Behar State Railway consists of several at present disconnected sections, intended ultimately to join the North-Western Provinces, Behar, and Bengal with Dhubri, the nearest station of Assam on the Brahmaputra, by a continuous system of metre-gauge railways, north of the Ganges. On this system good progress was made. The foundation stone of the Gunduk bridge was laid in January 1885, and by the end of the year very rapid progress had been made. Fourteen miles of the section from Jinjarpur to Pertabganj were nearly completed. On the three more eastern divisions, comprising 155½ miles, good progress was made in survey, land acquisition, earthwork, erection of quarters, and supply of ballast and sleepers.

Under Imperial State management there were from 1st July 1884 three lines, viz. the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal Central Railway, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway is for the present being worked under the orders of the Imperial instead of the Provincial Government, pending the winding up of the original Company and the settlement of new arrangements with the East Indian Railway, consequent on the approaching completion of the Hooghly bridge. Extensive improvements are contemplated. The line is being doubled between Sealdah and Naihati, a distance of 24 miles, the latter being the intended junction with the East Indian Railway *viâ* the Hooghly bridge, and the system connected with the Kidderpore docks. The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, already referred to, now forms the southern section of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Bengal Central Railway is the property of a Company, but is worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway administration under an agreement. The passenger traffic showed signs of improvement, but the goods traffic suffered from the competition of boats.

The East Indian Railway is the property of the Imperial Government, but is worked by a Company, and the Provincial Government has no direct financial connection with this line. There were no extensions during the year. The principal work of interest to these provinces was the Hooghly bridge intended to connect this line with the Eastern Bengal Railway. Good progress was made on this important work during the year. The number of passengers carried on the East Indian Railway was 12,355,049, showing, as in the previous year, a continued increase in consequence of the reduction of the lowest

grade of fares. Goods receipts, however, declined from Rs. 3,59,85,385 to Rs. 3,03,38,517. The season was unfavourable, as there was a partial failure of the crops. The Bengal and North-Western Railway, with a total length of 303 miles, was opened for traffic in January 1885. This line will be ultimately connected with the Tirhoot system by the Gunduk bridge. On the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway the total outlay of the Company up to the end of 1884 was Rs. 26,55,446, and the percentage of earnings to capital outlay was 5·52. The Turkessur Railway, 22 miles in length, was opened for traffic in January 1885. It was constructed out of capital raised by an Association of European and Indian gentlemen without any guarantee of interest, and the prospects of the line are exceptionally good. The small Deoghur Railway gave a return to the Company of nearly 6¼ per cent. The Khairabad-Rupnarainpur Railway is a short colliery branch, five miles long.

Extensive surveys were made for the Assam-Behar, Bengal-Nagpur, Benares-Cuttack, Pooree, and Chittagong Railway projects. The survey for the Howrah-Ampta Railway project was completed. Construction on the Ranaghat-Bhugwangolah, Sultanpur-Bogra, and Mozufferpur-Sitamurhi lines was stopped for want of funds. For the same reason none of the other schemes described in the last Administration Report were proceeded with.

TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES.

Rapid progress was made in developing the new system of combined telegraph and post-offices. At the close of the year there were 61 such offices, and the number has since been increased. Postal clerks have been trained for telegraph work, and it has been found feasible to work both the telegraph and post-office in the same building at a very slight extra charge. There are now only seven districts in these provinces at the head-quarters of which there are no telegraph offices.

The postal system itself was also considerably developed. The post-offices were increased by 131 to 2,042, the letter-boxes by 257 to 4,373, and the village postmen by 108 to 1,844. An addition of 587½ miles was made to the length of postal lines, zemindari and Imperial, raising the total length to 24,129½ miles.

The increase of business in the post-offices was very large. The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders increased to 51,980,422, or by 11·08 per cent. Value-payable articles increased by 33 per cent., the value of money-orders issued rose from Rs. 2,26,91,349 to Rs. 2,50,84,124. The system of Indian postal notes but slightly developed owing to the greater convenience of the money-order system. The sale of British postal orders of values 1*s.* to 20*s.* was introduced from October 1884, and of telegraphic money-orders from the same date. Neither innovation had time to prove itself a decisive success. In the Savings Bank Department the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by Rs. 13,85,913. The value of stock-notes sold fell from over Rs. 40,000 to below Rs. 10,000. On the other hand, the business of the purchase, sale, and custody of other Government securities amounted to Rs. 1,75,600. Policies for life insurance were granted to servants of the department to the amount of Rs. 1,76,350.

At the close of the year there were 283 post-offices supported from funds raised under the Zemindari Dâk Act. The total mileage of lines paid from the cess was above twelve thousand, and the number of articles which travelled through the district post was 3,080,605, showing an increase of 8·02 per cent.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial receipts declined from Rs. 13,34,66,682 to Rs. 12,32,47,277. There were considerable fluctuations in the receipts under most of the major heads. Under six heads there were increases aggregating Rs. 23,72,585. Receipts from salt increased by Rs. 20,04,465; from stamps by Rs. 2,07,150 owing to larger sales; from registration by Rs. 49,614 owing to development of the registration system. Receipts in aid of superannuation, miscellaneous receipts and gain by exchange on transactions with London also increased from various causes. Under seven heads there were decreases: under opium of Rs. 76,86,105, mainly due to the Franco-Chinese war; under land revenue of Rs. 40,07,635, owing chiefly to a large special contribution from Provincial to Imperial funds in the previous year; under excise of nearly two lakhs, owing to partial scarcity; under customs of over five and a half lakhs, owing to slackness of trade. There were also smaller decreases under assessed taxes, forests and interest. The actual Imperial expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,36,92,348, showing a total increase of Rs. 1,11,41,990 compared with the accounts of 1883-84. Under opium alone there was a rise of Rs. 1,10,86,020, due to larger payments for cultivation, manufacturing charges, and contingencies. With the exception of a rise of Rs. 1,49,503 in stationery and printing charges, due to purchases for the North-Western Provinces, there was no other fluctuation of importance.

As in the preceding year there were, including provident institutions, 52 savings banks. The depositors in savings banks increased from 20,467 to 21,018, and depositors in provident institutions from 839 to 2,468. The balance at the credit of depositors at the end of the year was Rs. 96,19,376. At the end of 1883-84 the amount was Rs. 80,32,112. The system is becoming steadily more popular.

At all Bengal treasuries the receipts of currency notes declined from Rs. 3,70,42,260 to Rs. 3,68,87,040, and the issues from Rs. 3,73,96,680 to Rs. 3,67,26,935. There was an increase in receipts of currency notes in payment of Government dues, but it was more than met by a decline in the amount paid in exchange for silver owing to fewer notes having been presented in the opium districts and in districts where there was a scarcity of food-crops. The decrease in issues was spread evenly over the entire province, and no special reason is assigned for it.

The sales of stock-notes aggregated Rs. 21,475 only, having declined from Rs. 1,58,250 in 1882-83 and Rs. 61,937 in 1883-84. The Government of India have decided to continue for the present the sale of the notes, and to make certain changes in the rules, which, it is hoped, will make the notes more popular.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

Including an opening balance of Rs. 6,86,636, the provincial receipts from all heads aggregated Rs. 4,28,99,418 against (revised figures) Rs. 4,00,11,209 in 1883-84. The total disbursements increased from Rs. 3,93,24,573 to Rs. 4,15,73,091. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13,26,327. The provincial share of land revenue was nominally more by Rs. 35,20,512 than in 1883-84, owing chiefly to the transfer, as noticed in the last Administration Report, of certain provincial expenditure on railways to Imperial productive public works

and a consequent special contribution from Provincial to Imperial funds. Payment of eight lakhs of rupees land revenue due from the Burdwan estate was delayed by the death of the Maharajah. The receipts under the heads of salt, stamps, customs, forests, registration, jails, police, medical, interest, miscellaneous, State railways, irrigation and navigation, and civil buildings showed an increment; those under other heads a decline. Miscellaneous receipts rose from Rs. 7,14,621 to Rs. 8,70,859, owing partly to the rate of recovery from District Road Fund Committees towards cost of control and account offices having been raised from 1 to 1·54 per cent., and partly to marine insurance recoveries on public works stores having been brought under this head for the first time. The receipts from civil buildings include a sum of four lakhs realised from the East Indian Railway Company for the value of their office in Calcutta. The causes of the fluctuations under other heads are dealt with in detail in reviewing the working of the department concerned. The apparently large increase in expenditure is more than accounted for by the fact that in 1883-84 a minus sum of over twenty-seven and a half lakhs of rupees was shown in the expenditure owing to the exclusion of the capital outlay and the credit of past expenditure advanced from Imperial funds for the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour Railway and Parbuttypore-Dinagepore lines. There was a very large reduction, amounting to more than eighteen and a half lakhs, in the expenditure of the Public Works Department on civil buildings, roads and services. The expenditure on 'productive' public works, *i.e.*, working expenses of State railways, irrigation and navigation, and interest on capital expended, was increased by seven and a half lakhs. Under the majority of heads of expenditure there were increases. As in case of receipts, details of the fluctuations are given in describing the operations of each department, and need not further be referred to here.

From incorporated local funds, including a balance of Rs. 17,55,636, the receipts were Rs. 65,53,576 and the charges Rs. 47,31,466. In these are comprised the district road funds and account, the district post fund, and the inland labour transport fund. The excluded local funds include thirty funds for police, marine, education, medical and charitable, public works, cantonment and other miscellaneous special purposes. The total of these funds was Rs. 10,10,263. The most important was the Bruce Legacy of nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees. The suit regarding this legacy is still pending in the High Court, and no decision as to its disposal has therefore been made.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

The public works cess continued to be levied at the maximum rate in all districts in which the Act is in force, and the road cess at the maximum rate in all districts except Backergunge, where it was levied at half-rate. The current demand increased from Rs. 73,10,811 to Rs. 73,75,697, the arrear demand from Rs. 11,42,296 to Rs. 12,60,272, and the balances from Rs. 11,86,720 to Rs. 16,20,974. The increase in the balances is attributed partly to scantiness of crops, partly to the fact that the last day for payment of the September instalment fell within the Dorga Pooja holidays, and partly to the inclusion of the demand from rent-free holdings in certain districts with retrospective effect.

Complete revaluations were brought to a close in Patna, Durbhunga, and Lohardugga, with an increase in the aggregate cess demand of Rs. 1,38,736. Five partial revaluations and one practicably complete revaluation were made in other districts, in each case resulting in an increase.

The number of certificates filed under the Public Demands Recovery Act again declined. The total for disposal was 112,533, against 118,204 in the preceding year. In only 428 cases was it found necessary actually to sell the attached property. A proposal to allow the Collector in case of petty arrears to realise at once by issuing summary process against moveable property only, the present procedure remaining intact where the arrears might be considerable, was considered. In view, however, of the amount of legislation on land before Government, and of the danger lest such powers should be abused, the matter was allowed to remain in abeyance.

LAND REVENUE.

On the revenue-roll there were 145,457 permanently settled, 7,691 temporarily settled, 2,913 Government estates, and 26 ryotwari tracts. The process of partition added 1,615 estates to the roll of those permanently settled. Including an arrear demand of Rs. 22,00,716, the total demand for realisation was Rs. 4,01,88,402. There was an increase in total demand under all heads of Rs. 47,799, the rise being due chiefly to Dearah settlement and to new settlements of Government estates. The collections aggregated Rs. 3,71,37,748, of which Rs. 16,66,444 were of arrears. The balance, after deducting remissions amounting to Rs. 1,24,977, was Rs. 29,25,677. Of this balance, however, eight lakhs were an accidental arrear due from the Burdwan estate. The collections from wards' estates, temporarily-settled estates, managed direct or let out in farm, and Government estates were not satisfactory.

The initial registration of proprietary interests in estates and revenue-free properties was practically completed in 34 out of the 43 districts where the Act is in force, while satisfactory progress was made in most of the others. Up to the close of the year 914,985 proprietary interests in estates and revenue-free properties had been registered throughout Bengal. There is reason to believe that many mutations by successions to estates remain unregistered, and proposals have recently been submitted to the Government of India for the enforcement by more stringent measures of compliance with section 42 of the Act.

Practical effect has been given to the policy of leniency which the Government has repeatedly enjoined on officers entrusted with the working of the sale law. Only 1,836, or 17·3 per cent., of the estates, shares or interests in estates which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue during the year were actually sold. Even such cases were for the most part those in which owners voluntarily fell into arrears to procure the sale of their estates, because either from diluvion or other causes they were unable any longer to bear the revenue permanently assessed on them, or in order to void encumbrances. To avoid the injury caused to tenure-holders by fraud, it is now under consideration to amend the law, so as to cause sales to be made subject to encumbrance, if thereby the arrears due to Government can be covered.

Certificates pending decreased from 135,600 to 115,379. There was a large diminution in those filed for arrears of rent due to Government and for water-rates, the latter alone falling from 56,168 to 13,645. Greater discretion was exercised in resorting to this procedure than in former years.

The area of land acquired for public purposes was 2,946 acres, for which Rs. 3,12,072 were paid as compensation. The Act has been found imperfect in some respects, and the Government of India have been moved to undertake legislation on the lines of the English law on the subject.

The relations between landlord and tenant in the Presidency, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions were on the whole good. The same was the case with the districts of the Patna Division, except Durbhunga, where an attempt was made by some zemindars to raise the rates of rent and destroy rights of occupancy. Throughout this Division, except in 32 villages, the registration of patwaries commenced in 1876 was completed during the year. In Mymensingh and Backergunge the usual disputes continued. In Chota Nagpore the landlords are farming out their rents with the usual result of greater exactions from the ryots. It is reported that in Orissa, where the relations between landlord and tenant have hitherto been patriarchal, the ryots are beginning to manifest an independent spirit.

CUSTOMS.

The total net customs duties amounted to Rs. 2,18,07,864, and was more by 6·4 per cent. than in the preceding year. The improvement was entirely due to larger importations and clearances of salt. Excluding the salt duties there was a decline in import customs duties of Rs. 1,88,251, owing to smaller collections on account of wines, spirits, and malt liquors; export duties declined by Rs. 3,67,812 owing to depression of the rice trade, caused by scarcity and consequent high prices.

OPIUM.

The opium crops, which it was at first expected would be again deficient, turned out unusually good. The rainfall was indeed deficient, but its place was supplied by well irrigation, while the dryness of the season appears to have favoured the vigour of the plant and the yield and consistence of the drug. In Behar, though the area engaged for and the land shown for cultivation were considerably diminished, there was an increase in net cultivation of 5,286 bighas, and in produce of 32,486 maunds. More than half of the area under cultivation in Behar was to the south of the Ganges. All the south area was irrigated, while 42 per cent. of the area north of the Ganges was unirrigated. No attempt was made to collect the large outstanding balances in the agency until the prospect of a bumper crop became certain. Collections were then prosecuted, and the arrears reduced from Rs. 2,40,474 to Rs. 8,205. In the Benares Agency there was an increase in the area engaged, the land sown for cultivation, and the actual net cultivation, but the increase was not considerable. The produce, however, was 67,037 maunds, being more by 24,824 maunds than in the preceding year. The outstanding balances of previous years were reduced to Rs. 42,318.

Good progress was made in well-sinking for irrigation purposes. In the Behar Agency the advances for wells amounted to Rs. 1,16,804, and in the Benares Agency to Rs. 37,548. The system of leading well-water by shoots across canal channels was developed with satisfactory results, and a new plan is now under trial of damming hill-streams and distributing the water by means of small channels. The exaction by landlords of higher rates of rent for the cultivation of the opium poppy attracted attention during the year.

The attempts made to improve the Malwa drug supplied to district officers for excise opium were continued, the oil eliminated, and the weight of the cakes readjusted. The magnitude of the crop, however, enabled the Government to

reduce its purchases of the Malwa drug, and only 2,268 maunds at 90° consistence were procured. From Nepaul 542 maunds were brought in.

The proportion of adulterated opium sent in was comparatively small. There is little variation in the quantity of contraband opium seized from year to year. There is no systematic detection of opium-smuggling, and the informers are said to be more feared by ignorant cultivators than by professional smugglers.

The number of chests of provision opium sold decreased from 54,400 to 46,698. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,13,96,315, and the charges to Rs. 2,96,32,253. The net revenue declined from Rs. 5,05,72,346 to Rs. 3,17,64,062, owing to a decrease in the number of chests sold and to an increase in the charges. The average price realised rosé from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,295 per chest.

SALT.

The year 1884-85 was the third throughout which the uniform duty of Rs. 2 per maund was levied on salt, and the first in which there was an increase in actual receipts. The total receipts increased from Rs. 1,82,97,977 to Rs. 2,03,25,912. There was a rise both in the proceeds of the duty and the receipts from warehouses, the former due to larger clearances, the latter to the state of the market, which allowed the salt to remain longer in bond. In charges there was an increase of Rs. 21,218, chiefly due to larger refunds of customs duty. The quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 20,00,056 maunds. During the year 1,00,50,107 maunds were imported or manufactured, duty was paid on 1,04,09,389 maunds, and 15,41,259 maunds were in stock at the close of the year. The proportion borne by Indian manufactured salt to that imported was a little over one-twentieth. Importation was confined to the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, and Cuttack. The net increase in imported salt was 1,61,075 maunds, and the quantity imported aggregated 96,23,673 maunds. There was, however, a decrease in the importations through the port of Calcutta. Importations were made from the United Kingdom, Bombay, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Italy, and Saigon. There was no importation from France. The clearances of salt from ship-board increased by 7·2 per cent. in Calcutta and 50·2 per cent. in Chittagong. The latter port is gradually becoming established as that from which all East Bengal draws its salt.

In excise salt there was a decrease of 2,11,237 maunds, or over 31 per cent. In the 24-Pergunnahs the manufacture was definitely abandoned. In Cuttack the decrease was comparatively small, but in Pooree and Balasore very large. Sales of excise salt also declined in the 24-Pergunnahs, Cuttack, and Balasore, and a large rise in the sales at Pooree is attributed only to the fact that the manufacturers were endeavouring to dispose of their large stocks by selling at reduced rates throughout the year in order to prevent foreign importation. The production of excise salt during the preceding year was, however, exceptionally great owing to the unusually favourable weather.

On receipt of a special report from the Board, it has been finally settled between the Governments concerned and the Government of India to place the Salt Department of Orissa under the supervision of the Salt Commissioner in Madras, subject to the control of the Government of Bengal. It now only remains to arrange the details for carrying the scheme into effect.

EXCISE.

The proposals of the Special Excise Commission were generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Commissioners recommended for these provinces generally that the outstill system should, with certain modifications, be maintained, but that central distilleries should be re-established where the drinking population, though large, is confined to a comparatively small and well-defined area, and where the supervising agency can itself be efficiently supervised. In accordance with this recommendation the distillery system has been introduced already into Gya, Chupra, Bettiah, Durbhunga, Monghyr with Jamalpore, Bhagulpore, Moorshedabad with Berhampore, Burdwan and Dacca, and will next year be introduced also into Patna, Arrah, and Mozufferpore. For other towns the manufacture by outstills is to be confined to selected sites outside the towns. Many minor improvements in the rules, *e.g.*, as to the capacity, number, and standard of stills, will also be adopted.

Including only those advance payments which belong to the operations of the year concerned, the excise revenue declined from Rs. 1,03,63,799 to Rs. 1,03,39,198, or by Rs. 24,601. The fall is more than accounted for by a decrease of Rs. 1,12,991 in the revenue from country spirits. There was a decline in revenue from this source in Gya of Rs. 1,52,058, in Patna of Rs. 31,645, and in Sarun of Rs. 30,635, attributed to inconsiderate reduction of shops. Receipts under the head of rum declined from Rs. 1,14,576 to Rs. 98,707. Rum of local manufacture is being superseded by foreign rums and cheap brandies; and the license fees for the sale of imported spirits and wines brought in an increment of Rs. 27,423. The receipts from tari, ganja, and excise opium showed little change. Owing to a partial failure of the ganja crop, the prices of the drug were considerably enhanced. With the exception of a seizure of two maunds, no important detection of contraband opium was effected. The revenue from puchwai declined owing to a rise in the price of the raw material, rice, from which it is made. There were 4,228 arrests made for offences against the excise laws, and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 44,288.

STAMPS.

No change was made during the year in the stamp law, in the stamps themselves, or in the system under which they were supplied to the public. Two proposals, the first for the substitution of larger sized impressed non-judicial stamp-paper of the value of four annas in place of the two-anna paper now used for copies, and the second for the amendment of the Stamp Act, so as to impose a uniform duty on all insurances and reinsurances other than life and marine insurances, were considered by the Government of Bengal and laid before the Government of India. No final orders were, however, issued. Three rulings of some importance in regard to stamp law were laid down. It was held that documents declaring certain rates of rent to be the correct rates for lands of various descriptions, unaccompanied by any agreement to pay rent at such rates, are not liable to stamp duty. It was also held that a document operating to transfer leasehold land, together with all debts and moveable properties in or upon the lands, should be regarded not as a transfer of a lease, but as a conveyance. Finally, the High Court decided that an entry made in a shop-book

of payment in respect of goods purchased, to which the signature of the seller is attached in acknowledgment of receipt, is a receipt within the meaning of the Stamp Act, and is liable to stamp duty.

The gross revenue collected under the Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act amounted to Rs. 1,29,91,191, showing an increase of Rs. 4,14,277, and the receipts exceeded those of any previous year. The total charges aggregated Rs. 6,46,077, and the total net revenue was Rs. 1,23,45,114. The general incidence of stamp taxation on the population of Bengal was three annas one pie per head. The receipts in Calcutta were Rs. 19,24,737. The increase in the sales of stamps amounted to Rs. 4,13,469; but of this amount only Rs. 80,114 represented the increase in sales of non-judicial stamps, the balance being due to sales of court-fee stamps. The sales of non-judicial stamps have, however, been nearly stationary for many years, and the increase therefore was remarkable. In impressed sheets alone the collections showed an increase of Rs. 1,50,406. The increase was coincident with that in the operations of the Registration Department, and there is undoubtedly a growing tendency to substitute written agreements for verbal contracts. In the collections from receipt stamps there was an increase of Rs. 5,430, attributed to the facilities afforded to the public for their purchase by sales at post-offices. Under some other heads of non-judicial stamps there was a considerable decline in foreign bill, share transfer, and one-anna impressed stamps, owing to dulness of trade, and in hundi stamps, owing to the extended operation of the postal money-order system. There was no other variation of importance. The net increase from judicial (court-fee) stamps was Rs. 3,33,355. It occurred under all heads except that of High Court service stamps, in which there was a decrease of Rs. 2,000, and was due generally to increased litigation.

There was some increase in the levy of penalties and in prosecutions. More attention is being paid by revenue officers to enforcing compliance with the stamp laws.

LICENSE-TAX.

No change was made in the law under which the license-tax is collected. Forty-six officers, of whom two were Sub-Deputy Collectors and the residue of lower status, were appointed special assessors. The assessing officers visited 25,619 villages, including 617 streets, in Calcutta. Officers other than assessors also visited a considerable number of villages. The gross number of assessments amounted to Rs. 76,250. But of these 5,991 were exempted on first objection or on appeal, and there remained on the final list only 70,259 persons. The final result was less by 1,034 than in 1883, but larger than in 1882. Of an outstanding balance from 1883-84 of Rs. 10,022, the greater part had to be remitted. Of persons originally assessed, 25·4 per cent. objected and 38 per cent. of the petitions were allowed. The gross demand was Rs. 16,99,590, the net collections amounted to Rs. 14,31,996, and the balances allowing for remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 10,223. The bulk of the balances was, as usual, irrecoverable. A decline in the net receipts occurred in thirty-one, and a rise in fourteen districts. In Calcutta the collections fell from Rs. 4,13,670 to Rs. 4,04,570. The decline generally was chiefly due to dulness of trade. There were considerable decreases in the amount of penalties and costs realised, the cost of collection, and the total expenditure on license-tax

operations. Taking the population at 66½ millions, the average incidence of the tax was one rupee to every 46, or, excluding Calcutta, every 64 persons. The incidence of the tax was highest in the Bhagulpore Division and lowest in that of Orissa.

The absence of complaint shows that the Act is still quietly submitted to and on the whole worked smoothly. Assessments appear occasionally to be made too hastily, but the large number of remissions made shows that the provisions of the Act are carried out the reverse of oppressively.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There was a marked improvement in the registration of vital statistics. The recorded birth-rate per mille rose from 22·08 to 23·51, and the death-rate from 18·82 to 20·83. The public health was far better in 1884 than in 1883, and the increased death-rate shown can only have been due to better registration. The provisions of the Compulsory Registration Act were enforceable in 116 towns and one rural tract, but were enforced only in 42 towns. The registration of births was carried on in 47 towns with a population of 1,685,651, and in these 39,640 children were recorded as borne alive. Within the area in which registration of deaths is carried on, the population is estimated at 66,163,884 persons. Among these the deaths reported numbered 1,378,610. As usual the immense majority of deaths in urban as well as country circles was caused by fevers, and the fourth quarter of the year immediately after the rains was most fatal. April and May were marked by the prevalence of cholera and small-pox. Great differences exist in the recorded death-rates per mille of different races or sects: thus, the death-rate among Christians was reported at 13·61, Buddhists at 13·79, miscellaneous races at 15·21, Hindus at 20·26, and Musalmans at 22·48.

In Calcutta the birth-rate shown was 19·13, and the death-rate 30·59. There was an increase in the number of deaths from cholera and miscellaneous causes, Of the 21,182 European seamen who visited the port of Calcutta, nearly 10 per cent. were admitted into hospital. The death-rate among the European port population rose from 48·92 to 63·53 per mille. Among the native floating population there were 138 recorded deaths from cholera. That disease was during the year very fatal among the river population.

In a total population of 33,346 in Bengal cantonments, the recorded death-rate was 24·35 per mille. In the cantonment at Hazaribagh it was as high as 129·41.

EMIGRATION.

The Amended Emigration Act XXI of 1883 did not come into force pending the final approval of the draft rules. These were published for general information, but are still under consideration.

Colonial emigration agencies were at work for ten colonies, eight being British, viz. Demerara, Natal, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Fiji, and Mauritius; one Dutch, viz. Surinam; and one French, Guadeloupe. There were 13,867 statute adult labourers despatched, being 3,607 more than in the preceding year. Thirty-eight per cent. of these were despatched to Demerara. More than half the emigrants registered were from Bengal and Behar, local scarcity acting as an inducement to them to leave their homes. Of those

despatched, the men numbered 10,546, the women 4,395, and the children 2,607. In the great majority of the voyages the health of the emigrants was fair. Returned emigrants numbered 4,648, and they brought back savings amounting to over 9½ lakhs of rupees, varying from Rs. 357 per head among the emigrants from Trinidad to 12 annas 6 pies per head among the emigrants from Guadeloupe. Requisitions of several of the colonies were withdrawn towards the end of the year owing to the great decline in the price of sugar.

Of inland emigrants with their dependents, 211 licensed recruiters working under six contractors registered in the recruiting districts 7,081—4,777 intended for transmission *viâ* Calcutta to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and 2,304 for transmission *viâ* Goalundo direct to Cachar and Sylhet only. Garden sardars certificated under the Act numbered 3,183, and registered 24,205 emigrants and dependents, 13,970 to proceed *viâ* Dhubri, and 10,235 *viâ* Calcutta, Goalundo, and Kushtea. Besides these 12,199 free or unregistered emigrants reached Dhubri during the year. One recruiter's license was cancelled for misconduct. No garden sardar's license was cancelled. The business of recruiting labour for the gardens of the Assam Valley Districts has been lately in great part transferred to Agents having their head-quarters at Dhubri, who import emigrants free or unregistered as far as Dhubri, and there cause them to execute local contracts. At the Calcutta depôts there arrived 4,740 contractors' emigrants. The year was an unhealthy one in the depôts. Eleven deaths from cholera occurred. There were 17 cases of small-pox, but no deaths. All emigrants were vaccinated on admission to the depôts. At the Goalundo depôts 6,359 persons were accommodated. The labour transport fund was separately administered in Bengal and Assam from the 1st April 1884. The surplus balance up to that date amounted to Rs. 47,100, and was divided between Assam and Bengal in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter. Any deficit in the accounts of the Bengal fund will be made good by the Assam administration.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The health of the town of Calcutta was worse than in any year since 1878. The general death-rate for the year rose from 28·4 to 30·5. The mortality from cholera, 2,272, was the highest on record for the past ten years, and more persons died of small-pox than in any year since 1879. There was an increase in deaths from fevers and general causes, and a decrease in those from diarrhœa and dysentery; in both cases, however, slight. The in-door patients at the Calcutta hospitals increased from 20,381 to 21,360. The increase occurred, however, only in the Mayo Hospital and its dispensaries in cholera cases, and in the Campbell Hospital in cholera and small-pox cases. Out-door patients treated decreased from 239,337 to 235,685. It is probable that the establishment of chemists' shops throughout the town, to which qualified surgeons are attached, who give advice and perform minor operations free of charge, has had much to do with this reduction. The season was throughout unhealthy, and the death-rate per mille of all patients treated rose from 136·83 to 146·7. Although, however, dysentery, cholera, and small-pox furnished a large mortality, the percentage of deaths to cases treated showed a decrease in severity. Chest diseases yielded a heavy mortality, and there is reason to believe that a vitiated state of the air breathed was the principal cause rather than changes in temperature. The cold weather was in fact unusually mild. The Eden Hospital

is rapidly growing in the public estimation. The number of women and children treated there during the year was 1,390. The system of nursing established at the Medical College and General Hospitals under the superintendence of the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood worked with marked success, and was reported on in the highest possible terms. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,13,315, exceeding that for 1883 by Rs. 8,631. The net cost to Government was Rs. 2,54,214. The amount of invested capital rose from Rs. 5,47,700 to Rs. 5,53,300.

There were 230 dispensaries opened during the year, five chiefly supported by the State, 86 supported by local funds, 81 maintained at the cost of private individuals or associations, and 58 maintained by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or local funds. The system under which Government had undertaken to give employment to all candidates passing the licentiates examination having come to an end in 1883, no Assistant surgeon was admitted to the service; 21 were, however, received by transfer from the Imperial list. An important concession was allowed to supernumerary assistant surgeons, who are now allowed to count supernumerary service towards leave and pension. In some cases local bodies declined to pay the higher salaries due to their medical officers on passing the departmental examination, and the officers were thus reduced to the supernumerary list. The question of the liability of the local bodies is now under consideration. Twenty-nine civil hospital assistants were appointed. In-door patients were received at 132 dispensaries. The returns showed 25,077 in-door patients, being more by 2,609, and 965,555 out-patients, being more by 49,802 than in 1883. The increase was, however, attributed more to greater care in recording entries than to an actually greater attendance. There was a slight rise in the mortality among the in-patients, from 14·13 to 14·75 per cent. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 4,13,999, of which Government contributed Rs. 18,651. Rs. 1,27,570 were realised by subscriptions. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,62,362, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 51,636.

There were 1,139 persons treated for insanity, of whom 90 were discharged from the five native lunatic asylums as cured. There were 208 admissions and 24 readmissions. The total expenditure on these asylums was Rs. 91,695. The net profit on manufactures was Rs. 3,207. At the European lunatic asylums 54 patients were under treatment. The health of the patients generally was not so good as in 1883 owing to the unfavourable season.

As noticed in the report for 1883, the lock-hospitals at Alipore and Sealdah were on the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Act maintained as merely voluntary institutions. There was a nominal decrease in cases of primary syphilis treated compared with 1883, but the total was otherwise much greater than in any year since 1869. The percentage of venereal disease in the police force rose from 1·46 in 1882 to 2·97. The percentage of venereal complaints of all kinds on the mean daily strength of Fort William garrison rose from 14·5 in 1882 to 58·4. The expenditure on the voluntary lock-hospitals was Rs. 16,306. There were four cantonment lock-hospitals at Dinapore, Darjeeling, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum. At the two first mentioned of these the rise in admissions was very large.

At the Chemical Examiner's laboratory 2,749 analyses were performed. The number is the largest on record. Provision has been made in the Bengal

Municipal Act for the registration of shops for the sale of English drugs, and for the employment in them of duly certified dispensers. It is hoped by this means to check ignorant and noxious mixture of drugs. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of deaths is every year caused in Bengal by the carelessness of herb and drug-vendors.

SANITATION.

In spite of the scarcity and high prices of food-grains prevailing in certain tracts the health of the people does not appear to have suffered to such an extent as might have been expected. Recorded deaths from cholera numbered 134,421, and considerably exceeded the corresponding figure, 90,439, for 1883-84. The disease pervaded 90 of the registering circles epidemically. Of the deaths from cholera, 9,390 were among the urban, 125,031 among the rural circles. The disease was much less fatal than in 1882. It was most prevalent in Balasore, Nuddea, and Faridpore, in each of which the death-rate from this disease exceeded 5 per mille. It raged with great severity in the suburbs of Calcutta, owing undoubtedly to their loathsome insanitation. It is remarkable that the disease rarely manifested itself in the crowds assembled at public fairs. Reported deaths from small-pox increased from 9,714 to 18,533. The mortality was highest in districts not yet brought under the Vaccination Act. The mortality was highest amongst children. There were 966,233 deaths from fever recorded. The registered mortality from this cause has increased every year since 1871. The increase is, however, only in the registrations, and there is no reason to believe that these provinces are generally getting more feverish. The death-rate from this cause shown in Bengal was 16·67, in Behar 13·02, in Chota Nagpore 12·34, and in Orissa 7·30 per mille. The districts in which fever was worst were Rajshahye, Nuddea, and Pubna. The recorded mortality from bowel-complaints was 58,376, from injuries 24,674, and from miscellaneous diseases 176,373.

There was an improvement in the percentages of municipal income expended on sanitary works and roads. The expenditure increased under all heads except those of conservancy establishment and water-supply. The Burdwan water-works commenced to supply water on 1st December 1884. A scheme of water-supply for the town of Bhagulpore has been sanctioned by Government, and the work is being rapidly carried on. The scheme to supply water to the riparian municipalities on the right bank of the Hooghly from Howrah to Serampore made little progress.

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Department made fair progress during the year under review. In addition to the areas protected in former years, the whole of the districts of Tipperah and Pubna, and parts of the districts of Manbhoom, Lohardugga, and Cuttack, were thoroughly protected. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act were extended to sixteen towns and to five thannas. The Act is now in force in 81 towns, 4 cantonments, and 9 rural areas. The law met with less resistance than in previous years. The Musalmans, Rajpoots, and Marwaris have always resisted it; but the benefits of vaccination are so continually proved by experience that the system must in the end make way among these as it has done among other classes of natives.

The operations performed numbered 1,438,296—more by 123,654 than in 1883-84. Of these 421,274 were performed by the Government agency, 976,226 by licensed agency, 4,760 by the Bovine Vaccination Department, and 86,036 by local officers. There was an increase in all circles except Orissa, where there was a decrease, due to cessation of operations on an outbreak of cholera. A very large proportion of the operations was successfully performed with bovine lymph. Although, owing to its being almost inevitably mixed with serum, it quickly deteriorates, its efficacy is indisputable, it is easily obtained, and the supply is always equal to the demand.

Rs. 1,51,448 were expended on vaccination, of which Rs. 73,663 represented the cost of the Government operators, Rs. 67,082 the cost of the establishment supervising licensed vaccinators, and Rs. 10,702 the cost of vaccination to municipalities. Rs. 1,201 were received as private contributions. The average cost of each operation was 1 anna 8 pies, as in the preceding year.

EDUCATION.

An advance was, as usual, made in the number of public and private institutions as well as in the number of scholars. Public institutions increased from 67,682 to 70,129, and the scholars attending them from 1,367,381 to 1,442,841; private institutions from 70,257 to 72,641, and their scholars from 1,392,609 to 1,470,180. The amount expended increased from Rs. 74,83,000 to Rs. 78,15,000. The Government expenditure was more by Rs. 1,38,000 than in the previous year. The extra expenditure was incurred in high English schools maintained by Municipal Boards and in all lower primary schools. There was but little variation in the proportion of students in public institutions according to their creed or caste. Some 12 per cent. of the students in arts colleges and 10 per cent. of those in professional colleges belonged to the richer classes of society, but the immense majority came from the professional or middle class.

No change was made in the number of Government colleges, but by the affiliation of the Jagganath College, Dacca, one was added to the six existing unaided colleges. It is intended, under the recommendation of the Education Commission, to make over to local bodies some of the Government colleges. The University examinations having been postponed till April, the usual examinations were not held during the year under review; but the University held supplementary examinations in May 1884. The percentages of passed candidates for the F.A. and B.A. examinations respectively were in Government colleges 78 and 76, in aided 64 and 75, in unaided colleges 63 and 70. The successful competition of private enterprise is the chief reason for believing that Government can now gradually retire from the direction of higher education. The net Government collegiate expenditure increased from Rs. 2,88,000 to Rs. 3,27,000.

Schools for secondary education are of three kinds—high English, middle English, and middle vernacular. High English schools numbered 239 with 51,708 pupils. The schools increased by four, but the scholars were slightly fewer, owing to the fact that the University and school examinations having been postponed till April, March has become the month of minimum numerical strength. There were forty-two more middle English schools and 4,977 more scholars than in the preceding year. Most of the new schools were unaided. A similar advance was made in the case of middle vernacular schools and their pupils, and efforts are being made to improve their position. The

number of successful candidates at the middle vernacular scholarship examination increased from 2,031 to 3,115. The total expenditure on secondary instruction was Rs. 24,35,000.

Of primary schools there were 65,580, with a reported attendance of 1,222,580 scholars; the number of schools having risen by 2·9, and of scholars by 4·9 per cent. The expenditure on this class of school is larger than on any other. During the year under review it amounted to Rs. 27,18,000, of which the Government contribution was Rs. 6,51,000. The schools are being gradually brought under more effective supervision, as it is believed some are of an ephemeral character, brought into existence merely at the time of the reward examinations.

Good progress was made in the development of education for girls. Girls' schools increased from 1,785 to 2,309, and the girls under instruction, including those taught in boys' schools, from 64,883 to 75,770. The increase was general in all Divisions except Chittagong. The Maharani Surnamayi of Cossimbazar gave a further proof of her benevolent liberality by making the munificent grant of a lakh and a half of rupees for the foundation of a hostel for female medical students, and much has been done for the education of women by local bodies. The total cost of the girls' schools was Rs. 2,68,072, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,03,268.

Schools, aided and unaided, for the education of Europeans and Eurasians increased from 63 to 69, and the scholars at the close of the year in them from 5,955 to 6,409. A large expenditure was incurred on building grants, but this will cease with the completion of the buildings. The introduction of the code system and scholarship examinations has resulted in a general improvement in efficiency.

The percentage of Mahomedan scholars in all public and private institutions was 28·6, varying from 3·7 in professional colleges to 100 in the madrassahs. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedans attending upper and lower primary schools, but there was no improvement in the proportions of such scholars at the arts colleges and the high and middle English schools. A committee has been appointed to inquire and report on the present management of Mahomedan educational endowments.

Little change occurred in the system of special instruction. There were sixteen training schools for teachers. The Chaibassa Training School was abolished, and a new training class established at the Saidabad Model School. The law classes at the Presidency College were abolished, and the Government law schools reduced to six. The average roll attendance of students, however, rose from 522 to 765. At the medical schools also scholars increased. At the Seebpore College the number of students fell from 166 to 149; many of the native students endeavour to avoid manual labour. Practical education was given at the Patna and Cuttack Survey schools. The students at the School of Art increased from 139 to 157 and did creditable work. The subject of training in technical and industrial schools is now under consideration.

ART, LITERATURE, AND THE PRESS.

The paintings at the Calcutta Art studio had for their subjects scenes and events in Hindu Mythology. The improvement in these pictures noticed in 1883 was fully sustained during the year.

Sixty-eight vernacular newspapers were supplied to the Bengal library during the year, seven being daily, one bi-weekly, fifty weekly, five fortnightly, and five monthly. With the exception of four Urdu, seven Hindi, six Urya, two Assamese, and one Persian newspaper, all were published in Bengali. Twenty-nine of the newspapers were published in Calcutta. Five newspapers came into existence, and two ceased publication, so that the total increase on the preceding year's number was three. The weekly papers appear to be the more popular, and the circulation of one of them, the *Bangabasi*, was reported at 12,000. The circulation of the great majority of the Native newspapers was reported at less than 500. It is to be regretted that during the year some Native newspapers were wanting in moderation of tone and in accuracy of statement. In these respects, however, the Urdu newspapers compare favourably with those written in the Bengali language. Generally it may be said that a section of the Native press showed itself too credulous in the acceptance of unfounded and frequently absurd rumours; in its proneness to give currency to injurious personalities; and in its attitude of intemperate hostility to the Government. There are signs, however, to indicate that this style of writing has not the popularity which it seemed to enjoy a few years ago; and certainly it may be said that Bengali literature, properly so called, is remarkable for its growing dignity and usefulness.

There were 2,390 books received at the Bengal Library—a number exceeding the average by nearly 44 per cent. Of unilingual books exclusive of periodicals 1,790 were received; about 62 per cent. of these being Bengali, and nearly a fourth of the whole being translations. The subjects chiefly dealt with were, in their order, religion, language, fiction, and history.

Copyright was registered in the case of 2,325 publications.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The repair and partial restoration of Sher Shah's temple at Sasseram, of the temple at Buddha Gya, and of the Rhotasghur palace, were practically completed. A considerable expenditure was incurred in clearing the earth and rubbish from the Adina Musjid at Gaur. The expenditure during the year on these four buildings aggregated Rs. 9,552. The discovery at Buddha Gya of a temple dating from the 1st century A.D. was of archæological interest.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or partly by Government in these provinces at the close of the year consisted of the Bishop of Calcutta and his Chaplain, the Archdeacon, the Registrar of the Diocese, 17 chaplains of the Church of England, one of the Church of Scotland, nine ministers of the Additional Clergy Society and seven priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Twelve marriages were registered under the Brahmo Marriage Act, viz. nine at Calcutta, one at Hooghly, one at Dacca, and one at Patna.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The total value of the stationery issued was Rs. 18,93,144, showing an increase of Rs. 2,81,293. Part of the increase was due to greater demands for the public service, and part to arrears of indents of the preceding year. The

value of stationery supplied to officers under this Government was less by Rs. 78,173. The expenditure on articles of local manufacture increased by nearly one and a half lakhs of rupées, and the quality was better than hitherto. A considerable saving was effected by the supply directly to the presses at Allahabad, Agra, and Aligarh of paper from the mills at Lucknow and in Scindia's dominions. The quality of arsenicated paper prepared in the Cuttack Jail was not good, but new implements have been supplied. The report of a committee appointed to inquire into the working of the department in all its branches is now under consideration.

The outturn of the Jail, Secretariat, and Darjeeling Presses, and of receipts in the Publishing Department, was Rs. 3,98,735, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 2,97,147. The difference was slightly less than in 1883-84, owing chiefly to extra expenditure in the Secretariat Press on account of payment of some arrear bills, additions of new materials, and the completion of several large works. In the profits from the Jail Press, Darjeeling Press, and Publishing Department the profits showed a considerable rise.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The income of the garden, including the Government grant of Rs. 20,000, was Rs. 52,097. There was a large increase in receipts from donations and subscriptions, but entrance receipts declined. Rs. 23,860 were expended on construction and repairs of roads and buildings. Several acquisitions of interest were made during the year. Owing to a most unfortunate outbreak of rinderpest the whole of the imported stock on the dairy farm and cattle-breeding establishment has since the close of the year perished.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

On the close of the Calcutta Exhibition in March 1884 large additions were made to the collections already in the Economic Museum in the shape of economic and art products, models, ethnological objects, and other exhibits. The combined collections were located in the annexé adjoining the Indian Museum, and it is in contemplation to alter the designation of the Economic section and to call it the "Bengal Economic and Art Museum." The reorganised Museum was opened in December 1884, and over 30,000 persons visited the Museum in the February and March following; but the task of rearrangement has not yet been thoroughly accomplished.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1884-85.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1884-85.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Amendment of the Rent Law of Bengal.

THE amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th March 1885, came into force in these provinces, excepting the divisions of Chota Nagpore and Orissa, and the districts of Darjeeling, Julpigoree, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, from the 1st November 1885. An experimental field survey and record of rights in connection with the Act was sanctioned after the year's close for the districts of the Patna Division, the district of Mozufferpore being selected for the commencement of operations.

Formation of an Agricultural Department in Bengal.

During the year 1883 Sir Rivers Thompson submitted to the Government of India his proposals for the creation of an Agricultural Department in Bengal. After communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Government of India sanctioned, as an experimental measure for two years, the appointment of a special officer to advise the Lieutenant-Governor in matters relating to agriculture and statistics, to undertake preliminary enquiries in connection with the experimental field survey in the Patna Division, and to assist in obtaining detailed information in regard to the creation of a local agency of record in wards' and Government estates. The special officer was appointed in December 1884 with the title of Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal.

Statutory Civil Service.

The practice observed since 1878 of selecting candidates for admission to the Statutory Civil Service by pure nomination having been considered not altogether satisfactory, the local Government instituted a test of limited competition amongst approved candidates. The first examination under this system was held in December 1884, and for the two statutory appointments allotted to these provinces 18 candidates were allowed to compete. The two successful candidates were Baboo Surja Kumar Agasti and Baboo Ashutosh Gupta. Both these gentlemen have been appointed to the Statutory Civil Service.

Appointments to the Opium Department.

Appointments in the Opium Department used to be made on the nomination system. A register was kept for this purpose, in which were entered the names of those candidates whom the Lieutenant-Governor considered eligible for admission into the Opium Department. In 1883 the prospects and position of the officers employed in the Opium Department were improved by rearranging the grades; and, with a view to improve the efficiency of the department, the Government of India directed that no officer should be admitted to the Opium Department until he had passed a certain educational standard. Certain rules were accordingly framed to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India, and the system of appointment by pure nomination was changed into one of nomination combined with examination. The first examination under this system was held in January 1885, and of the four vacancies then existing in the department, three were offered for competition, the fourth vacancy having been reserved for a native candidate. At this examination persons whose names had been registered as eligible for employment in the Opium Department, and whose age did not exceed 25 years on

the date of the examination, were allowed to compete. Candidates were required to produce certificates of health and physical fitness from a Government medical officer. The subjects of examination were—a short essay; English history and literature and elementary Indian history; Hindustani; geography, Asia (specially India) and Europe; arithmetic, including compound proportion, simple interest, and vulgar and decimal fractions; and algebra to quadratic equations, inclusive. Of the 17 candidates who received permission to appear at the examination, 14 actually competed for the appointments. The first three candidates who obtained the highest marks at the examination, as well as a native gentleman, have been appointed to the Opium Department during the year. It has been decided to admit natives of India of unmixed descent to the higher grades of the Opium Department by selection. Rules on the subject were still under consideration at the close of the year.

Appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service.

Competitive examination on the principle detailed in last year's report was also held for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service. Twelve appointments were offered for competition, and of the 62 candidates who received permission to appear at this examination, the first twelve in order of merit have been provided with appointments.

Opium Commission.

In 1883 the Commission, appointed to enquire into the working of the Opium Department submitted a report which raises many questions of policy and practice. These questions have not yet been fully decided.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

COOCH BEHAR.

SINCE the attainment by the Maharajah of his majority in October 1883, the administration of the State of Cooch Behar has been wholly in his hands, and managed through a State Council. A full account was given of this State in the last Administration Report. Nothing occurred worthy of note in this connection during the year under review. The relations of the State with this Government continued to be most satisfactory.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Frontier Tribes—Raids.

The frontier was in a state of considerable excitement during the latter portion of the year owing to depredations committed by certain chiefs of the Howlong clan on some villages of friendly chiefs lying both within and beyond the frontier line. In the beginning of November reports were sent by the trans-frontier Syloo chief Lengurah to the officer commanding at Demagri to the effect that some of the southern Howlong chiefs were organising a raiding party. These reports, however, were silent as to the direction the party intended to proceed. On the 28th November a small party of the Howlongs, armed with *daos* and commanded by the chiefs Tomlyana and Kamlooa (sons of Benkoya), crossed the frontier and entered the village of a Thanglowa chief, named Roisinga, situated on the Sirthay range, in the vicinity of Demagri. This party carried away Roisinga and property to the value of about Rs. 1,000, together with three Government cut-down muskets, which were lent to that chief for the defence of his village. The marauders, when returning, proceeded to the village of our friendly Howlong chief Vankuma. On his advice they released Roisinga and gave up the Government muskets, but took away the rest of the property they had seized. The object of this raid, as far as the local authorities were able to ascertain, was to obtain possession of three habangdars or gongs, held in great veneration by the Lushais. At the Durbar held at Rangamatti during the year it was proclaimed that the property taken should be surrendered within one month together with a fine of Rs. 400. The proclamation was conveyed to the offending chieftains by Vankuma (father-in-law of Kamlooa) in the first instance, and subsequently by messengers despatched by the Pakuma Rani (the mother-in law of a younger brother of the two chieftains), but as yet it has had no effect. The bazars at Demagri were closed against the two offending chiefs and their villages.

Towards the close of the year Tomlyana and Kamlooa again organised a raiding party, and on the 30th March 1885 attacked and plundered the village of the friendly Syloo chief Laljika, living on the Pukzing range beyond the boundary line. They set fire to the houses, killed eight persons, and took away one boy. Laljika and his men have lately entered our territory, and are now living on the Sirthay range with Vanhoya Rani.

About the 22nd March 1885 some Howlongs attacked a small party of Syloos of Lalugurah's village, numbering six persons, while digging on the Kogzing Tlang, near their village, for certain roots, which they use as a substitute for rice in times of scarcity. The Howlongs killed four persons (two men and two women) and carried off the head of one man and of one woman. Lalugurah, although living beyond the boundary line, has been a friend of the British Government since the expedition of 1872. It has been reported that the sons of Benkoya above mentioned were also among these marauders. These attacks were due to private feuds.

On the 14th February 1885 a party of transfrontier men entered the joom-house of a Tongsongya Chukma in the Rainkheong. One of the two persons sleeping in the house was severely wounded with a *dao*. Some men

living in another house in the vicinity having come to the rescue, the raiders went away. 'From enquiries made it appeared that about 200 persons had lately encamped in the vicinity of the joom-house in question, and had left behind some Kooki *throongs* (baskets), ropes, &c. Endeavours have been made to ascertain who the marauders were, but without success. The matter is still under enquiry.

In January 1885 six persons belonging to the Howlong chief Vandula came to the village of the Thanlowa chief Thangbuta, living in the vicinity of Demagri, and demanded Rs. 15 from him. Five years ago these people had brought some ivory for sale and asked Thangbuta to accompany them to the bazar. He did so, and received Rs. 15 from the sale-proceeds of the ivory on account of the assistance rendered by him. The Howlongs now asked him to refund this amount, and on his refusing to do so there was a slight altercation. The Howlongs then went away towards the Kassalong Bazar to trade. They were subsequently arrested and brought in. The trifling nature of the affair and the punishment the men had already undergone being taken into consideration, the men were warned and discharged.'

The minds of our frontier tribes became very unsettled owing to raids and rumours of raids, and many of the chiefs living on the Sirthay range applied for guards in their villages for the purpose of restoring confidence to their people. Temporary guards were posted in the villages of Roisinga and Vankoya. In the latter part of April 1885 our bazars were closed against all Howlongs except Lalthoma and Vankuma. The former has been on friendly terms with us for some years past, and attended the last durbar, and the latter received a present of a rifle on account of his endeavours on behalf of Roisinga and subsequent assistance rendered to Government.

Lushai durbar.

The annual Lushai durbar and mela were held at Rangamatee from the 25th January to the 5th February 1885. All the chiefs of the Thanglowa and Syloo clans, living both within and beyond the frontier line, attended either personally or through representatives. Only one Howlong chief, Lalthoma, came to the durbar. Vankuma expressed fears that his presence at the durbar would be looked upon with great suspicion by the chiefs and people who were mixed up in the affairs at Roisinga's village, and therefore declined to attend. The mela was very successful. 'Nearly 300 temporary shops were erected and occupied by traders from Chittagong. Articles of different kinds to the value of about Rs. 35,000 were sold.

During the durbar it was reported that one of the slaves of the Pakuma Rani had murdered a fellow slave and absconded to the Howlong country. The murderer has taken shelter in the village of the elder brother of Lalthoma, who attended the last durbar. This chief has promised to use his influence with his brother with a view to the surrender of the murderer. No information has yet been received from him on the subject.

Trade.

There was a very marked decline in the import of rubber during the year, the quantity being only 39 maunds and 29 seers, against 125 maunds and 17 seers in the preceding year and 183 maunds and 4 seers in 1882-83. The decrease was due to the destruction of rubber-trees in consequence of excessive tapping. The articles of export were salt and tobacco. The quantity of salt exported was 931½ maunds, against 647 maunds in the preceding year and 1,286 maunds in 1882-83. The export of tobacco increased to 67 maunds, against 51 maunds in the preceding year. A brisk trade, principally in cattle, is carried on at Thainsi Ghât up the river Sungoo between *beparis* of the plains and the people of the Arracan frontier. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent on the road from Demagri to Rangamatti.

Hill Tipperah.

In Hill Tipperah during the past year the public health was good, crops were plentiful, and prices high. The outturn of the cotton crop, one of the principal products of the country, was above the average; but as nearly a third of it was left in the hands of the growers, the crop was not as remunerative as it might have been. The reason of this is stated to be the expansion of the jute trade, which is now exclusively carried on in the adjoining districts, into which formerly cotton used to be largely imported. This displacement of

cotton seems to point to the necessity of a reduction in the high export duty—Rs. 2 per maund—levied in the Maharajah's territories. This has been suggested to the Durbar, and is now under consideration. The rainfall was decidedly short, being nearly 10 inches less than that of 1883-84, and more than 13 inches below that of 1882-83. As, however, the rainfall is only registered at the agency at Agurtolla, its general sufficiency can only be judged by the quality of the crops and the health of the people. The former, as above observed, was good, while the latter, with the exception of an outbreak of cholera at Agurtolla in October, which caused a few deaths, is stated to have been satisfactory throughout the year. The material condition of the people is also said to be improving, though the inhabitants of the plains are decidedly better off than the hill people. The latter, however, might easily, with their fertile and extensive lands, become more prosperous than they are; but their indolence and want of thrift is at present an effectual bar to any rapid advance in this direction. A colony of Mughs, who had established themselves in Hill Tipperah and are now living contentedly in their new settlements, have during the past year been followed by a considerable number of their own class and by some Chukmas—in all some 300 families—from the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Owing to its present financial difficulties, the State can do little to encourage immigration beyond conferring upon settlers the right of holding their lands rent-free for a certain number of years. If more substantial assistance could be given, it is stated that large settlements might be established in various parts of the State, where there are tracts of fertile land now lying waste for want of people to cultivate them. From the neighbouring districts, except the Chittagong Hill Tracts, immigration cannot be expected, as the people are too well off to care to leave their own homes; but settlers in considerable numbers might be obtained from the less prosperous districts of Bengal and Behar, if some little money could be advanced to help them over the first year or two after their arrival. It is much to be regretted that in the present financial condition of the State any scheme of this kind is absolutely impracticable.

The trade of the State is gradually, if not rapidly, developing. During the past year the total value of the export trade is estimated at Rs. 6,26,000, against Rs. 5,83,000 in the previous year, and this notwithstanding that the transactions, both in elephants and cotton, were smaller than usual. In cotton about 1,000 maunds less than during the previous year were exported, while although 114 elephants were put up to auction, only a few found purchasers.

The caste movement, of which mention has been made in previous reports, appears to be dying a natural death. The Maharajah is beginning to see that it cannot in the end succeed, and that all the influential people of the State are opposed to it. Still the movement has not been entirely given up, for, without compromising himself, the Maharajah is unable altogether to recede from the point to which he had advanced. Notwithstanding that the unnecessary multiplication of offices was already a very serious drain on the resources of the State, the Durbar has revived the office of Minister-Associate, which was abolished in 1882-83. The duties attaching to this office were chiefly in connection with the correspondence between the State and the Agency. Since its abolition those duties have devolved upon the Dewan; and this arrangement has, it is stated, answered all practical purposes. During the year under report Baboo Shumbhu Chundra Mookerjee, the former Minister-Associate, was reappointed and placed in charge of the Military, Education, Judicial, and Political Departments. The Baboo, instead of, as formerly, residing in Agurtolla, where he might have been of some use, has been permitted to live in Calcutta, where it is plain he can take no personal share in the management of the departments of which he has been put in charge, but must confine himself to advising on such points as are placed before him for opinion.

The revenue administration of the State continued in its former unsatisfactory condition. The expenses are said to exceed the receipts by more than a lakh of rupees. The commencement of these financial difficulties was, no doubt, the heavy and protracted litigation with Kumar Navadwip Chundra

Deb, which commenced 11 years ago, and was only finally terminated in 1883. Other circumstances have, however, combined to increase the debts which were then incurred. Of these, the principal have been the caste movement above referred to; *secondly*, the Maharajah's journey to Brindabun in 1882-83; and *thirdly*, the marriage of two of the Maharajah's children during the past year. The debts of the State are now believed to be over 11 lakhs of rupees. On about half of this sum no interest is paid, as it represents arrears of salaries and allowances due to officers of the State, pensioners, and others, and amounts due to shopkeepers for supplies to the Maharajah and his family. On the remaining half interest, amounting in the aggregate to more than Rs. 80,000, has to be paid. The revenue from all sources during the past year stood at Rs. 2,38,724, against Rs. 2,33,831 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 15,141 under 9 heads, and a decrease of Rs. 10,248 under 10 heads, leaving a total net increase of Rs. 4,893 as compared with the revenue of 1883-84. The only noticeable increases were Rs. 8,005 under the head of tax on forest produce, Rs. 3,191 on the tax on forest produce floated down the Fenny, and Rs. 1,557 from land revenue from the plain lands. On the other hand the tax on cotton and oil-seeds fell off by Rs. 6,701, while the royalty on elephants caught was less by Rs. 1,416 than during the previous year.

There was no improvement in the management of the Maharajah's estates in British territory, but during the year under review Mr. Sandys was appointed manager in succession to Mr. Larminie. As remarked by the Commissioner, the figures given regarding the collections from these fine properties are very confusing. The Assistant Political Agent puts them down at Rs. 5,50,000; the Political Agent estimates them at Rs. 4,50,000. The former states the net profits to be Rs. 2,20,000, while the latter mentions Rs. 1,70,500 as the probable amount. But whichever set of figures is correct, it seems certain that, with proper management, a very much larger return should be obtained. At present the condition of these estates is generally unsatisfactory. It was stated last year that some of the Maharajah's creditors held farms in them, the value of which more than covered the interest due on their debts. This year it has been reported that the Maharajah has commenced to give putnis, thus debarring his successors from the possibility of sharing in any increase in the value of the property which may take place in the future. This appears to be a most ruinous step. As the Commissioner remarked: "If it were possible that he (the Maharajah) should obtain fair prices for the putnis now being given, there might be some reason for their grant; but I unhesitatingly assert that fair prices cannot be got for putnis in an estate managed as that of the Maharajah has been for years. Rents are badly collected and in arrear. There has been no proper settlement with the ryots, and under such circumstances good prices cannot be got."

As hitherto, only a statement of receipts was furnished by the Maharajah's office. The advantages of an expenditure statement being also prepared have been so frequently explained, and the necessity for it is so obvious, that the Maharajah's disinclination to supply it is inexplicable, except on the supposition that, as remarked last year, it is not to the interest of his officers that the financial position should be too closely scrutinised.

There appears to have been no change in the arrangements for the administration of justice during the past year, with the exception that a son-in-law of the Maharajah has been appointed Assistant Magistrate with limited magisterial powers over a portion of thana Agurtolla. The appointment is fortunately an honorary one, and appears to have been created, not so much because it was wanted, as to give the holder of it some little judicial training.

Crime generally was light, especially in the hills. Minor offences against person and property, hurt, petty thefts, and mischief constituted nearly the whole of it. Cognizable crime seems steadily decreasing, the number of cases during the last three years being 172, 156, and 139 respectively. The total number of criminal cases of all kinds was 625, as against 567 in the preceding year. Of these 218 were rejected, 22 were pending at the close of the year, and 385 were tried, with the result that 365, or 53·4 of the total number tried, were convicted, and 292, or 42·7, were acquitted. Serious cases numbered 54, or 8·6 per cent., including 3 murders, 2 culpable homicides,

4 cases of rape, 3 cases of dacoity, and 2 of robbery, or very nearly the same as in 1883-84, the only differences being that in the year under report there were 2 more cases of rape and 2 less cases of robbery than in the previous year. The number of cases in which British subjects were concerned was 180, against 153 in the previous year and 182 in 1882-83. In 39 British subjects were complainants, and in 47 both complainants and defendants. One hundred and eighty persons in all were brought to trial; 90 were convicted, 87 discharged, 1 died, and 2 remained under trial.

The number of appeals instituted during the year was 52, against 64 in the previous year. In 25 cases the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in 14 cases modified, and in 13 cases reversed. One case was pending at the close of the year. The work in the Khas Appellate Court, presided over by the Jubraj assisted by two Thakurs, was light. Altogether there were only 11 cases before it. In three cases the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in five modified, and in three reversed. So far as they go, these results speak for themselves, but as the Thakur Judges are, though well meaning, without much training or experience, it is a question whether they are any more likely to arrive at the truth in any particular case than the court which originally tried it.

The number of civil suits was 216, against 254 of the previous year, the decrease being chiefly in bond suits, owing partly to the people not being naturally litigious, and partly to their generally prosperous condition. Including 71 pending at the close of 1883-84, there were altogether 287 for disposal during the year under review. Of these, 249 were decided, leaving 38 pending. The aggregate value of the new institutions was Rs. 16,479-6-10, or an average of Rs. 76-5 per suit. Only nine cases were valued above Rs. 500. The total amount of fees realised was Rs. 2,797, or Rs. 12-15 per suit. There were 46 civil appeals—31 before the Lower Appellate Court and 15 before the Khas Appellate Court. Of the former, 29 were disposed of, in ten the orders appealed against were confirmed, in 16 either reversed or modified, two cases were remanded and one was rejected. In the Khas Appellate Court all the cases were disposed of, nine being confirmed, three reversed, two remanded, and one rejected. There were 89 suits in which British subjects were concerned, against 122 in the previous year. In 59 cases the plaintiffs were British subjects, in 14 they were defendants, and in 16 both plaintiffs and defendants. The falling off in the number of these cases is said to be due to the fact that the decrees of the courts of the State cannot be executed in British territory.

There are four jails in the State—one at Agurtolla itself, and one at each of the subdivisions of Sonamura, Koylashur, and Belania. The average daily number of prisoners was only 37. It is stated that the prisoners are always treated with leniency; the work is light, food ample, medical attendance sufficient, as is evidenced by the fact that only one prisoner out of 34 under treatment during the year died.

The military force consisted of 295 men of all ranks, of whom 17 were Bengali Hindus, 122 Bengali Mussalmans, 57 Goorkhas, 10 Assamese, 57 Hindustanis, 19 Tipperahs, and 13 Christians. There were no frontier disturbances during the year. The five guard-posts maintained were the same as before, viz. Dharmanagar, Chirakuti, and Kamalpur in the Koylashur subdivision, one at Belania, and one at Udaypore. During the raiding season an additional post is kept up at Eksari. Cultivation having of late extended all around them, the position of the two first-named posts is not so good as it was, and should be moved further forward. The men, like the other establishments of the State, are paid irregularly, and are neither well disciplined nor properly equipped.

Nothing appears to have been done during the past year to improve the communications of the State. The road leading from Agurtolla to Tipperah was repaired, but no steps were taken towards establishing any system of communications in the interior, owing, no doubt, to the impossibility of providing the necessary funds.

The state of education is not satisfactory. The number of boys' schools has increased by one during the past year, and there are now 16 in existence and two for girls. The aggregate number of pupils has increased from 441 to 470. With the exception of the schools at the subdivisions, all the rest are

mere patshalas. The status of the Agurtolla Anglo-Vernacular School should, it is stated, be raised to the standard of an Entrance School; but so little interest appears to be taken by the Thakurs in it, that there seems little likelihood of this being done. The education of the Jubraj and Burra Thakur is stated to be much neglected. Both of them are intelligent young men, but they are allowed no means of improving their minds or enlarging their ideas so as to fit them for the duties they will one day be called upon to discharge. The Maharajah acquiesces in all that is said to him as to the desirability of allowing them to see something of the world, but financial considerations prevent his doing anything in the matter.

There are three dispensaries in the State, in which 4,009 patients were treated, as against 3,664 in the previous year. Of these, 3,785 or 94·4 per cent. were cured or relieved, 59 or 1·5 per cent. died, 75 or 1·9 per cent. discontinued their attendance, and 90 or 2·2 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The prevailing diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, sores and fever. As noticed above, there were a few sporadic cases of cholera, some of which ended fatally. The dispensaries are badly managed, and their wants indifferently supplied.

The only post-office in the State continues to be the one attached to the Agency, and is in a flourishing condition. Rupees 65,032 were remitted through it in money-orders, as against Rs. 43,859 in the previous year. There was a falling off in the value of insured covers from Rs. 13,934 to Rs. 5,395, for which no reason has been assigned. The institution is not only self-supporting, but works at a profit.

During the past year the boundary pillars between the State and Sylhet, which were found in 1883-84 by the Topographical Survey Party to be wrongly placed, have been erected in their proper positions during the past year. Some of the masonry boundary pillars between Hill Tipperah and British Tipperah are reported to have been entirely destroyed, while others are in need of repairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

The only administrative change in the management of the Tributary States during the past year was caused by the death of the Rajah of Nursingpore, who was succeeded by his minor son. This State, therefore, together with those of Baramba, Dhenkenal, and Mohurbhunj, is now under direct management. Of the remaining 15 States, 13 are administered by their own Chiefs under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, and two—Angul and the Khond Mals—are Government estates.

Tribute.

Of the total yearly tribute of Rs. 33,249 payable to Government, the sum of Rs. 3,482 was paid in before the commencement of the year, and during it the entire balance was realised, together with Rs. 6,546 of the claim for the current year.

Rainfall and crops.

The rainfall during the year is reported to have been generally sufficient. In Pal Lehara, Dhenkenal, Angul, and Hindole, the rains commenced late, and the crops suffered somewhat in consequence. In Baramba and Nursingpore some damage was caused by floods. In Dhenkenal and Angul the rice was only an 8 to 12 annas crop owing to the late setting in of the monsoon, while the cold weather crops were a total failure. The highest rainfall registered was 64 inches at Duspalla. The rainfall registered at Keonjhur was only 28½ inches, which is evidently incorrect.

Health.

The general health of the people was good during the past year, though there was an outbreak of cholera in the Nilgiri and Khandpara States. There was also a slight epidemic of the disease in Runpore, Duspalla, and Baramba, but not in any of the other States. Two first-class dispensaries exist—one at Mohurbhunj and the other at Dhenkenal—which are in charge of Assistant Surgeons. In eight other States there are dispensaries in charge of hospital assistants, and in a ninth, one of the same class is about to be opened. Some slight progress was made in vaccination. In Mohurbhunj 7,230 persons were vaccinated, and in Baramba, into which State vaccination was for the first time introduced, 1,801 operations were performed. In Pal Lehara, on an epidemic of small-pox breaking out, the Rajah had some persons inoculated. Prior to this no one in that State had been either vaccinated or inoculated.

In Dhenkenal 1,540 persons were vaccinated, but the work is said to proceed slowly in this State, as the people, at the instigation of inoculators, oppose it. The Rajah of Talchere asked for a vaccinator, and one was sent; but unfortunately the lymph was bad, and the failure of most of the operations creating a bad impression, the work had to be stopped.

Communications.

No improvements were made during the year in the general means of communication in the States. The two most important lines of communication from Cuttack to Sumbulpore—one *viâ* Angul and the other along the course of the Mahanuddy—are below flood-level and unbridged, and are useless for more than half the year. It appears, however, that a road could be constructed at a reasonable cost, which would run above the watershed of the country and be thus independent of the floods. The Rajah of Athgur has, it appears, at length consented to construct the portion of the Cuttack-Dhenkenal road which will lie within his State. The slow progress in the material development of these Tributary States, which every annual report brings to notice, is due mainly to the want of roads and proper communications.

Status of the mehals.

The question regarding the status of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, which arose in consequence of a decision of the High Court that Mohurbhunj is not a part of British India, is one which has for some time been before Government. The Government of India finally decided that this ruling must be accepted as conclusive, and that no steps should be taken "in any way indicating a desire to claim Mohurbhunj as part of British India." The Government of India also held that it was not impossible that the principles which governed the Mohurbhunj case might be held applicable to the other Orissa States, and it was directed that the proceedings of this Government in regard to these States should be so regulated "as to avoid as far as possible the risk of the complications which might arise from a decision that the Mehals are not British territory." The Government of India reserved, however, "the fullest right to interfere to such extent as might seem fit for the purpose of securing the good administration of the Mehals, and, when necessary, of conferring upon their officers powers to be exercised within the Mehals." The Superintendent was, in consequence of this decision, asked to consider what arrangements should be made for the trial of cases in the Mehals. His reply has been received, and is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

Civil and criminal litigation.

There was a large increase in the number of civil and revenue suits for disposal in the courts of original jurisdiction during the past year. The number of cases pending at the close of 1883-84 was 1,553, and to these must be added 2,681 cases of Nursingpore, which was brought under direct management during the year. The number of fresh cases instituted was 11,444 as compared with 6,774 in 1883-84. The total number of cases for disposal was thus 15,678, as compared with 8,136 in the preceding year. Of these 12,873 were disposed of, leaving 2,805 pending at the close of the year. The number of cases disposed of by tehsildars and managers was 12,599, and the number of pending cases on their files 2,496.

The number of criminal offences reported during the year was 1,725 as compared with 1,456 in 1883-84. Of these, 1,402 were returned as true. The number of persons concerned in criminal cases who were under trial during the year was 2,657, including 134 whose cases were pending from the previous year, the number in 1883-84 being 2,129. Of these, 1,413 were convicted, 1,102 were acquitted or discharged, 37 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 105 remained under trial at the close of the year. There was an increase, as compared with 1883-84, from 321 to 441 in the number of cases of theft returned as true, from 184 to 269 in cases of assault, and from 12 to 48 in the number of cases of criminal misappropriation; while, on the other hand, the number of cases of mischief decreased from 107 to 77.

The number of appeals in criminal cases was 159 as compared with 66 in the preceding year. Of these, the appeal was rejected in 11 cases, the sentence or order was confirmed in 121, reduced or altered in 7, reversed in 17, and 3 appeals were pending at the close of the year. There were 250 appeals in civil and revenue cases, including 20 miscellaneous appeals. Of these,

the original orders were reversed in 29 cases only, and 35 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

Reserved forests.

The area of the reserved forests in Angul was not increased during the year, but after its close an additional block was added. Steps were taken with some success to prevent injury to these reserved forests from the firing of the jungles beyond the forest reserve to clear the land for *toyla* cultivation. In spite of the precautions taken considerable damage was caused to the forests by fires. Regarding the States which are under the management of their Chiefs, the Superintendent remarked:—"In the Native States there now appears to be some reaction. The forests of Runpore, Nayagur, Khandpara, Athgur, and Boad have been either reserved or protected by their Chiefs, and the cutting of trees in Baramba and Nursingpore, which are under the management of this office has for the present been absolutely prohibited. * * * In Athmullick the Rajah himself looks after his forests. He cuts large timber trees on his own account and transports them to Cuttack for sale; the felling of saplings, or even of small timber trees, is not permitted. Hindole was a few years ago almost denuded of valuable timber trees, but great care is now taken to allow the saplings to grow." All this is satisfactory. It shows that some of the Chiefs are at length becoming aware of the value of their forests, and are making some efforts to put a stop to the wanton destruction which prevailed while indiscriminate felling was allowed.

Education.

The number of schools at the close of the year was 1,151 as compared with 1,060 at the close of 1883-84, and the number of students increased from 13,667 to 14,836. The total expenditure during the past year was Rs. 59,364, of which Government contributed Rs. 8,122, as compared with Rs. 60,029 expended in 1883-84, of which Rs. 7,589 was paid by Government. Of 69 candidates who went up for the upper primary examination, 47 passed, while 187 out of 294 passed the lower scholarship examination.

Mohurbhunj.

Mr. Wylly, the Manager, was in charge of the Mohurbhunj State during the year, and performed his duties with judgment and ability. During the year Baboo Brindabun Chunder Bhunj, brother of the late Maharajah, again petitioned Government to be appointed Manager. This question had been thoroughly considered by the Lieutenant-Governor before Mr. Wylly was appointed, and the conclusion arrived at was that the Baboo was in no respect a suitable person for the charge. Several memorials have from time to time been presented by the Baboo and his mother against this decision. These were, after a full review of all the circumstances, dealt with in a Resolution dated the 30th May last, in which Sir Rivers Thompson finally declined to make any change in the existing arrangements. Some of the settlements made by the late Maharajah have expired, and during the past two years four pergunnahs were resettled at an increase of Rs. 20,634 in the rents. Three other pergunnahs remain to be resettled. The cost of the Settlement Department in the State during the past year was Rs. 4,709. The expenditure on public works during 1884-85 was Rs. 55,870. The current demand on account of land revenue for 1884-86 was Rs. 1,59,377 as compared with a current demand of Rs. 1,70,780 in 1883-84. The decrease is caused by the exclusion of part of the revenue from the Nayabasan zemindari in Midnapore, only Rs. 7,000 actually received from the Collector of Midnapore being shown, instead of the whole current demand. The total demand for 1884-85, including arrears, was Rs. 2,68,233 as compared with Rs. 3,32,099, the similar demand for 1883-84. With a smaller demand the collections exceeded those of the preceding year, the collections being Rs. 1,86,358 and Rs. 1,82,505 respectively. Taking the receipts at Rs. 1,86,358 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,82,786, the balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 49,484 as compared with a balance of Rs. 45,912 at the close of the preceding year. The minor Chief resides with his tutor at Cuttack, and attends the Ravenshaw College there.

Nilgiri.

In consequence of the turbulent state of the Nilgiri Mehal, Mr. Ricketts was, on the Rajah's special request for a European officer, appointed Manager in 1883-84. The Superintendent reports that peace and tranquillity have been restored, that the

relations between the Rajah and the Manager appear friendly, and that no complaints are made against the present administration. This is satisfactory. The Rajah appears to have made over the management of the State to his Manag er.

Keonjhur.

Keonjhur is next to Mohurbhunj the largest State in Orissa. It has an area of 3,000 square miles, and frequent disputes regarding its boundaries arose during the year. A boundary dispute between the Keonjhur State and the zemindari mehal of Balasore assumed so serious a form that a party of police under an inspector had to be stationed on the spot till the Superintendent arrived and settled the dispute. Two other disputes, in the same State regarding the boundary with Singbhoom and with the Sukinda estate in Cuttack were settled during the year.

Dhenkenal.

The total demand in Dhenkenal for the past year, including arrears, was Rs. 99,251, out of which Rs. 90,624 was realised, Rs. 785 was remitted, and Rs. 7,842 was outstanding at the close of the year. A measurement which has been made shows that the area of land under cultivation amounts to 95,513 acres. The cost of settlement operations during the past year was Rs. 5,172, the total cost up to the end of the year from the commencement of operations, extending over eight years, being Rs. 45,007, while the increase in revenue up to the same time was Rs. 19,241. Vaccination is not yet appreciated by the people, and only 1,540 operations were performed during the year, out of which 1,266 were successful. The amount spent on public works during the year was Rs. 31,264, of which Rs. 23,453 was spent on original works, including roads, buildings, bridges, the construction of embankments, and the excavation of a tank. Since the close of the year the intelligence of the death of the young Rajah, who was only in his 20th year, has been received. The event is all the more to be mourned because the young Chief gave promise of being a worthy successor to his father, whose enlightened policy was the cause of Dhenkanal being recognised as the most advanced of all the Tributary Mehals.

Talchere.

The agricultural class in Talchere is stated by the Superintendent to be the poorest that he has seen in the Gurjats. Their poverty is said to be due to their overassessment in 1877. The settlement, which was first made for seven years, and subsequently extended for a further period of ten years, has yet some nine years to run. The middle vernacular school at the head-quarters of the State is stated to be a very good school, and the Rajah entirely supports the institution at an annual cost of Rs. 417. The Rajah has also established a dispensary, and is constructing roads. He also issued during the past year a report on the administration of his State, which he had published in the local press and circulated to other Chiefs.

Baramba.

When the Baramba State came under the direct management of the Superintendent, it was burdened with a debt of Rs. 28,000. The whole of this has been paid off, and most of the cesses which the people had to pay have been abolished. The total demand for the past year was Rs. 29,919, as compared with Rs. 29,900 for 1883-84. Of this amount Rs. 24,599 was realised and Rs. 1,288 was remitted. The Rajah is not yet six years of age.

Angul.

The total revenue demand for Angul for the past year, excluding Rs. 11-8 remitted on account of lands relinquished, was Rs. 32,854 as compared with Rs. 32,984 in the preceding year. The sum of Rs. 4,330 had been paid in advance during 1883-84, and Rs. 28,507 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of only Rs. 17 at its close. There was a falling off in the number of schools and also of scholars, the number of schools decreasing from 144 in 1883-84 to 132 in the past year, and the number of scholars falling from 2,255 to 2,037. There has been a gradual increase in the number of patients treated at the dispensary since 1880-81, the number in that year being 1,791 and during 1884-85, 5,397.

Pal Lehara.

The condition of Pal Lehara was unsatisfactory. With an annual income of a little over Rs. 15,000, the Rajah is in debt to the amount of Rs. 37,000. There is no administrative difficulty in the management of Pal Lehara, but the Rajah's administration is far from satisfactory.

Duspalla. The Duspalla State was not visited either during 1883-84 or during the past year by the Superintendent.

Nayaghur. The total demand, including arrears and miscellaneous receipts for the past year in Nayagur, was Rs. 47,629, out of which Rs. 41,808 were realised. The Rajah is reported to be expensive in his tastes, and to spend almost all his revenue on himself and very little for the public benefit.

Boad. In Boad, in order to assist in the administration of justice in the interior, where there are no courts, it used until recently to be the custom to permit the sarbarakars, with the aid of punchayets, to try petty criminal cases, and to impose fines not exceeding Rs. 2. It is reported that these persons, probably from want of supervision, not only tried and disposed of cases which they should not have tried, but, further, that they imposed fines exceeding Rs. 2, and the Rajah has now abolished the system.

THE TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Mr. Hewitt, the late Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, was in charge of the Division for 10 months out of the year, and was after its close succeeded by Mr. C. C. Stevens.

State of the people, crops, and communications. The rainfall was sufficient in most of the States, and in Sirgoojah, Oodeypore, and Chang Bhakur, as well as in Seraikella and Kharsowan, the crops were all good. Excessive rain in Gangpore and Bonai reduced the outturn in those States to half that of an average year, while in Korea the crops suffered from want of rain. The general health of the people was good, though in Sirgoojah there were 391 deaths from cholera as compared with 197 in the preceding year; the deaths from small-pox in this state fell, however, from 179 in 1883-84 to 99 during the past year. Cattle disease prevailed in some of the States, the number of cattle dying in Sirgoojah alone being 23,499, as compared with 8,628 during 1883-84. The mortality amongst the cattle, and the injury to the crops in some of the States, affected the material condition of the people to some extent. The failure in the harvest was chiefly felt in Korea. The only opposition offered to vaccination in the mehals during the past year was in Bonai, where the Rajah admitted that he did not allow the vaccinators deputed to his State to work because he had had two daughters married during the year. In other States, particularly in Sirgoojah, Jushpore, and Gangpore, vaccination operations were extensively and successfully carried on. But little was done during the past year for the improvement of education in the States. The general complaint appears to be that the people themselves do not care to send their children to school. No new roads were constructed during the year, but the present lines of communication were kept in repair. Mr. Hewitt, when in Sirgoojah, discussed the question of a road in connection with the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. He left on record the following remarks with reference to the matter:—

"The general question discussed this year in Sirgoojah was that relating to the roads. The Rajah and zemindars all agreed to join and construct a series of roads along lines defined in their proceedings, all of which were to meet a centre Grand Trunk Road, beginning opposite Burghur on the banks of the Kunhar in Palamow, and going south-west towards Korba down the Matranga Ghât. The road from Burghur to Garwa, through which almost all the Sirgoojah trade passes, will be made by the Lohardugga Road Committee, and I have written to the Commissioner of Chattisgurh in the Central Provinces to ask whether he cannot arrange for making the road down the Matranga Ghât to Korba. It is absolutely necessary that this road should be made if any of the Sirgoojah trade is to reach the Bengal-Nagpore Railway."

Criminal and Civil Justice. There were 27 cases instituted in the Commissioner's office during the year, and 27 were pending from the preceding year. Of the total of 54 cases, only 18 were disposed of, leaving 36 pending on the 31st March 1885. Out of 13 appeals from the decisions of the Chiefs, 8 were disposed of, the order being confirmed in 6 cases and reversed in 2; the other 5 appeals were pending at the close of the year. The number of persons committed by the Chiefs for trial by the Court of Sessions was 22. Of these, 15 were convicted and 7 were acquitted. The number of criminal cases instituted during the past year amounted

to 638, as compared with 505 instituted during the preceding year. There were 136 prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year, as compared with 105 at the commencement of the preceding one; and 517 were admitted during the year, making a total of 653, as compared with a total of 382 during 1883-84.

Including suits pending at the commencement of the year, there were 492 civil suits for disposal during 1884-85, as compared with 359 for disposal during 1883-84. Of these, 333 were disposed of during the year and 159 were pending at its close. The amount of civil work in the Tributary States is not large, and is generally limited to petty land disputes and bond debts. The powers of the Chiefs are exercised under the appellate control of the Commissioner of the Division.

Sirgoojah.

The report of the management of the Sirgoojah State by the Rajah was again favourable. The Chief continued to receive valuable assistance from his Dewan, Jaffir Ali Khan, and is said to be always "most anxious to do what is right." No disturbance by the Korwas was brought to notice, and the measures taken appear to have had the anticipated effect of repressing the turbulence of this lawless clan.

Oodeypore; Jushpore.

The Rajahs of Oodeypore and Jushpore managed their respective States during the past year satisfactorily.

Gangpore.

The Chief of Gangpore acted unwisely in allowing himself to be persuaded by a Sumbulpore Brahmin, whom he employed as a tutor for his son, to impose fees on suitors in civil cases, and to charge a percentage on tradesmen's profits. He also allowed the Brahmin to try civil suits. The Commissioner, however, pointed out to the Chief the impropriety of preventing the people in so poor a State as Gangpore from seeking justice except at a cost which was beyond their means, and that taxes on trades were illegal, and informed him that he had no power to depute the trial of civil suits to a subordinate. The Chief at once agreed to cease to realise the taxes, and to dispense with the services of the Brahmin.

Seraikella.

The Chief of Seraikella, who only succeeded to the State on the death of his father in 1883, has given practical evidence during his first year of administration of a wish to promote the welfare of his people.

Tribute.

The tribute payable by the States amounted to Rs. 4,686, and the whole of this amount, as well as Rs. 533 due from Oodeypore on account of the previous year, was realised during the past year. The administration of the different States, with the exception of Korea, was satisfactory.

Sikkim.

It was noticed in the last Administration Report that the Maharajah of Sikkim had, at the request of this Government, appointed an officer as his representative at his capital during his absence from Sikkim. The officer appointed during the year under report was Khangsara Dewan, who was experienced in the performance of the duties of the State.

Bhootan.

During the year under review sanction was given to the proposal for revising the boundary between Bhootan and Julpigoree, so as to assign to the Deb Rajah, as an act of grace, a tract of hill country near Buxa, containing an area of about 11 square miles. The tract had no value, being waste and uninhabited, but the Deb Rajah attached much importance to it from the fact that it contained a *deostan* or shrine, which was regarded by the Bhuteahs as a place of great sanctity. The Bhootan Government had no right to the tract, but it was conceded to them as a matter of favour, the expense of altering and re-erecting the boundary marks being borne by that Government.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

COMPARATIVELY little survey work was done during the year.

In the Burdwan Division the revision of the survey in Midnapore was continued under the supervision of the Junior Superintendent assisted by a Sub-Deputy Collector. The work done consisted of the resurvey of one pergunnah, the preparation and examination of survey registers, and the preparation of duplicate copies of settlement records pertaining to temporarily-settled pergunnahs. The resurvey of 158 villages in pergunnah Sabong was completed. Three mehalwar and two mouzahwar registers were prepared, and six mehalwar and five mouzahwar registers were translated into English. Twenty-seven boundary disputes and 1,661 other cases were disposed of. Copies of 91 maps and 263 chittas were made. The cost of the above operations amounted to Rs. 33,359, against Rs. 30,592 spent on survey in the preceding year. The demarcation of Government land on the Grand Trunk Road and the road from Midnapore to Ranigunj was commenced in August 1884, and out of a total length of 243 miles 102 miles were surveyed. One hundred and thirteen cases were instituted on account of encroachments, of which only 13 were decided. In the Patna Division the boundary between Saran and Goruckpore in the North-Western Provinces was demarcated in accordance with the deep-stream line of the rivers by officers deputed from both provinces, and a preliminary demarcation was made of the boundary between Shahabad and Mirzapore. In the Orissa Division the proof sheets of cadastral plans of the northern and southern blocks of the Khordah estate were corrected during the year. The survey of ghatwali lands in Bankoora was stopped in September 1884 on account of the expensive mode of procedure which had been adopted, but has been recommenced since the close of the year under a simpler system, which promises to bring the work to a more rapid conclusion. In Singbhoom an amicable settlement was effected with the zemindar of Dhalbhoom on much the same terms as were accorded to the zemindar of Burrabhoom in Manbhoom, and the work of demarcation of 257 tenures was completed. In both cases the result of the compromise has been to leave the ghatwals in possession of tenures amply sufficient for the maintenance of the service which they render, and to save Government and all persons interested in these lands from vexatious litigation.

Settlements.

THE financial results of the settlement operations during the year as compared with 1883-84, are shown in the statement below:—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RESETTLEMENTS.			SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.			SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR	
	Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase or decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1883-84 ...	189	34,954	297	1,13,009	24,210	134	48,292	+5,315	1,413	5,98,221
1884-85 ...	158	23,305	485	76,712	5,161	154	68,027	—2,979	1,618	5,70,202

There were 797 settlements in all, of which 158 were original settlements, 485 were resettlements, and 154 were summary settlements. The revenue assessed was Rs. 1,68,044, and there was a net increase of Rs. 25,487, viz. Rs. 23,305 from original settlements and Rs. 5,161 from resettlements, against which there was a decrease of Rs. 2,979 under summary settlements, chiefly in the Patna Division. The number of cases for disposal at the close of the year was 1,618, with an estimated demand of Rs. 5,70,202. The allotment made for the operations was Rs. 96,300, and, as stated by the Accountant-General, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,200.

Burdwan Division.

The pending cases in this Division are chiefly regarding pharidari *chakran* lands in Hooghly and Burdwan, and it has not been decided by Government whether these lands shall be sold or not. Progress was made in the correction of inaccuracies in the classification and measurement of lands in the Majnamuta and Jellamuta estates. The appeals preferred by ryots of these estates against enhancement of rents are still pending; and in view to effecting a compromise and closing this long-pending and vexatious litigation, it has been decided to offer the appellants individually a reduction of three annas in the rupee on the rent assessed.

Presidency Division.

The settlements in this Division resulted in a net increase of Rs. 3,806. The pending files are heavy in the Nuddea and Moorshedabad districts, and the attention of the local officers has been drawn to the matter.

Rajshahye Division.

The net increase in this Division for settlement operations was Rs. 758. The pending cases principally belong to the Julpigoree district. The important settlement of Mircha Deara in Rajshahye has reached an advanced stage towards completion. An enhanced rate of assessment has recently been sanctioned for this estate.

Dacca Division.

The operations in this Division yielded a net increase of Rs. 6,768. Backergunge has the largest number of pending cases. Eighty-four deara settlements were concluded during the year on a net revenue of Rs. 9,462.

Chittagong Division.

In the Chittagong Division the net increase was Rs. 10,509, obtained chiefly in Tipperah. The work done on the late settlement in Chittagong was checked in view to correcting errors as to record of rights, classification, and measurement. In Chittagong the intricate group of questions arising out of the settlement of the

noabad taluks has now been for the most part disposed of, and the settlement will be completed on lines laid down after thorough discussion of all the issues involved.

Patna Division.

The net results shew a decrease of Rs. 2,794 in this Division. The pending cases in Gya and Shahabad are heavy, but in many the proceedings are far advanced towards completion.

Bhagulpore Division.

The net increase was Rs. 2,543, of which more than three-fourths belonged to the Bhagulpore district. None of the cases disposed of call for special mention.

Orissa Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 162—all in Balasore. The settlement papers of the Khorda estate were revised. Eighty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four kabúlyats were executed by the ryots of this estate, leaving 50,752 to be signed, and the progress made indicates that the ryots are satisfied with the settlement as now modified, and that the interchange of pottahs and kabulyats will now be completed without any difficulty. Seven thousand and forty-five settlements were completed in this estate, and 8,992 remained pending, of which 2,345 are *bonâ fide* settlement cases and the rest, 6,647, represent applications for leases of waste lands.

Chota Nagpore Division.

In this Division the important settlements were on account of wards' and attached estates, and only a few affected the Government revenue. Seven settlements were completed in the Hazaribagh district on a net revenue of Rs. 3,036, and 62 cases remained pending with a revenue of Rs. 10,000. Some settlement work was also done in Lohardugga.

In dealing with settlement questions careful regard has been paid to the principles affirmed in the Bengal Tenancy Act, which will in future impose upon revenue officers engaged in making settlements of Government estates precisely the same limitations as are imposed upon private landlords.

Government Estates.

GOVERNMENT estates are divided into two classes, viz. (1) estates of which Government is the zemindar, and (2) estates which are the property of private individuals but which are managed by Government on account of the proprietor's refusal to accept the terms of settlement offered. They are either managed directly or are leased to farmers. The number of estates belonging to Government during 1884-85 managed directly and farmed amounted to 2,913, and the number of estates of persons who had refused settlement managed by Government was 212. The total demand from estates the property of Government during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 30,48,619, out of which Rs. 20,70,420, or 67·91 per cent., were collected, against 63·36 per cent. collected in the previous year, and Rs. 58,493 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,19,706. The collections of the current demand amounted to 97·5, against 96·1 last year.

Results of direct management.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-one estates, of which 212 belonged to private persons who had refused settlement, with an annual rental of Rs. 28,06,433, were managed direct at a cost of Rs. 1,99,315, or 7·1 per cent. on the demand against a cost of 6·5 per cent. on the previous year. Including an arrear balance of Rs. 10,24,864, the total demand of the year was Rs. 38,31,297, out of which Rs. 27,26,762, or 71·1 per cent., were realised, the corresponding percentage of the previous year being 66·8. The percentage of collections on current demand was better by 1 per cent. than that in 1883-84.

The remaining estates named in the preceding paragraph were leased to farmers.

The following statement exhibits the number of directly managed estates in each Division, with their financial condition during the past year:—

Division.	Number of estates.	Gross demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage on gross demand.	Percentage on current demand.	Percentage on current demand in 1883-84.	Cost of management.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Burdwan	54	7,48,803	5,39,640	5,46,875	73·0	101·3	123·1	53,151
Presidency	178	2,86,330	2,24,721	2,20,404	76·9	98·0	89·8	15,620
Rajshahye	157	5,21,161	4,43,327	3,87,831	74·4	87·4	82·1	28,667
Dacca	440	3,71,702	2,97,536	2,82,740	76·0	95 0	101·0	14,751
Chittagong	159	7,20,198	4,86,132	4,60,616	63·9	94·7	99·4	43,351
Patna	119	2,78.747	2,22,125	1,96,074	70·3	88·7	95·7	17.869
Bhagulpore	80	1,50,922	1,15,873	1,12,223	74·3	96·8	91·5	7,741
Orissa	31	6,63,818	3,90,889	4,35,650	65·6	111·4	63 5	16,763
Chota Nagpore	33	89,616	86,190	84,349	94·1	97·8	106·2	1,402
Total ...	1,251	38,31,297	28,06,433	27,26,762	71·1	97·1	96·1	1,99,315

Financially the management during the past year has improved. The highest percentage of collection was obtained in Orissa, viz. 111·4, and the lowest 78·4, in the Rajshahye Division. The annual demand exceeded that of the previous year by over Rs. 50,000, the increase being in all the Divisions except Burdwan and Orissa.

In the Burdwan Division the realisations fell from 123·1 per cent. on the current demand in 1883-84 to 101·3 per cent. in the past year, owing chiefly to less satisfactory results in the Majnamuta and Jalamuta estates in Midnapore, in which estates Rs. 5,03,050 were collected, against Rs. 6,27,207 in the previous

year. The balances in these two estates were reduced from Rs. 1,79,118 ot Rs. 1,70,766. In the Presidency Division the collections fell off in Moorshedabad only, and this is attributed to bad harvest from deficient rainfall. The balance in the 24-Pergunnahs was reduced from Rs. 88,060 to Rs. 43,456. In the Rajshahye Division the collections fell off by 6 per cent. on the gross demand, the decrease being in all the districts except Dinagepore and Darjeeling; and the outstanding balance rose from Rs. 76,335 to Rs. 1,19,527 at the close of the year, out of which Rs. 83,341, belonged to Jalpaigori alone. In the Dacca Division the collections compare unfavourably with the last year, being 76·0 on the gross demand, against 79·5 and 95·0 on the current demand against 101·0, the decrease being most marked in Backergunge and Furreedpore. In the Chittagong Division (compared with the previous year) the collections on current demand decreased by only ·5 per cent. and on the gross demand by nearly 5 per cent. In Chittagong the realisations rose from Rs. 2,95,193 in 1883-84 to Rs. 3,33,027 in 1884-85, the balance left being Rs. 1,71,939. In Noakhally and Tipperah the results were not so good as last year, though the realisations on the current demand in both the districts were above 95 per cent. In the Patna Division the collections exceeded the current demand in Shahabad and Durbhanga only, the highest percentage obtained being 92·3 in the former district. The collections in Patna were poorest, being only 53·1. Partial failure of crops is assigned as the chief cause of the falling off in Gya and Patna. In Sarun the bulk of the rental is obtained from dearah estates, on which the whole demand cannot be realised by the 31st March. Great damage was caused to the *bhadoi* crops by the heavy floods of the Ganges, and the *rabi* crops were also partially destroyed by caterpillars. In the Bhagulpore Division the collections, though somewhat better than in the last year, were still below the standard of 90 per cent. in all the districts. In the Orissa Division the collections improved considerably, showing an increase of 27·2 on the gross demand and 47·9 on the current demand as compared with the last year. Of the balance, which is still heavy in Pooree, amounting to Rs. 2,13,728, over Rs. 10,000 has been realised since the close of the year, nearly Rs. 8,000 will have to be remitted, and Rs. 13,000 have been suspended owing to the loss of crops by floods.

Agency and mode of management.

The management of estates under the direct charge of district officers, though adequate for the purposes of rent collection, was not productive of improvements of any magnitude. Small sums only were spent on the construction of works for the irrigation of estates and for their protection from floods, and there was the usual expenditure on repairs of rent cutcherries. Among agricultural improvements properly so called, the only invention appreciated by the people is the Behea sugar-mill. This mill was introduced during the year on Government estates in the districts of Bogra, Furreedpore, Dacca, Backergunge, Purneah, and Singbhoom. A batch of Watts's American ploughs was procured for the Government ryots of Purneah, and improved ploughs were also tried on estates in Furreedpore and Bhagulpore: in the former district the imported plough did not succeed. A husking-machine was procured for ryots in Chittagong.

Wards' Estates.

THERE were 107 wards' estates and 90 attached estates (including encumbered and trust estates) under management of the revenue authorities during the year 1884-85. In the preceding year the numbers were respectively 113 and 93. The year began with an arrear demand from these estates on account of rent and cesses of Rs. 50,68,046. The current demand for the year was Rs. 52,56,826 (viz. for rent Rs. 49,42,904 and for cesses Rs. 3,13,922). The total demand, arrear and current, was thus Rs. 1,03,24,872. Out of this demand the collections (including advance collections of Rs. 5,256) amounted to Rs. 48,93,923, while Rs. 14,14,567 were remitted. The balances outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 40,21,638.

The percentage of collections (93·0) was almost the same as in the preceding year, which, however gives the worst percentage since 1880. Rent collections were best in the Orissa Division, where they made up a percentage of 101·3 on the current demand, and were worst in the Bhagulpore Division, where they made up 84·1 per cent. only of the current demand. In the Burdwan, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions collections were bad on account of indifferent harvest. In the Dacca Division exceptional difficulties were experienced in collection by reason of the radically bad system on which zemindars had kept their accounts, and the consequent uncertainty as to the demands really valid.

The provisions of the Tenancy Act regarding accounts and receipts will no doubt effect an improvement in this matter.

In Resolutions on previous wards' reports attention was called to the necessity of examining the accounts of wards' estates and writing off them all balances which were clearly irrecoverable. Effective action was taken during the year 1884-85 in the direction indicated, and the large sums written off as irrecoverable are a noticeable feature of the year's administration. Twelve lakhs and forty thousand rupees of the total amount remitted were written off in the two estates of Srinagar in Bhagulpore and Sultangatcha in Burdwan. Much inquiry remains to be made in the Dhankoora estate with regard to the doubtful and disputed balances, which are set down as amounting to Rs. 1,96,366.

Payments, both of revenue due to Government and of rent due to superior landlords, fell short of the current demands of the year, the balances under each head being heaviest in the Dacca Division.

The management charges during the year amounted to Rs. 5,38,618, or 10·2 per cent. of the current rent and cess demands. Including Rs. 18,110 spent on buildings and Rs. 69,998 spent on survey and settlement, the total expenditure classified under the head of management amounted to Rs. 6,26,726, making up a percentage of 11·9 on the current rent and cess demands. Expenditure on establishment was highest in the Bhagulpore Division, where it stood at 13 per cent., and was lowest in the Presidency Division, where it was 8 per cent. only of the current rent and cess demands. A revision of the rules with regard to the levy of the management rate is under contemplation. Expenditure on survey and settlements was considerable only in the Chota Nagpore and Rajshahye Divisions. Surveys and the preparation of records of rights were carried on during the year in 19 estates only. A special report has been called for from the Board as to the necessity for creating a special agency for the supervision and maintenance of records of rights in wards' and Government estates.

The following statement shows the expenditure on works of improvement on all the estates under management during the year:—

Divisions.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,597	608	6,971	4,924
Presidency	7,929	2,765	42,626	6,495
Rajshahye	4,476	3,786	18,568	6,048
Dacca	597	104	804	.....
Chittagong	1,209	642	5,710	2,321
Patna	18,765	1,227	8,893	5,739
Bhagulpore	2,002	1,021	4,878	8,131
Orissa	2,549	780	3,480	1,177
Chota Nagpore	2,573	462	5,475	39,287
Total for 1884-85 ...	41,697	11,395	97,405	74,122
Total for 1883-84 ...	39,989	19,445	90,431	1,20,493
Difference ...	+1,708	—8,050	+6,974	—46,371

Eight thousand certificates were filed during the year for the recovery of rent amounting to Rs. 2,54,012, *i.e.*, for an amount aggregating 5·1 per cent. of the whole annual rental of the estates under management. The number of certificates filed in each of the last three years has exceeded 12,000. The decrease in the year under review is therefore very satisfactory, as indicative of greater care in working the Act.

Minors of a suitable age are, as a rule educated in the zillah and other schools of their own districts, but to those whose incomes admit of it a special tutor is attached. Other minors are being educated at various colleges, private tutors being also occasionally employed to instruct and direct them in their studies. When each minor reaches the age of 18, he is then, in addition to the ordinary subjects of a liberal education, taught the principles of zemindari business, and practically inducted into the management of his own estate.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

During the year 1884-85 three Acts were added to the Acts of the Bengal Council: Act I (B.C.) of 1885, an Act to regulate ferries in Bengal; Act II (B.C.) of 1885, an Act to enable the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to provide docks; and Act III (B.C.) of 1885, an Act to extend the system of Local Self-government in Bengal. Of the Bills which have occupied the attention of the Legislative Council, the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to canoongoes and patwaries, the Bill to amend Bengal Act III of 1879 (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah), and the Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures, were referred to Select Committees.

Act I (B.C.) of 1885 (an Act to regulate ferries in Bengal).

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th May 1885. The object of the Act is to give to District Boards and Municipalities the control and management of most of the public ferries, which have hitherto been controlled and managed under Regulation VI of 1819 and Act I (B.C.) of 1866 by Magistrates and Joint-Magistrates.

Act II (B.C.) of 1885 (an Act to enable the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta to construct docks).

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd June 1885. The object of the Act is to empower the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct docks at Kidderpore in connection with the port and to raise the necessary loans, the interest upon which the Secretary of State for India in Council has agreed to guarantee. This Act is to be read with, and taken as part of, Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

Act III (B.C.) of 1885 (an Act to extend the system of Local Self-government in Bengal).

This Act was originally introduced on the 24th February 1883, and was subsequently referred to a Select Committee. The preliminary report of the Select Committee was presented on the 29th March 1884. A further report of the Select Committee was presented on the 7th March 1885, and the amended Bill submitted to the Council was, by order of the President, published for general information on the 10th March 1885. The clauses of the Bill were considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee on the 28th March 1885, and the Bill was finally passed by the Council on the 4th April, and was assented to by the Governor-General on the 11th idem. Numerous changes with regard to the constitution of District and Local Boards were introduced into the Bill before it was finally passed. Power was given to Local Boards to elect as member of the District Board any person qualified for election as member of a Local Board. A schedule was added of 16 districts in every subdivision of which a Local Board should be constituted, in which two-thirds of the members of every Local Board should be elected. To this schedule the Lieutenant-Governor might add districts, but the privilege of election could only be withdrawn from a Local Board in the event of it having been superseded for misconduct. The section relating to removal for non attendance at Board Meetings was modified, and provision made for the filling of casual vacancies. Local Boards attended by

not less than two-thirds of its members might request the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman; and upon Local Boards failing to elect a Chairman in due course, power was given to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Chairman. No change of any importance was made with regard to Union Committees. In the part dealing with finance, it was provided that the rate at which the road cess might be levied in any district should not be reduced without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor; and while placing the constitution of Local Boards on a popular basis, the funds to be administered by them were at the same time safeguarded. The Commissioners were given the same power of dealing with the estimates as is given in the Municipal Act in regard to the estimates of municipalities.

In the part dealing with the duties and powers of local authorities the sections relating to the management of ferries were omitted, as that subject has been dealt with separately in Act I (B.C.) of 1885, an Act to regulate ferries in Bengal.

That primary and middle class schools under public management, other than schools for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, are under the management of the District Board was made more clearly apparent, and power was given to the Lieutenant-Governor to transfer funds to the Board for the improvement of private primary schools. In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, all language which might appear to involve a transfer of any property vested in her Majesty was omitted. Power was given to District Boards, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to guarantee the interest upon capital expended on works to improve the means of communication within their district, or between it and other districts. The power of the Committees in regard to the cleansing and repair of public tanks and the like was limited to an expenditure not exceeding one hundred rupees in each case. The provision contained in the former Bill, giving the Commissioner and the Magistrate of the district such of the powers of general control vested in the Lieutenant-Governor as he may confer upon them by rules, was omitted, and the section relating to disputes was amplified so as to provide for their settlement, as far as possible, by the authorities immediately superior to the authorities concerned.

A Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures.

This Bill was introduced on the 20th December 1884, and referred to a Select Committee. The object of the Bill is to make provision for the preparation and maintenance of registers of permanent tenures. A register of this kind is calculated to set at rest disputes concerning the character of tenures, the conditions under which they are held, and the rents payable on account of them. It would facilitate the realisation of arrears by enabling the Government to extend the summary sale procedure of Regulation VIII of 1819 to all permanent tenures recorded in the register. Application for registry is to be made to the Subordinate Judge either by the zemindar or the tenure-holder. If after notice to those concerned and due inquiry he admits the application, he will send the particulars to the Collector, by whom the register of permanent tenures will be kept. Though registration is made optional, the Bill gives power to the Government to declare that in any local area all permanent tenures shall be registered within a specified time, in the same manner as the Land Registration Act of 1876 empowered the Government to fix dates for the registration of the names and interests of all proprietors of estates. The Bill is not intended to apply to the tenures referred to in Act II (B.C.) of 1869 or to affect any register prepared under that Act.

A Bill to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1879 (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the Town of Calcutta).

This Bill was introduced on the 24th January 1885 and referred to a Select Committee. The object of the Bill is to remove the hindrance to business likely to result from such a periodical examination of prime movers as is contemplated by Act III (B.C.) of 1879. It repeals no portion of that Act, but provides that when a prime mover is in the charge of a certified engineer, his report on the condition thereof shall be accepted as sufficient. Power is also given to the Government to make rules for the grant of certificates to persons qualified to act as engineers.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to canoongoes and patwaris.

This Bill was introduced on the 14th February 1885 and referred to a Select Committee. The Bengal Tenancy Act providing for a cadastral survey, record of rights, or settlement of rents, this Bill has been framed so as to give to the Government power to establish an independent agency to maintain the record up to date. Patwaris freed from the control of the zemindars and relieved of the business of collecting rents will be appointed for the purpose of verifying and recording village accounts and registering other agricultural facts. It is proposed to impose upon the zemindars the duty of filing periodically with the Government patwari copies of such village accounts as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, and these the patwari will verify. The cost of the reorganised village establishments will be defrayed by a cess on immoveable property levied in the way prescribed by the Road and Public Works Cess Acts. Power is taken to enable the Board of Revenue, with the approval of the Local Government, to frame rules to carry out the objects of the Act.

Police.

Cost of the police.

THE Chittagong Hill Tracts were constituted a separate general police district under Act V of 1861 from the 25th October 1884, and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division was appointed Inspector-General of Police within the new police district. Exclusive of the accounts for the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the police budget grant for 1884-85 for the Lower Provinces amounted to Rs. 43,22,873. The actual expenditure is stated at Rs. 41,98,296. There was a saving, amounting to Rs. 1,83,353, under the heads of pay of executive police, clothing allowance, and fixed boat establishment, and an increase of Rs. 58,776 in expenditure under other heads. The saving in expenditure was, however, only nominal, as Rs. 2,67,000 anticipated savings were added to the budget grant. In 1883 the police budget grant amounted to Rs. 43,56,518, and the actual expenditure to Rs. 41,70,698. The total sanctioned strength of the whole district police force of all descriptions, including the reserve, consisted of 73 superior officers, 3,435 subordinate officers, and 20,001 constables. At the close of the year the force was below the sanctioned strength by 1 inspector, 16 sub-inspectors, 25 head constables, and 242 constables. A net addition of 2 sub-inspectors and 42 constables was made to the force during the year for various reasons.

The cost of the force employed on purely police work is approximately estimated at Rs. 26,38,263, or 7·6 pies per head of population. In Bengal (excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts) the cost was 8·5 pies per head, in Behar 6·0 pies, in Orissa 8·4 pies, and in Chota Nagpore 8·5 pies. The distribution of cost over the various provinces under this Government was thus the same as in 1883. There was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 4,785, due to the additions already mentioned to the police force. The proportion of police to area was in Bengal (exclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts) 1 to 5·8, in Behar 1 to 7·1, in Orissa 1 to 6·9, in Chota Nagpore 1 to 18·6 square miles. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 2,856, 1 to 3,745, 1 to 2,680, and 1 to 2,922 in those provinces respectively.

Police of towns.

The difficulty in obtaining recruits was met to a considerable extent by the grant of batta to men in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Pubna. Some progress was made in the lighting of towns. Lights were added in Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Patna, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, Deoghur, Sahebgunge, Rajshahye, Bogra, and Cuttack, and lighting was begun in Pooree. Little or no progress was made elsewhere; and, as the Inspector-General remarked, it is strange that in a wealthy and important port like Chittagong no attempt at even a commencement of lighting it has been made.

Police not subject to the rules of the regular police force.

The number of town and village police not subject to the rules of the regular police was 170,726. The average annual emolument of each man was Rs. 30·5, and the total annual cost Rs. 52,22,339. Each man watched on the average 60·7 houses. The reports on the working of the Chowkidari Act were not generally favourable. There was much irregularity in payment of the chowkidars, and the punchayets in many cases kept no regular accounts. It is satisfactory to observe that the complaints made refer almost exclusively to the present system of paying the chowkidars, and not to their usefulness as a body. Cases of punishment of

chowkidars decreased from 8,517 to 8,323. A draft Bill is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, by which it is hoped to reform the defects in the present Act without abrogating its principle. Under the provisions proposed, the punchayets will be employed merely as assessing bodies, and will cease to perform any duties with regard to the collection of rates or the payment of the chowkidars. Each thana will be divided into suitable blocks or circles, within which the rates will be collected by tehsildars. The appointment of the chowkidars will rest with the punchayets, subject to the approval or veto of the Magistrate. If two-thirds of the punchayets do not agree, the Magistrate will make the appointment. The village chowkidars are to be appointed by the punchayets, but paid by the police.

Railway police.

The strength of the police on the East Indian Railway was revised during the year under review on the principle that the police were to be employed solely for the maintenance of law and order, the Company making their own arrangements for watch and ward of property. The force on this railway now consists of 1 Assistant Inspector-General, 5 inspectors, 8 sub-inspectors, 7 European constables, 41 head-constables, and 175 constables. A scheme based on similar principles for a railway police for other lines in Bengal has since the close of the year received the provisional sanction of the Government of India, and is now in initial operation.

Road patrols.
Punitive police.
Police reserve.
Fairs.

No change was made in the system of road patrols. The patrol in the Darjeeling district is said to have worked admirably. Punitive police were quartered only in two places in Backergunge. The special reserves were not employed on any extraordinary duty, and the detachments from Dacca and Bhagulpore, detailed for duty to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, returned to their head-quarters in June. The police maintained order at 168 fairs, attended by about three and a half millions of people. Convictions were obtained in 105 out of 132 cases reported, and Rs. 712 were recovered out of Rs. 993 stolen.

Education.
Armament.

The percentage of educated men among the inspectors increased from 98·2 to 99·3, and among sub-inspectors from 94·7 to 98: among head-constables the percentage decreased from 80·4 to 78·6, and among constables from 27·9 to 27·5. The reserves are, it is stated, practically too weak to allow of much advance being made in education. To the same cause is attributed a want of progress in drill. Where practicable, men have been sent to learn drill with native infantry regiments with a view to their employment as drill-instructors, and a compliance with the order that all writer-constables should go through a course of drill has been insisted upon at inspections. New smooth-bore carbines are in course of issue to the ordinary district police, and muzzle-loading rifled carbines to the special reserves to replace the unserviceable arms of the same description in possession of the police. It is too early for an opinion to be expressed on their serviceability.

Police buildings.

The expenditure on police buildings from the Public Works Department budget decreased from Rs. 67,173 to Rs. 10,272: that from the police budget increased from Rs. 1,00,081 to Rs. 1,01,515. The expenditure shown in the report under review was, however, for the financial year, whereas that shown for 1883 was for the calendar year.

Casualties.

The total casualties in the police decreased from 3,412 or 14·1 per cent., to 2,971, or 12·5 per cent., of the force. The death-rate was 2·4 per cent., against 2·2 in 1883. There were fewer retirements on pension or gratuity, resignations, discharges, and desertions; while in dismissals the increase was only nominal. The improvement is attributed to the fact that the useless men taken over from the old municipal police have been weeded out. The figures under most heads of casualty are, however, still considerably greater than in 1881. The highest percentage (5·7) of deaths occurred in Hooghly, though the percentage of sick in hospital was in several districts considerably higher than in that district. The Inspector-General on visiting the hospital found it an ill-arranged, overcrowded

building, where no proper diet was given, the men being left to feed themselves. He proposes to see if the system in force in the Calcutta police cannot be introduced. Detailed proposals from him will be awaited. In Jessore, Dinagepore, the Gurjhats, Furreedpore, and Burdwan the admission into hospital exceeded 100 per cent. of the total strength of the force in each district. The percentage of admissions to hospital was lowest in Durbhunga (10·5) and Mozufferpore (13·9).

Offences committed by police.

The number of judicial punishments of police under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 449 to 385; those under the Police Act from 294 to 243; departmental punishments without dismissal from 6,023 to 5,107; and dismissals from 764 to 708. The figures regarding departmental punishments cannot, however, it is stated, be trusted, as it has been the practice in some districts to show only fines and degradations. The general decrease in punishments inflicted on the police is satisfactory, if taken as an indication of improved conduct and discipline requiring less correction.

There were seven cases of torture by police. At Patna a sub-inspector was convicted of torturing by blows and kicks a man who was suspected of having embezzled Rs. 21, and of then laying a false charge of robbery to screen himself. The object of the torture was to make the accused confess in what manner he had disposed of the money. The injured man died. The sub-inspector was sentenced to three, one constable to two, and a second constable to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment. In Mymensingh a case in which there was strong suspicion of torture broke down on trial at the Court of Session. In Hazaribagh a head-constable and two constables were convicted of torturing some Dosadhs, who were suspected of house-breaking, by tying them up and beating them to induce confession. According to the special report received by Government on this case, the head-constable was sentenced to three years, one constable to eighteen months, and one constable to one year's rigorous imprisonment. At Chittagong a constable was convicted of torturing a thief to induce confession, and was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. Four other police-officers were dismissed for being concerned in this case. The thief, when brought to jail, was paralysed, and bore marks of his illtreatment. At Monghyr a head-constable, three constables, and two chowkidars were convicted of torturing five servants in order to induce them to confess to having robbed their employer. The servants were beaten, trussed with bamboos and tied, struck by a ruler on their joints, and their fingers squeezed against pieces of bamboo placed between them. The head-constable was sentenced to three years, the constables to eight months, and the chowkidars to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. A case in the Nuddea district, in which a constable, who acknowledged having beaten an accused person and having kept him awake by pouring cold water on him, was sentenced under Act V to a week's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, was not specially reported to Government. The seventh case was pending trial at Midnapore at the close of the year. There were, in ten districts, 13 charges against the police of extortion, but none of them were, it is said, of any real importance. In accordance with the directions contained in the Resolution on the report for 1883, the police generally were informed through their District Superintendents of the convictions and sentences passed on police-offiers for the grosser offences. The measures indicated in that Resolution for checking the commission by police of torture and extortion could have had little effect during the year under review, as they were only prescribed in the latter half of the year. Although not entirely confined to ignorant and low-paid officers of the inferior grades, the majority of charges of this description reported during the year were against officers of these grades. It is to be hoped that the persistent and sustained efforts of District Magistrates and Superintendents to check this form of crime, and the recognition by the police themselves that their position in the Government service will not shelter them in any way, but, on the contrary, will be considered an aggravation of the offence, may lead to a very considerable diminution of these charges of torture. Cases not unfrequently occur of offenders inflicting injuries on themselves for the purpose of fabricating evidence of torture against the police and procuring an acquittal for themselves. Two instances have been brought to notice where this defence was resorted to.

Discipline and inspection of police.

At the close of the year 8,919 men wore one or more good-conduct stripes. Ten per cent. of the entire force of constables may, under the rules, draw the good-conduct allowance of Re. 1 per mensem. The number of men who, wearing three stripes or more, were eligible was 2,214, but the amount placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General was not, he stated, sufficient to pay the full sum required. Money rewards were received by 2,049 officers and men. The percentages of officers and men who were Christians were 3·7 and ·3, of those who were Musulmans 23·9 and 29·4, Brahmins 21·4 and 16·9, Rajpoots and Khetris 5·9 and 18·2, Goorkhas and Nepalis ·9 and ·9, Sikhs 1·1 and ·2, high-caste Sudras 28·9 and 13·9, low-caste Sudras 3·4 and 4·7, Hindus of all other castes 9·9 and 13·3, other religions including hillmen ·9 and 2·2 per cent. for officers and men respectively. Escapes from police custody increased from 206 to 216. Forty-six of the escaped persons were recaptured—an exceedingly poor result.

The character of the inspections made by District Superintendents of Police was referred to only by three Commissioners in their divisional reports.

Escort duty.

Escort duty, though somewhat less than in 1883, was still very heavy. There were 26,528 men of all ranks employed in escorting Rs. 17,58,06,138 and 14,123 prisoners. No treasure was lost, but it would seem that 86 prisoners escaped during transit. It is not stated how many of these were recaptured.

Violent deaths.

Deaths from suicide increased from 2,392 to 2,531. In Jessore (225), Nuddea (211), Gya (167), Cuttack (155), Dacca (115), and in the 24-Pergunnahs (104) the number of suicides exceeded 100. Accidental deaths increased from 26,762 to 26,903. During the year 10,771 deaths occurred by drowning, 9,466 by snake-bite, and 1,411 by wild beasts.

Tests of police work.

The percentage statements prescribed by the Government of India as tests of police work are—(*a*) in regard to cases, the percentage (1) of cases investigated by the police to cases reported, (2) of cases, police and direct, ending in conviction to cases decided, (3) of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated, (4) of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided; (*b*) in regard to persons, the percentage (1) of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police, (2) of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police, (3) of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial; (*c*) in regard to property, the percentage (1) of property recovered to property lost, (2) of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. On these tests the Inspector-General observed—"Test (*a*) 1 shows that police agency is most resorted to in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions, the other Divisions varying from 79·0 in Bhagulpore to 72·0 in Dacca. Test (*a*) 2 is hardly a test of police work, including as it does direct cases. Under it Bhagulpore is far the best, with 55·9; only one other Division (Patna) having more than 50. Rajshahye is last with 42·4—a position it also occupied last year. Test (*a*) 3 is of little practical value, since it includes false cases as well as cases in which the police were unsuccessful, or had not evidence enough to justify an arrest. Test (*a*) 4 seems to require amendment, including as it does direct cases decided, with which of course the police had nothing to do. Under it Bhagulpore comes first and the Presidency last, but the variation is inconsiderable—6·7. B form is so seldom used that the percentages under test (*b*) 1 are insignificant, varying from ·6 in Chittagong and ·8 in Orissa to 6·7 in Patna. Speaking generally, I believe that B form should be met with much oftener than it is; that is, that the police use C form in unsuccessful cases where accused or suspected persons were virtually under arrest, though nominally only attending for the purposes of the investigation. In both the remaining tests of persons, Chota Nagpore comes first and Dacca last, but the discrepancies are not such as to call for detailed notice. In the property tests the Presidency Division is ahead, whilst the Rajshahye and Bhagulpore Divisions show worst."

General crime.

The total number of cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, increased from 214,985 to 219,733, showing a net increase of 4,748 cases. There was an increase of crime in six out of the nine Divisions. In the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Divisions there was an increase of 2,234, 1,252, and 2,885 cases respectively. In the Dacca Division, on the other hand, cases decreased by 3,453. In Bengal the percentage of cognizable cases was 46·5, that of non-cognizable cases 53·5. On the other hand, in Behar the percentage of cognizable exceeded that of non-cognizable crime, the figures being 58·2 and 41·8 respectively.

Crime cognizable by the police.

Cognizable offences reported increased from 104,454 to 112,365, or by 7,911. There was an increase in offences against property of 9,212, and in offences against public tranquillity of 135. Under offences against the person there was a decrease of 347, and in other cases of 1,089. The increase in offences against property is attributed to a partial failure of crops and consequent high price of food acting as an incitement to crime. The increase in this class of crime was most marked in the Patna, Bhagulpore, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions. There was a marked decline in excise and nuisance cases.

False charges.

In Bengal the percentage of cases declared false decreased from 7·3 to 5·9, in Orissa from 8·9 to 6·5, in Chota Nagpore from 8·1 to 6·6. In Behar the percentage increased from 6·4 to 6·8. On the whole there was, it is stated, a decrease from 7·1 to 6·3. The Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions were the only ones in which there was an increase. Cases excluded from the returns as false, through mistake of law or fact, increased from 8,699 to 9,572. It seems doubtful whether Magistrates have not in some districts, particularly Backergunge, shrunk from declaring charges to be wilfully false. The percentage of cases reported by the police to be false but declared by Magistrates to be true increased from 7·8 to 8·5.

Prosecutions for laying false charges decreased from 1,494 to 1,437, the percentage to total cases declared false rising from 20 to 20·3. There were 409 cases of convictions, against 466 in 1883; the percentage (31·2) of convictions to prosecutions remaining the same. The greatest success in convictions for laying false charges was obtained in the Chota Nagpore and Patna Divisions, where the percentages were 38·6 and 37·4. In the Dacca, Burdwan, and Rajshahye Divisions the percentages were lowest, being 14·5, 16·9, and 19·6 respectively.

Police inquiry.

Of 114,112 cognizable cases reported to have been committed during the year, or in previous years, and brought under enquiry within the year, 21,165 were instituted directly before a Magistrate. The total number investigated by the police was 96,149, or 84·2 per cent. In 1883 the percentage was 83·8. No original police enquiry was made in 732 cases; but out of these, enquiry in 76 cases was afterwards made by order of the Magistrate. The percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported was, as in 1883, 6. The districts in which the number of enquiries refused was greatest were—Mymensingh (227), Nuddea (94), Lohardugga (49), Chumparun (47), and Pooree (40).

Arrests and convictions.

Excluding cases finally declared to be absolutely false, but including other C form cases, the percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police to true cases decreased from 41·9 to 39·8. There were 83,544 persons arrested by the police, and of these 56,583 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested rose from 65·5 to 67·7. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial was, as in the preceding year, highest in Darjeeling (82·3), Howrah (80·6), and Patna (77·0), and lowest in Rungpore (50·0), Pubna (48·4), and Mymensingh (41·9).

In the result of trial of persons, the general percentages of convictions to arrests, of convictions to persons brought to trial, and of convictions to persons actually tried, compared with those of the preceding year, exhibited a decrease in offences under class I (offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice), class II (serious offences against the person), class IV (minor offences against the person), and class VI (miscellaneous offences),

with a slight increase in offences under class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) and class V (minor offences against property). The percentages of convictions in serious and minor offences against the person were low. In Sessions trials the percentage of convictions increased from 57·6 to 59·3. In the districts in which the jury system has been introduced the percentage of acquittals was in the 24-Pergunnahs 32·7, Hooghly 75·0, Burdwan 35·2, Moorshedabad 58·2, Nuddea 51·9, Patna 19·3, Dacca 51·5. The total number of convictions in these seven districts was 218, and of acquittals 180. The percentage of convictions in the jury districts was thus only 54·7, being considerably below the general average. In Patna there were 50 convictions to 12 acquittals. In Hooghly, on the other hand, there were only seven convictions to 21 acquittals, and of the latter 20 were cases of serious offences against the person.

Property stolen.

The number of cases in which property was stolen increased from 32,978 to 40,683, and of those in which property was recovered from 15,456 to 18,582. The amount stolen increased from Rs. 9,57,779 to Rs. 9,92,560, while that recovered decreased from Rs. 2,79,823 to Rs. 2,67,092. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was lost declined from 46·9 to 45·6, and the percentage of property recovered to property lost from 29·2 to 26·9. In eight districts—Burdwan, Howrah, Rajshahye, Julpigoree, Noakholly, Mozufferpore, Maldah, and Hazaribagh—the latter percentage exceeded 40, and it was lowest in Mymensingh (11·9) and Balasore (12·4). In Mymensingh only Rs. 9,026 out of Rs. 75,287 stolen, and in Balasore Rs. 1,088 out of Rs. 8,709 stolen, were recovered.

Classification of true cognizable crime.

The following statement shows the number of true cognizable cases under each of the six different classes for the last five years:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,639	2,427	2,508	2 639	2,769
,, II.—Serious offences against the person ...	4,061	4,301	4,267	4,684	4,618
,, III.— Ditto ditto person and property, or against property only.	18,953	19,051	18,520	19,609	24,221
,, IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	10,874	11,096	12,450	2,813	2,583
,, V.— Ditto ditto property ...	38,859	35,673	36,301	37,690	42,630
,, VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	24,086	24,056	27,481	29,554	28,477

Exclusive, therefore, of offences under classes III and V, regarding property, the large increase in which was due to the character of the season, the state of crime was normal.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

Under class I, offences against the State and public tranquillity, there was an increase of 130. Rioting cases increased by 137, and offences of personating a public servant by 31. Under other heads there was a decrease. Both the percentage of cases ending in conviction and of persons convicted decreased. There was but little change in the proportion of cases investigated by the police or in the result of arrests. The riots were for the most part of a petty nature, and it is observed that out of 10,096 persons who appeared before Magistrates on charges of riot, only 167 were committed to the Court of Sessions. Riots increased in every district in the Presidency Division except Moorshedabad, the total increase being 78. In the district of Jessore there were 41 more than in 1883. In the Patna Division rioting cases increased from 189 to 287. No explanation is given of the large increase in these two Divisions. In the Dacca Division these cases decreased in all districts by 100. In Backergunge, a district formerly notorious for riots, there were only 67. Those in Mymensingh decreased from 262 to 214. There is a great diversity in the application of measures to prevent breaches of the peace. Thus, while in Mymensingh the number of cases in which persons were bound over to keep the peace was only 45, in Backergunge the number was 835. In the former district the action taken appears to have been too lax; in the latter, measures that might seem under ordinary circumstances unnecessarily

rigorous are justified when the character of this district for turbulence is remembered, and when their effect is seen in the remarkable diminution of rioting cases. But a small proportion of the riots was attended anywhere with loss of life. The immense majority was, as usual, due to agricultural disputes. The number of false charges of riot remained as in 1883—214. Coining cases numbered, as in the year 1882, 137. There were 72 persons convicted and 73 discharged by Magistrates; 25 convicted and seven acquitted at the Sessions of this offence. None of the cases appear to have been of any special interest.

Serious offences against the person.

In class II, serious offences against the person, there was a total decrease of 66. Cases of murder by poison decreased from 11 to 8; of rape, from 186 to 145; of attempts at, or abetment of suicide, from 385 to 376; of grievous hurt for the purpose of extortion or procuring confession, from three to two; of administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt, from 17 to 8; of hurt by dangerous weapons, from 1,076 to 1,064; of kidnapping or abduction, from 281 to 198; and of rash and negligent acts causing death or grievous hurt, from 82 to 69. Cases of attempt at murder rose from 41 to 49, of culpable homicide from 189 to 191, of grievous hurt from 752 to 791, and of exposure of infants or concealment of birth from 89 to 116. Under none of the heads was the variation of any great importance. The increase noticed in cognizable cases of hurt in 1883 was continued, though not to the same degree, in 1884; and there still exists reason for suspecting that the police exaggerate charges of hurt, so as to make them cognizable either as grievous hurt or as hurt by dangerous weapons or means. The percentage of convictions to cases of rape reported true was, as usual, very small. Cases of exposure of infants increased in the Patna Division from 40 to 65. The cause of this result was the distress prevailing in that Division. Out of 7,310 persons arrested for offences under class II, 6,431 persons were brought to trial and 2,709 only were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests, and of convictions to persons tried, were generally somewhat lower than in 1883. In Courts of Sessions, however, the results were slightly better, and the percentage of convictions to persons tried increased from 43·3 to 45·5.

Three murders were committed by dacoits, seven by robbers, eight by poison, and there were 248 murders of other descriptions. The total number was 266. In 1883 their number was 264. The number of murders varies but slightly from year to year, the tendency being on the whole to a gradual decrease; yet the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried has every year steadily decreased, from 38·3 in 1879 to 18·7 in the year under review. Practically few murders are committed in cold blood, or after weighing the chances of escape, and therefore the unwillingness of the courts to convict does not exercise the evil influence it would exercise in the case of other offences. There is no reason to believe that the police are more prone to mismanage the conduct of the investigation now than formerly; and the only reason which suggests itself for the increase in the percentage of acquittals, is the growing disinclination of courts to convict for this offence. It is not, however, plain what proportion of the persons tried for murder is convicted of the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Fifteen cases of murders of infants by their mothers were reported. In two cases the offenders could not be detected; in four they were acquitted; four were convicted of murder, of whom three were sentenced to transportation for life and one hanged; three were convicted of the minor offence of concealment of birth and sentenced to various sentences of imprisonment; one offender died in jail; and one was under trial at the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor reduced the sentence of a woman who in 1883, on a quarrel with her husband, jumped into a well with her two children, of whom one was drowned, from transportation for life to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. No other remission of sentence was granted.

Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.

In class III, serious offences against the person and property or against property only, there was an increase of 4,606 in cases reported true. The number of offences under this head was, in comparison with the

figures of many previous years, unprecedentedly large. Offences of dacoity or preparation and assembly for dacoity increased from 120 to 168, of robbery in a dwelling-house from 8 to 18, of mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals from 767 to 815, and of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking from 17,656 to 22,173. The variations under other heads were inconsiderable. There were 3,292 persons convicted of offences under this class against 2,814 in 1883, and the percentages of convictions to persons who appeared and of convictions to persons tried (46·9 and 50·9) were slightly higher than in that year. As will be noticed in reviewing the statistics of offences under class V, there was a large increase in thefts; and the general increase in offences against property was undoubtedly due to high prices and to the distress which prevailed during part of the year. Offences of mischief by fire are included in other offences of serious mischief, which numbered 639. Robberies decreased from 171 to 167. There is little variation in this form of crime from year to year.

Including cases pending from 1883, there were 171 dacoities—more than in any year since 1879. The increase occurred in every Division except Bhagulpore and Dacca. In the Burdwan Division they numbered 34, in the Presidency 29, in Chota Nagpore 17, and in Patna 21, against 26, 16, 8, and 11 respectively in 1883. In each of the districts of Hazaribagh and Dinagepore 10 dacoities occurred, in Rungpore, Gya, and the 24-Pergunnahs 15, and in Beerbhoom 12. Of 656 persons who appeared before a Magistrate charged with this offence, 129 were convicted and 404 acquitted; the percentage of convictions to those who appeared being 19·6, that of convictions to those tried 24·2. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen decreased from 14·4 to 7·9. The value of property reported stolen was, however, much less than in 1883, being Rs. 37,618 against Rs. 61,460. The latter percentage is of very small value, as hardly any reliance can be placed on the statements of complainants as to the amount of property of which they have been robbed.

Minor offences against the person.

Minor offences against the person under class IV decreased from 2,813 to 2,580. Owing to the large number of cases in which compromise is effected, these amounting in the year under review to 457, the percentages of convictions are always low.

Minor offences against property.

Offences under class V, minor offences against property, show an increase of 4,940. Offences of receiving stolen property were more by 278, of cattle-theft by 475, of criminal or house-trespass by 576, of ordinary theft by 3,767, than in 1883. Cases of criminal breach of trust declined by 111, and there were small decreases in minor offences of lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, or breaking a closed receptacle. Percentages of convictions generally showed a slight improvement. In order to facilitate comparison with the results of former years, the more serious offences of lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, and house-trespass with intent to commit an offence have been included in the statistics of this class in reviewing offences under it. Including those offences, there was an increase in every Division except Dacca, and in every district except Balasore, Jessore, Mozufferpore, Mymensingh, Noakholly, Shahabad, and Tipperah. The bulk of the increase was in thefts and burglaries. The increase in the two Behar Divisions—Patna and Bhagulpore—was great in comparison with that which took place in Bengal. Out of 65,051 offences occurring in these provinces, 24,634 occurred in those two Divisions; but the increase in the latter amounted to 4,804, or considerably more than half the total increase. Bad harvests and consequent high prices, acting especially in Behar as an inducement to crime, were the undoubted cause of the increase. The heaviest increases occurred in Durbhunga (934), Nuddea (711), Gya (710), Sonthal Pergunnahs (677), and Bhagulpore (551). It is difficult to understand the reason of the fluctuations in the number of offences of the same class in different districts within the same Division and apparently under the influence of the same general causes which affect the criminal population. Thus in the Presidency Division there was a large decrease in Jessore, with a very large increase in Nuddea; in the Rajshahye Division the increase was only nominal in Julpigoree, while in Rungpore it exceeded 37 per cent.

In offences under class VI, including offences not included in the other five classes, there was a decrease of 1,077. With the exception of the year 1881, in which there was a nominal decrease of 32 cases, the rise since 1878 had been constant and great. In 1878 offences under this numbered 14,996; in the year under review they were 28,477. Public and local nuisances declined from 22,071 in 1883 to 20,709, while offences under the Excise laws declined by 565. Offences under the Arms Act, on the other hand, increased by 122, and those under special and local laws by 205. Nuisance cases largely increased in the Presidency Division, and in Dinagepore of the Rajshahye Division the reported cases increased from 371 to 1,330. The cause assigned is increased activity on the part of the police. In Patna there was a decrease of 1,342 in these cases, due, it is stated, to the Patna Courts,—that is, apparently the Honorary Magistrates, by their leniency towards delinquents, discouraging prosecution by the police. A large decrease in Bhagulpore was attributed to a change in procedure of the Bench of Magistrates, who now refuse to convict under section 34, Act V of 1861, persons sent up for committing nuisances elsewhere than on the road.

Other true cognizable offences.

There were 1,260 persons tried for bad livelihood, of whom 774 were convicted. The comparatively small proportion of convictions in a class of case in which no prosecution should be instituted without full proof against the accused shows that prosecutions are still instituted with too great frequency. In the five districts of Beerbhoom, Rajshahye, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, and Pooree there were 89 institutions and only 24 convictions. Charges of bad livelihood instituted by private persons increased from 120 to 144, of which 99 arose in six districts. Such charges are naturally open to suspicion. The trial of persons accused of bad livelihood on the average remained pending in Bengal 38·6 days, in Behar 20·6 days. The average duration in Julpigoree was 148, in Mymensingh 145, and in Jessore 140 days, while in Sarun a single case remained pending for 1,318 days. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of bad characters under police surveillance was reduced from 48,269 to 46,806. The greatness of the numbers on the registers is the chief obstacle to effective scrutiny, and is the very reason why criminals who should be very carefully watched are able to commit crime unsuspected.

Vagrancy, bad livelihood, and criminal tribes.

Previous convictions were proved against 1,482 convicts. In 1883 the re-convictions numbered 1,159. The increase was spread over every Division except Dacca, and being coincident with the general increase in cognizable crime, calls for no special remark. Photographs were taken of 142 criminals, among whom were 50 Burwars of the Gonda criminal tribe, 38 railway pick-pockets, and two poisoners. Photographs are now circulated to all Central Jails; six men were recognised by their photographs. The settlements of the criminal Mughya Domes in the districts of Chumparun and Sarun were noticed at length in the last Administration Report for 1883. During the year under review those in Chumparun stood successfully the test of a bad season. In Sarun the attempts made to reclaim them, it is stated, reduced the number of burglaries from 815 in 1882 to 507 in 1884.

Offences against Excise and Opium laws declined from 3,171 to 3,143. There was no variation of any moment in this class of offence.

Offences against the Excise, Salt, and Arms Acts.

Offences against the Salt laws fell in Bengal from 1,437 to 1,088, and in Behar from 903 to 773; decreases in Midnapore and Howrah are attributed to discontinuance of prosecution of retail vendors for petty irregularities; a decline from 142 to 28 cognizable salt cases in the Chittagong district, to an increase in the consumption of duty-paid salt and discontinuance of employment by the police of boatmen in detection; of a decrease of 101 cases in the Orissa Division no explanation is given.

Offences under the Arms Act rose from 1,082 to 1,204. In the Patna Division the number of cases rose from 113 to 225. There was no other fluctuation of importance.

Offences committed on the East Indian Railway are included in the criminal statistics of the districts in which they occur. There were 608 true cases reported, chiefly under the head of theft, against 690 in 1883. Four hundred and thirty-six non-cognizable cases

Offences committed and accidents occurring on the East Indian Railway.

were enquired into, 89 of which were of cattle trespass. No case of heinous crime was reported. The police are stated to have been very successful in dealing with professional crime, and careful in tracing the antecedents of accused persons. Rupees 1,332 were given as rewards for detection in 12 opium cases. Thefts of rail spikes increased, 1,061 having been stolen against 452 in 1883; only seven persons, however, were convicted. Seventeen cases of obstructing the line occurred; of 34 persons sent up for trial, 23 were children. In a serious case, the accused in which were railway employés, one accused was sentenced to ten, and a second to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

There were 123 railway accidents and 73 persons killed, 13 being servants of the Company; of the rest, 12 were cases of suicide. Only 35 persons were injured, of whom 15 belonged to the general public. It is stated that eight accidents were petty collisions, and that none were of a serious character. This statement, in the face of the fact that 48 persons, excluding the 25 above mentioned, met their deaths in them, seems open to question.

Non-cognizable offences.

Of non-cognizable offences the number decreased from 110,531 to 107,368. Offences under classes II, IV, V, and under special laws, increased by 1,088, while under classes I, III, and VI the decrease amounted to 4,251. A decrease of 394 in class I, (offences against the State, &c.) was chiefly under offences against public justice and offences relating to weights and measures. In class II, serious offences against the person, an increase of six cases calls for no remark. Under the head of extortion in class III there was a decrease of 202. Minor offences against the person, class IV, show a curious variation, in a fall of 857 which occurred under the head of criminal force, and a rise of 1,386 under the head of voluntarily causing hurt. In cases of mischief in class V there was an increase of 398 cases. In other offences under class VI there was a fall, occurring under every heading except that of offences against religion, of 3,655, proceedings under chapters VIII A, X, XII, and XXXVI alone having fallen from 6,182 to 3,478. A large part of the latter reduction was, however, apparently only nominal; proceedings in requisition of security for keeping the peace otherwise than on conviction and for good behaviour having in Backergunge and Furreedpore been included incorrectly in class VI of non-cognizable crime. This explanation may in part account for a decrease in the number of persons against whom proceedings are shown as taken under chapters VIIIA (security for keeping the peace on conviction), X (public nuisances), XII (disputes as to immoveable property), and XXXVI (maintenance of wives and children), Criminal Procedure Code, in Backergunge from 6,063 to 18, and in Furreedpore from 3,475 to 723. The decline is, however, startlingly large, and was not accompanied by a corresponding rise in proceedings under chapter VIII B, Criminal Procedure Code, shown under cognizable crime. Of offences under special laws, pound, vaccination, and municipal cases showed a considerable increase, while offences under the Salt, Police, Chowkidari, Excise, Arms, and Stamp Acts declined. The police were employed to enquire into 4,973 charges. The general percentage of cases in which police agency was employed fell from 6·4 to 4·6.

Remands.

The percentage of police charges disposed of by Magistrates with less than three remands was 73·0, against 74·7 in 1883. The percentages of remands vary but little from year to year, and are not on the whole unsatisfactory. They were worst in the Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions, and best in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. District officers as a rule appear to be alive to the necessity of checking frequent remands on the part of their subordinates.

Conduct of police.

The usual complaints were made of want of detective ability among the police and of their inefficiency in some of the unhealthier districts. Their conduct and efficiency on the whole, however, is reported to have been satisfactory. The office of Inspector-General was filled by Mr. Lyall up to the second of November, when he proceeded on deputation as Commissioner of Chittagong and was succeeded in his office by Mr. Veasey.

CRIME AND POLICE IN CALCUTTA AND THE SUBURBS.

The total number of cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported to have occurred in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during the year 1884 and four preceding years is shown in the following statement:—

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Cognizable ...	Penal Code	4,644	4,476	5,118	4,546	4,638
	Miscellaneous	14,330	15,662	12,962	12,999	16,010
Non-cognizable ...	Penal Code	7,688	8,536	9,544	11,523	12,248
	Miscellaneous	15,499	18,308	12,214	15,114	18,692
	Total ...	42,161	47,272	39,838	44,182	51,588

The total increase in cognizable cases was 3,103; in non-cognizable cases 4,303. Of the former, only 94 cases represent the increase in the suburbs. The increase in non-cognizable crime was entirely confined to the town, there being a large decrease in the suburbs in prosecutions under the Conservancy Act.

The number of persons arrested and summoned increased from 47,987 to 54,888. There were 47,391 persons convicted, being 86·34 per cent. of those arrested, against 40,363 persons, or 84·11 per cent. of those arrested in 1883. The general result was therefore better than in 1883; but the ratio of convictions for offences non-cognizable under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 79·88 to 78·96. There were convicted of cognizable offences in the town 1,049 Hindus, 703 Musulmans, 148 Christians, seven Buddhists and Jains, and three Jews; and in the suburbs 333 Hindus, 444 Musulmans, and two Christians. The percentage of convictions in proportion to population varied but slightly compared with previous years.

The decrease in the number of false cases compared with 1883 was 124, and the percentage decreased from 1·35 to ·91. As compared with the average of the past five years, the decrease amounts to 253 cases. Proceedings were taken in the town against 138 persons for bringing false charges. In five instances sentences of imprisonment were inflicted; in 106 fines were inflicted, compensation in 99 cases being awarded to the aggrieved persons. There were 121 false complaints, in which no charge was laid against any particular person. In the suburbs 21 prosecutions for false charges were instituted, and in five cases the complainants were sentenced to imprisonment. There were 159 prosecutions instituted against persons laying 473 false charges in both town and suburbs. The satisfactory decrease in the percentage of false cases was attributed by the Commissioner of Police to the regular prosecution of all persons who have brought charges which they knew to be false. The adoption of this course has been for years past steadily insisted upon by Government, and the results of the past year show that it has been attended with a very considerable amount of success. No charge under the Indian Penal Code of giving false evidence, or of making a false complaint or claim, appears to have been taken up by a Magistrate of his own motion, all 58 of such charges being shown in the returns as instituted by complaint.

The value of the property stolen and recovered during the past three years is shown in the following comparative table:—

		Cases—		Value of Property—		Percentage.
		In which property was stolen.	In which property was recovered.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
1882	Town	1,959	1,288	97,900	58,307	59·55
	Suburbs	425	315	13,936	5,682	40·77
	Total ...	2,384	1,603	1,11,836	63,989	57·21
1883	Town	1,790	1,148	1,38,739	76,714	55·29
	Suburbs	466	355	23,736	7,351	30·96
	Total ...	2,256	1,503	1,62,475	84,065	51·74
1884	Town	1,878	1,208	1,30,864	92,429	70·62
	Suburbs	518	371	22,320	12,891	57·75
	Total ...	2,396	1,579	1,53,184	1,05,320	68·75

The percentage of property recovered, which was in 1878 only 49·81 per cent. of the property stolen, has of late years shown, on the whole, a steady tendency to improve; and the improvement is especially noticeable in the year under review.

Cognizable crime in the town.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity reported true during 1884 decreased, as compared with the figures of 1883, from 40 to 32; serious offences against the person, from 269 to 223; serious offences against the person and against property or against property only increased from 131 to 162, the increase being chiefly in house-breakings; minor offences against the person, from 47 to 69; minor offences against property, from 2,225 to 2,309; other and miscellaneous offences, from 11,379 to 14,409. The fluctuations in offences against person and property were very slight. There were, as in the preceding year, six murders. In four of these cases the murdered persons were prostitutes. In a fifth case a labourer murdered his wife out of jealousy, and in a sixth there was a doubt whether the deceased had not committed suicide. There was one case of attempt at murder and four of culpable homicide. Cases of kidnapping decreased from 18 in 1882 and 15 in 1883 to nine, four of which were for the purpose of stealing ornaments from children. Cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass have shown a considerable increase in the last five years. In 1880 the number of true cases was 114, and property valued at Rs. 8,521 was stolen in their commission. In 1884 the number of burglaries rose to 160, and the value of the property stolen to Rs. 15,907. The number of true cases of theft was 1,790; property valued at Rs. 1,14,771 was stolen, and property valued at Rs. 82,429 recovered. In 1883 there were 1,712 thefts: the value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,21,411 and of that recovered Rs. 65,928. There were 1,120 thefts from buildings, 325 thefts by servants, and 333 thefts from the person. The amount of property stolen by servants decreased from Rs. 58,152 to Rs. 35,399. The decrease is satisfactory; but so long as persons engage servants without enquiry as to their antecedents, or without even knowing where they come from, great difficulty will continue to be experienced by the police in the detection of thefts committed by them. Frauds, amounting to about Rs. 40,000 on the funds of the District Charitable Society, and amounting to nearly Rs. 80,000 on the Boiler Commission Funds, were committed by the accountant of the two offices, Tulshee Das Nundee. Owing to increased activity of the police reported cases of miscellaneous offences in the streets increased from 4,791 to 6,552. Reported offences under the Port Acts increased from 1,616 to 2,117. The increase was chiefly due to increase of prosecutions for carrying excess of passengers. There were 5,540 convictions for cruelty to animals, against 4,131 in 1883. Only 42 of the persons prosecuted were discharged. The good offices of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are prominent in all these cases.

Cognizable crime in the suburbs.

In true cognizable crime in the suburbs there were seven cases of offences against the State and public tranquillity, 98 serious offences against the person, 95 serious offences against the person and property or against property only, 23 minor offences against the person, 706 minor offences against property, and 2,042 other and miscellaneous offences. The total number of cognizable offences was 2,971, against 2,857 in 1883. The fluctuations in the different classes of crime were but slightly marked. There were six murders reported. In one case the accused, a seaman, was acquitted, as he had acted in self-defence. In a second case there was a doubt whether the injury inflicted was not accidental. Two of the murders were of women by their paramours; one of a boy for the ornaments on his person; one of a servant, probably committed by a fellow-servant. There were also three attempts at murder, and one case of culpable homicide.

The burglaries increased from 84 to 101; but the value of the property stolen decreased from Rs. 11,463 to Rs. 6,958, and the value recovered increased from Rs. 1,458 to Rs. 2,478. Thefts increased from 450 to 492, the value of the property stolen from Rs. 12,273 to Rs. 15,185, and of that recovered from Rs. 5,893 to Rs. 10,397. Of the thefts, 116 were committed by servants.

Non-cognizable crime in the town.

Non-cognizable crime in the town increased from 20,871 to 27,755 cases. In 1882 the number was only 18,716. The increase was chiefly due to an increase of 5,752 cases of prosecutions under the Conservancy Act. Cases of affray increased from 111 to 317. Offences of public and local nuisances are shown as numbering 6,469. Several trials of public interest occurred during the year. In 1876 a series of frauds was committed by fraudulent personation of holders of Government promissory notes. During the year under review one of the chief agents in these frauds was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. A native of Dacca, who in 1883 had obtained Rs. 8,000 from the Banking Corporation, Calcutta, on two forged bills-of-lading of the Eastern Bengal Railway, was convicted and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment. A native endeavoured to pass off as Government currency notes the impressions of bank-notes on cotton-print handkerchiefs of European manufacture. No offence, however, was proved, and the accused was discharged.

Non-cognizable crime in the suburbs.

Non-cognizable offences in the suburbs decreased from 5,766 to 3,185. Minor offences against the person fell from 1,295 to 1,197; offences under the Conservancy Act from 3,117 to 844, and there were small decreases under minor heads. No explanation has been given of the very large decrease in conservancy cases. Minor offences against property increased from 69 to 86. Extensive frauds were discovered in the Land Acquisition Department at Alipore. Two clerks, who were implicated in these frauds, have since the close of the year been convicted and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide and accidental deaths.

The number of suicides reported was 51, against 60 in 1883. In 22 cases death was caused by hanging; in 21 by means of opium. The Coroner held 196 inquests. These are held only when doubt exists as to the cause or manner of death. Accidental deaths numbered 171, against 188 in 1883. Thirty-six were caused by street vehicles. Prosecutions for negligence were instituted in six cases. Four of the prosecutions were against drivers of tram-cars, but there was no conviction. Eighteen servants of the Tramway Company were prosecuted for rash driving, but there were only five convictions. In street accidents 30 persons received fatal and 339 persons minor injuries. On the river 93 accidental deaths occurred, 58 of which were by drowning.

Arms.

The following statement shows the quantity of arms and ammunition imported through the port of Calcutta during the past five years:—

Year.	Rifles.	Guns.	Pistols and revolvers.	Gunpowder.	Percussion caps.
	No.	No.	No.	lb	No.
1880	116	135	356	43,200	14,881,000
1881	60	180	252	31,694	19,320,600
1882	201	196	259	84,099	20,565,250
1883	248	254	177	64,675	15,917,036
1884	366	429	352	87,829	21,211,500

The increase in this business is ascribed to the opening of new shops during the Exhibition, and as the inland transport of arms and ammunition varied but slightly in comparison with the preceding year, the explanation given is probably correct. The retail sales of guns in Calcutta increased from 164 to 845. It is stated that the greater portion of the trade was carried on, not in imported guns, but in guns of native manufacture from Monghyr. In the year under review 1,088 guns were supplied from Monghyr, the wholesale price being Rs. 8 for a single and Rs. 16 for a double-barrelled gun. They do not carry bullets, but are used by *shikaries* for shooting birds and by cultivators for protecting crops.

Vagrants.

Thirty-one persons were admitted into the work-house under the Vagrancy Act, and there were 14 in the work-house at the beginning of the year. Of these, 26 were declared vagrants by the Presidency Magistrate, and five were sent from the mofussil. Twenty-five of the vagrants were discharged on obtaining employment, 11 were released, and two deported. The total cost incurred in working the Act was Rs. 3,376.

Fires.

Nine fires occurred in the town and on the river, 18 in the suburbs, and 13 in Howrah. Property was destroyed to the value of Rs. 5,60,348. In February 1884 the *Aurora*, an American ship of 1,800 tons, moored near the bank of the river at Matiabrooj, and containing some 27,000 cases of kerosine oil, was totally destroyed by fire. There was a full enquiry into the case, but the origin of the fire was not discovered. The shipping in the port was for some time in great danger owing to the burning fragments of the wreck and to ighited oil floating on the surface of the water. In the town a large fire broke out in December at Posta Bazar, and property valued at 1¼ lakhs was destroyed. In Howrah five large brick godowns filled with jute, valued at about Rs. 1,15,000, were consumed. There was no loss of human life at any of the fires. The Fire-Brigade rendered assistance at 40 fires, three of which occurred in jute warehouses. Telephonic communications are now established between the central office of the Fire-Brigade and different parts of the town.

Police.

The total cost of the police in the town increased from Rs. 4,16,065 to Rs. 4,28,783, of which Rs. 2,77,341 were paid by the Municipality, Rs. 92,446 by Government, and Rs. 58,996 resulted from fees and fines. The appointment of four additional European constables was sanctioned at the close of the year for the purpose of keeping order in the neighbourhood of certain hotels, and one European Sergeant and eight European constables were appointed in November for duty during the cold season. The appointment of an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Police has been sanctioned from August 1884 up to 31st December 1885 at the entire cost of Government. The cost of the police in the suburbs increased from Rs 1,48,558 to Rs. 1,52,340. The cost of the river police was Rs. 30,394, of the Government guards Rs. 47,777, and of additional constables Rs. 29,389. The reorganisation of the Calcutta police force is at present under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. Of the police, 223 were Bengalis and 1,898 were up-countrymen. The number of Bengali officers was, as in the preceding year, 82, but the number of Bengalis serving as constables decreased from 148 to 141. The unwillingness of Bengalis to serve in the police, on account of their dislike of its duties and discipline, has been repeatedly noticed in reviewing police administration. The total casualties in a police force of 100 Europeans and East Indians and 2,935 natives amounted to 525, or 17·29 per cent. Of these 103 were pensioned or discharged on gratuity, 201 resigned, 114 were dismissed, 57 were discharged, 24 deserted, and 26 died. The mortality decreased from 9·10 to 8·56 per mille. This did not, however, represent the true mortality of the force, as only the deaths in hospital are given. The number of judicial punishments of police decreased from 38 to 25. Of these 25 men, one was executed for murder and six were convicted of theft or receiving stolen property with guilty knowledge. No European officer was convicted of any offence during the year. The difficulty in obtaining efficient recruits locally appears to increase every year.

Habitual criminals.

The very important subject of the proper registration and surveillance of habitual criminals has received the special attention of the Commissioner of Police. At the close of 1883 the names of 2,237 convicted offenders were borne on the thana registers. At the close of 1884 the registers were examined and revised, and the names of persons requiring strict surveillance were reduced to 566. Photographs were taken of 173 notorious offenders, and previous convictions were proved against 256 convicted persons. In 1883 photographs were taken of 62 criminals, and previous convictions were proved against 231 convicts.

Destruction of noxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes was higher than the number killed in any of the three preceding years, but less than that in 1880. The subjoined table gives the figures for the past five years:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Remarks.
Killed by wild animals ...	1,295	1,367	1,267	1,302	1,547	* Adults 7,674
Do. by snakes ...	10,064	9,268	9,191	9,153	9,614	Children 3,487
Total ...	11.359	10,635	10,458	10,455	11,161*	

The Patna Division shows the greatest number of deaths (2,919); the Chittagong Division the least (188). Of the ten deaths reported during the year in Calcutta and the suburbs, nine were caused by snakes and one by a jackal. There was an increase in the number of deaths in seven, and a decrease in the remaining two Divisions of Bengal. The increase was greatest in the Patna Division, where the number rose from 2,685 in 1883 to 2,919 in 1884. As compared with the figures for 1883, an increase is observable in the number of deaths under all the heads, the principal being under the head of "Deaths from snake-bite." During the year under review 419 deaths were caused by tigers, 140 by leopards and panthers, 73 by wolves, and 792 by "other animals." Under the last head 547 deaths were reported to have been caused by jackals, 420 having been reported in 1883. The Government of India having expressed a doubt as to the correctness of the latter figure and asked that it might be verified, further enquiry was ordered, and it was ascertained that with the exception of five cases the reports submitted by local officers were correct.

There was also an increase in the number of cattle killed during the year as compared with the figures for 1883, the total number killed being 12,397, against 11,710 in 1883. The Presidency Division shows the largest number of deaths (4,135); the Orissa Division the least (317). There was an increase in the number of deaths in six, and a decrease in the remaining three Divisions of Bengal. The increase was greatest in the Presidency Division, where the figures rose from 3,833 in 1883 to 4,135 in 1884. As in the year 1883, leopards and panthers caused the largest number of deaths of cattle (5,799). In the district of Nuddea alone the number destroyed by these animals amounted to 2,842, against 2,718 in 1883. Last year the attention of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division was drawn to the large number of deaths caused by these animals, and he was asked to take some steps to reduce a destruction which was rapidly assuming the proportions of a scourge. He reported that he had, in consultation with the Magistrate of the district, doubled the rates of rewards for the destruction of these animals. He hoped that this would have the desired effect. During the year under review tigers and wolves were reported to have killed respectively 5,033 and 531 cattle, while only 308 were reported to have been killed by snake-bite.

The number of wild animals destroyed showed a satisfactory increase from 5,867 in 1882 and 5,653 in 1883 to 6,906 in 1884. The Rajshahye Division shows the largest number of animals killed (1,762); the Dacca Division the least (236). In Calcutta 570 sharks were captured and killed, against 583 in 1883. There was an increase in the number of animals destroyed in six, and a decrease in the remaining three Divisions of Bengal. The increase was greatest in the Rajshahye Division, where the figures rose from 777 in 1883 to 1,762 in 1884. The district of Rungpore alone added 937 to the increase, the other districts showing no marked difference. The increase in Rungpore was reported to be due to prolonged exertions of professional shikaris, who have taken to visit the district of late years. Of the wild animals only one leopard was reported to have been killed in the district of Darjeeling, and the Deputy Commissioner remarked: "The number of wild animals shown in the return as having been killed during the year does not represent the actual number killed, as the European planters kill a large number every year and no rewards are claimed nor information given to the police of these kills." These remarks apply more or less to most districts. In the Bhagulpore Division the number of animals destroyed rose from 561 in 1883 to 1,043 in 1884. The number of tigers destroyed in the Division was 64, as against 24 in 1883. Of these the districts of Bhagulpore and Maldah contributed 28 and 27 respectively, against 8 and 8 in 1883. The Magistrate of Maldah reports that a largely increased number of palisaded enclosure traps have been constructed in his district. A very large number of wolves was returned as destroyed in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore, viz. 331 and 337 respectively, against 87 and 75 in 1883. In the Chota Nagpore Division the number of animals destroyed rose from 1,050 in 1883 to 1,326 in 1884. The result is satisfactory, especially in the cases of bears and hyenas, the numbers destroyed being 294 and 362 respectively, against 147 and 292 in 1883. The decrease in the number of animals destroyed was greatest in the Patna Division, where the numbers fell from 744 in 1883 to 448 in 1884. The decrease is most noticeable under

the heads tigers and wolves, the numbers destroyed having fallen from 69 and 636 respectively in 1883 to 4 and 399 in 1884. The number of tigers killed in the whole province rose from 436 in 1883 to 866 in the year under review, more than half of this number, viz. 495, being shown as killed in the Rungpore district alone, as against 34 in the preceding year. There is reason to doubt the figures for this district. The number of leopards, bears, and wolves killed was 1,152, 366, and 1,393 respectively, against 925, 223, and 1,187 in the preceding year.

As to special measures adopted for the extermination of wild animals, an extra reward was sanctioned for the destruction of tigers and tiger cubs in the Sunderbun forests in addition to the authorised reward payable by district officers. This accounts for the increase in the number of tigers destroyed during the year in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. In Nuddea, as pointed out above, the rates of reward for the destruction of leopards and panthers have been doubled with a view to encourage the destruction of these animals. In the Rajshahye Division, excepting the grant of 50 licenses in Form XI without fee under the Arms Act to the ryots of the Burdhunkotee estate in Rungpore for the destruction of pigs and other wild animals which injure the crops, no special measures were adopted in any district for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes. No zemindars, talookdars, farmers, &c., of any district of the Division adopted any special measures for the destruction of wild animals, though a few zemindars of Dinagepore killed some tigers and leopards for sport. As leopards were reported to cause great havoc in the subdivision of Kissengunge, in the district of Purneah, the rate of reward for their destruction was raised, as an experimental measure, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and a special reward of Rs. 20 allowed for any leopard that had destroyed human life. No other special measures were adopted in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division for the destruction of wild animals, but the orders regarding the prompt payment of rewards and the facilities to be afforded to cultivators and others for obtaining licenses under the Arms Act were widely promulgated.

The number of snakes shown in the return as destroyed during the year under report is 51,787, against 38,856 in 1883 and 32,187 in 1882. The Patna Division showed the largest number of snakes killed (27,127); the Dacca Division the least (454). There was an increase in the number of snakes destroyed in six, and a decrease in the remaining three Divisions of Bengal. The most marked increase was in the Patna Division, where the figures rose from 19,743 in 1883 to 27,127 in 1884. The increase was shared by all the districts of the Division except Shahabad, where a decrease was observed. The increase was attributed to the prompt payment of rewards. The system of paying rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes on the authority of certificates granted by selected indigo-planters was in operation during the year in the districts of Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Monghyr, and accounts for the large increase in the number of snakes destroyed in those districts. The following statement will show the number of snakes killed, the amount of rewards paid for their destruction, and the number of deaths of persons and of cattle caused by snake-bite in the three districts during the years 1883 and 1884:—

District.	Number of snakes killed.		Amount of rewards paid for their destruction.		Number of deaths caused by snake-bite of—			
					Persons.		Cattle.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Mozufferpore	5,334	6,846	1,104 4 0	1,690 3 0	727	771	2	1
Durbhunga	2,844	5,864	810 10 0	1,455 0 0	404	550	...	3
Monghyr	2,356	3,329	589 0 0	832 4 0	395	482	2	...

From the above it will be seen that the new system of granting rewards for killing snakes has been followed in the three districts by an increase in the number of deaths from snake-bite. It is quite possible that the figures of

earlier years were in this respect less correct than they have been since the present system has been introduced, and that since more attention has been paid to the destruction of snakes possibly more care has been taken to record deaths from snake-bite. To give the scheme a further trial, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the continuance of the experiment in the three districts where it now applies for another year. On receipt of the report after the end of that period, the question of extending the system to the other districts of the Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions will be considered.

It appears from the local returns that rewards for the destruction of snakes were offered by municipalities in all the Divisions of Bengal. There was slight improvement in the steps taken by municipalities for the destruction of venomous snakes. The total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes was Rs. 10,081-2-6 in 1884, against Rs. 7,095-10-3 in 1883, of which municipalities paid the sum of Rs. 2,801-12 in 1884 and Rs. 2,290-8-9 in 1883. It will be seen that while the total expenditure in these provinces for the destruction of snakes in 1884 exceeded that in 1883 by Rs. 2,985-8-3, and while there was also an increase of 12,931 in the number of snakes killed, there was actually an increase of 461 in the number of persons and 45 in the number of cattle killed by snake-bites during the year as compared with the deaths from the same cause in 1883. It is satisfactory, however, to notice the large increase in the number of snakes destroyed, and it is hoped that the measures taken may ultimately result in some diminution in the numbers of persons and cattle annually killed by them.

The total amount paid in rewards was Rs. 42,374-11, against Rs. 27,976-6-3 in 1883. Of this sum Rs. 32,293-8-6 were paid for the destruction of wild animals, against Rs. 20,880-12 in 1883. The difference is chiefly due to the large number of tigers killed during 1884 and the consequent increase in the amount paid as rewards for their destruction, the figures under this account having risen from Rs. 7,532-8 in 1883 to Rs. 15,367-8 in 1884. The largest expenditure on account of rewards for the destruction of wild animals was incurred in the Rajshahye Division, where a sum of Rs. 10,035-8 was paid in 1884, against Rs. 1,937-12 in 1883. No reward was paid for the destruction of wild animals in the suburbs of Calcutta, or in the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Noakholly.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in Bengal with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during 1884.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in Bengal with the

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of persons killed by—									Number of cattle killed by— Buffaloes, oxen, and horses (including ponies).									Number of animals				
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number killed.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards and panthers.
																					Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Burdwan.	Calcutta ... Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Suburbs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)1	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Burdwan	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	149	152	...	3	20	...	13	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	.....	4
	Bankoorah	1	3	...	4	1	...	... ..	130	139	...	23	10	...	34	37	...	...	104	...	...	...	.....	11
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	80	...	2	2	...	1	3	4	...	12	...	...	...	.....	...
	Midnapore	3	7	...	3	2	3	34	504	556	...	133	30	1	69	11	33	41	318	...	...	7	25 0	7
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	180	189	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	7	...	...	...	.....	3
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	141	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Tota ...	4	10	2	7	3	3	(c)66	1,183	1,278	...	161	63	1	118	55	38	43	479	...	...	7	25 0	25
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	...	63	...	...	...	1	32	326	422	...	258	...	...	...	...	10	14	282	...	...	23	220 0	3
	Nuddea	...	...	27	...	...	...	158	396	581	...	...	2,842	...	...	...	35	66	2,943	...	...	...	.....	51
	Jessore	...	...	21	...	...	...	45	276	342	...	...	242	...	...	8	3	6	259	...	...	...	.....	13
	Moorshedabad	...	1	1	...	1	1	46	247	297	5	80	40	...	24	6	7	...	162	...	...	...	.....	2
	Khoolna	...	93	1	...	...	...	28	266	388	...	139	322	...	...	...	21	7	489	...	...	10	200 0	18
	Total ...	...	157	50	...	1	2	(d)309	1,511	2,030	5	477	3,446	...	24	14	76	93	4,135	...	...	33	420 0	87
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	...	16	9	...	...	...	13	314	352	...	174	535	...	...	...	1	3	713	...	...	4	100 0	29
	Rajshahye	...	9	11	...	...	...	35	307	362	..	58	128	...	...	...	...	7	193	...	...	20	347 8	72
	Pubna	...	1	1	...	...	...	45	176	223	...	91	115	...	...	...	...	1	207	...	...	...	.....	43
	Bogra	...	6	2	...	...	...	4	173	185	...	84	52	...	51	10	38	2	237	...	...	5	10 0	15
	Rungpore	...	9	...	14	2	1	28	183	237	...	101	173	...	3	1	4	56	338	...	...	495	7,975 0	178
	Julpigoree	4	4	4	7	...	...	4	31	54	...	643	65	1	143	33	1	8	894	1	50 0	21	187 8	8
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	2	...	61	10	1	1	...	...	1	74	...	...	...	.....	1
	Total ...	4	45	27	21	2	1	(e)129	1,186	1,415	...	1,212	1,078	2	198	44	44	78	2,656	1	50 0	545	8,620 0	346
Dacca.	Dacca	...	2	2	1	...	...	18	117	140	...	197	63	...	...	...	1	...	261	...	...	20	330 0	16
	Furreedpore	...	...	3	...	...	...	37	168	208	...	...	4	...	.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	29
	Backergunge	...	13	3	...	...	...	56	137	209	...	66	41	...	1	2	6	1	117	...	...	22	550 0	7
	Mymensingh	...	20	6	3	1	...	9	195	234	...	114	22	...	2	...	...	...	138	...	...	22	250 0	46
	Total ...	...	35	14	4	1	...	(f)120	617	791	...	377	130	...	3	2	7	1	520	...	...	64	1,130 0	98
Chittagong.	Chittagong	1	18	1	...	...	...	4	41	65	1	311	11	...	7	7	13	3	353	...	...	35	812 8	21
	Tipperah	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	52	58	...	58	23	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	2	50 0	15
	Noakholly	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	58	60	...	...	...	...	20	1	4	...	25	...	...	...	.....	6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	2	...	...	...	...	.....	...	5	...	98	10	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	11	262 8	4
	Total ...	4	21	2	...	...	...	(g)10	151	188	1	467	44	...	27	8	17	3	567	...	...	48	1,125 0	46
Patna.	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	256	260	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	.....	...
	Gya	1	7	5	6	3	1	.....	302	325	...	40	26	...	1	44	16	...	127	...	...	...	.....	12
	Shahabad	...	4	1	3	...	...	1	164	168	...	...	151	2	1	7	1	50	212	..	...	3	150 0	1
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	24	...	5	771	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	...
	Durbhunga	2	...	...	...	23	...	7	550	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	.....	...
	Sarun	10	...	2	...	3	...	9	351	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2
	Chumparun	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	400	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25 0	...
	Total ...	13	7	7	9	57	1	(h)31	2,794	2,919	...	40	190	2	2	51	17	54	356	...	...	4	175 0	15
Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Monghyr	...	24	6	...	4	...	3	482	519	...	26	10	...	4	...	1	...	41	...	...	1	25 0	29
	Bhagulpore	...	4	1	...	1	4	12	295	317	...	170	9	...	6	5	...	...	190	...	...	28	587 8	11
	Purneah	1	3	3	...	1	1	10	182	201	1	64	117	...	...	...	1	...	183	...	...	8	200 0	18
	Maldah	2	...	10	...	1	...	6	137	156	...	110	70	...	9	1	...	...	190	...	...	27	612 8	39
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	130	134	...	1	8	2	23	8	...	...	42	...	...	...	.....	47
	Total ...	3	31	22	1	7	5	(i)32	1,229	1,327	1	371	214	2	42	14	2	...	646	..	...	64	1,425 0	144
Orissa.	Cuttack	...	1	...	2	...	...	82	256	341	...	23	10	...	...	4	21	15	73	...	...	10	250 0	10
	Pooree	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	107	109	...	110	40	...	1	...	...	4	155	...	...	1	25 0	9
	Balasore	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	142	146	...	52	9	...	...	...	9	...	70	...	...	6	150 0	7
	Gurjhat Mehals ...	...	14	...	1	...	...	.....	12	27	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	2	10 0	9
	Total ...	...	17	...	4	...	...	(j)85	517	623	...	193	70	...	1	4	30	19	317	...	...	19	435 0	35
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	...	42	1	6	1	1	3	74	128	3	493	179	2	13	52	48	3	793	...	...	3	75 0	54
	Lohardugga	2	26	14	3	...	11	4	190	250	...	904	327	2	89	29	129	8	1,488	...	...	75	1,837 8	232
	Manbhoom	2	10	1	7	1	...	1	68	90	...	80	24	...	11	...	6	1	122	...	...	1	25 0	24
	Singbhoom	...	18	...	5	...	...	1	88	112	...	258	34	2	3	13	3	5	318	...	...	3	75 0	46
	Total ...	4	96	16	21	2	12	(k)9	420	580	3	1,735	564	6	116	94	186	17	2,721	...	...	82	2,012 8	356
	Grand Total ...	32	419	140	67	73	24	792	9,674	11,161	10	5,033	5,799	13	531	286	417	308	12,397	1	50 0	866	15,367 8	1,152

view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during 1884.

AND SNAKES DESTROYED, AND AMOUNTS OF REWARDS PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number (excluding snakes destroyed).	Total amount of rewards, including rewards for snakes.	Remarks.
Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	570	890 8 0	...	.....	570	890 8 0	(a) Jackal. (b) Sharks.
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	(b)570	890 8 0	...	.....	570	890 8 0	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	34	.....	5	.....	(c) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—
50 0	6	12 8	...	.....	...	1	2 0	.....	363	90 10 0	18	155 2 0	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	328	83 0 0	...	83 0 0	
27 8	9	8 12	12	.....	...	...	95	.....	912	39 0 0	130	100 4 0	
.....	...	...	...	.....	3	2 0	4	.....	88	4 4 0	10	6 4 0	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	121	12 4 6	170	42 4 0	121	54 8 6	
77 8	15	21 4	12	.....	4	4 0	221	12 4 6	2,387	259 2 0	284	399 2 6	

Persons. — Crocodiles ... 2; Wild boars ...; Jackals ... 50; Alligator ... 1 | Mad dogs ... 8 | 66

.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	43	55 14 0	2,255	382 12 0	74	658 10 0	(d) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—
52 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	80	0 8 0	2,270	22 8 0	131	75 0 0	
42 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	4	.....	603	46 14 0	17	88 14 0	
10 0	...	...	4	.....	...	...	19	2 4 0	395	64 0 0	25	76 4 0	
70 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	50	.....	385	55 2 0	78	325 2 0	
174 0	...	...	4	.....	...	...	201	58 10 0	5,908	571 4 0	325	1,223 14 0	

Persons. — Alligators ... 39; Wild boars ... 5; Jackals ... 259 | Buffaloes ... 6 | 309

125 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	0 2 0	33	225 2 0	(e) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed them—
236 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	16	2 0 0	28	6 8 0	108	592 0 0	
87 8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	36	.....	221	20 6 0	79	107 14 0	
47 8	...	...	1	.....	...	...	35	.....	166	12 8 0	56	70 0 0	
817 8	...	...	5	.....	4	...	692	.....	80	... ..	1,374	8,792 8 0	
40 0	6	5 0	...	.....	...	...	75	.....	161	0 4 0	111	282 12 0	
5 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	4	1 0 0	1	6 0 0	
1,358 8	6	5 0	6	.....	4	...	854	2 0 0	659	40 12 0	1,762	10,076 4 0	

Persons. — Jackals ... 106; Wild boars ... 8; Crocodiles ... 7; Alligators ... 4 | Buffalo ... 1; Wild hogs ... 3 | 129

37 8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	7	.....	244	4 4 0	43	371 12 0	(f) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—
75 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	64	.....	81	9 4 0	93	84 4 0	
38 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	54	9 10 0	29	597 10 0	
102 8	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...	.....	75	0 4 0	71	352 12 0	
253 0	...	...	3	.....	...	...	71	.....	454	23 6 0	236	1,406 6 0	

Persons. — Alligators ... 55; Pigs ... 3; Jackals ... 59 | Buffaloes ... 3 | 120

100 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	78	1 0 0	57	913 8 0	(g) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—
52 8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	32	.....	224	3 0 0	49	105 8 0	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	128	.....	721	0 12 0	134	0 12 0	
20 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	40	.....	16	232 8 0	
172 8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	162	.....	1,063	4 12 0	256	1,302 4 0	

Persons. — Wild buffaloes 4; Alligators ... 2; Jackals ... 3 | Wild pig ... 1 | 10

.....	...	...	33	214 8	...	...	1	1 0 0	4,262	1,040 0 0	34	1,255 8 0	(h) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—
52 8	3	7 8	28	320 0	17	33 0	...	.....	2,344	586 0 0	60	999 0 0	
5 0	1	2 8	9	50 0	5	10 0	...	.....	1,319	195 12 6	19	413 4 6	
.....	...	...	64	335 0	...	...	2	.....	6,846	1,690 3 0	66	2,025 3 0	
.....	...	...	200	1,205 0	1	2 0	...	.....	5,864	1,455 0 0	201	2,662 0 0	
10 0	...	...	10	10 0	...	...	...	.....	4,743	963 7 0	12	983 7 0	
.....	...	...	55	290 0	...	...	...	.....	1,749	366 4 0	56	681 4 0	
67 8	4	10 0	399	2,424 8	23	45 0	3	1 0 0	27,127	6,296 10 6	448	9,019 10 6	

Persons. — Jackals ... 12; Boar ... 6; Wild pig ... 1; Buffalo ... 1; Mole ... 1 | Crocodiles ... 3; Alligators ... 7 | 31

137 8	11	27 8	331	1,997 8	12	24 0	...	.....	3,329	832 4 0	384	3,043 12 0	(i) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—
50 0	1	2 8	337	2,352 8	9	18 0	...	.....	1,358	269 11 0	386	3,780 3 0	
92 8	2	5 0	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	3,822	757 9 0	28	1,055 1 0	
177 8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	80	11 4 0	66	801 4 0	
205 0	22	45 0	70	470 0	40	64 0	...	.....	2,747	343 12 0	179	1,127 12 0	
662 8	36	80 0	738	5,320 0	61	106 0	...	.....	11,342	2,214 8 0	1,043	9,808 0 0	

Persons. — Jackals ... 13; Deer ... 1; Wild boars ... 12; Buffaloes ... 2 | Alligators ... 2; Crocodiles ... 2; Total ... 32

50 0	2	3 12	...	.....	5	10 0	522	84 4 0	89	82 8 0	549	480 8 0	(j) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—
45 0	5	11 4	...	.....	14	28 0	46	5 12 0	18	4 0 0	75	119 0 0	
32 8	1	2 8	...	.....	4	7 0	...	.....	604	125 14 0	18	317 14 0	
37 8	3	5 0	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	14	52 8 0	
165 0	11	22 8	...	.....	23	45 0	568	90 0 0	1,011	212 6 0	656	969 14 0	

Persons. — Alligators ... 47; Jackals ... 35; Wild boar ... 1; Total ... 83

In the case of two other deaths the details regarding the animals by which the deaths were caused are not given in the return.

240 0	60	145 0	37	315 0	45	86 0	...	.....	293	73 10 0	199	934 10 0	(k) Description of "other animals," and number of persons killed by them—
1,127 8	119	273 12	129	1,020 9	264	516 0	...	.....	1,172	298 0 0	819	5,067 12 0	
115 0	23	52 8	65	360 0	27	60 0	1	0 2 0	195	48 4 0	141	660 14 0	
227 8	92	217 8	...	.....	26	52 0	...	.....	174	43 8 0	167	615 8 0	
1,710 0	294	688 12	231	1,695 0	362	714 0	1	0 2 0	1,836	458 6 0	1,326	7,278 12 0	
4,640 8	366	827 8	1,398	9,439 8	477	914 0	2,651	1,054 8 6	51,787	10,081 2 6	6,906	42,374 11 0	

Persons. — Jackals ... 9 | Total ... 9

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

The sanctioned number of the force was the same as last year, and is shown in the margin. There was a District Superintendent for the whole year. There were two Assistant Superintendents for about four months, one for nearly six months, and none during the remaining period.

Frontier force.

	Frontier police.	Civil police.	Total.
Subadar-Major	1	.....	1
Subadars	5	.....	5
Sub-Inspector	.....	1	1
Jemadars	6	.....	6
Havildar-Major	1	.....	1
Havildars	27	.....	27
Head-constables	.....	10	10
Naiks	42	.....	42
Bugle-Major	1	.....	1
Buglers	10	.....	10
Privates	446	.....	446
Constables	.....	97	97
Total ...	539	108	647

The great bulk of the force is composed of Goorkhas—312 men and 15 officers. Assamese come next with 100 men and 15 officers; then Rajbungshis and Mughs—45 men and 3 officers. Of Tipperahs there are 37 men and 3 officers. The rest of the force consists of Mahomedans, Sikhs, Hindustanis, Munipuris, Chakmas, Looshais, and Hindus of different castes. At the end of the year the frontier force was below strength by 4 officers and 22 men, and the civil police by 4 men. The frontier portion of the force is ordinarily recruited only once a year, when a recruiting party is sent out: hence the number falls low towards the end of the year. The civil force is recruited locally, and is usually up to strength. There are no rural police in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Cost.

The budget grant for the Hill Tracts police for the year 1884-85 was Rs. 1,78,378, and the actual expenditure during the year 1884 was Rs. 1,78,317. This does not include the pay of the District Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendents, which is separately budgetted for.

Distribution.

The civil police, numbering 108 men, perform the duties of revenue and civil court peons, and are the only establishment in the district to perform all the duties done elsewhere by nazirs' peons. As crime scarcely exists, they are able to perform this duty. The frontier police were thus distributed during the cold weather:—

Demagri	150
Burkul	30
Phurwah	30
Ruma	75
Pyramid Hill	30
Total ...	315

Neither Bhogman nor Oiphoom were occupied, but patrols went to both these places at intervals. Sirthay is included in Demagri. The number at Burkul was excessive owing to the raid of the preceding year. The strength of the forces at Phurwah and Pyramid Hill was at each place reduced by seven men, and Politai was not occupied.

Education.

All the subadars and jemadars, including sub-inspectors, can read and write. Out of 91 inferior officers (including head constables) 50, or 55 per cent., can read and write, and out of 543 privates and constables 228, or 42 per cent., are educated.

Drills.

The men are very well drilled. The rains is the season for drill, as the cold weather is the raiding season and the men must be on duty.

Casualties.

The total casualties amounted to 76, or 11·7 per cent. on the sanctioned strength. Twelve men retired on pension or gratuity, 20 resigned, 7 were dismissed, 9 were discharged, and 12 deserted. The number of deaths was 16.

Admissions into hospital.

The percentage for the year was 236, against 307 in the preceding year. The improvement was very marked, extending over all the three main stations where there are hospitals. The year was undoubtedly a healthy one, but the men

were also relieved of a good deal of night and other trying work, which has no doubt aided in the improvement.

Conduct.

The conduct of the frontier force was very good. None were judicially punished, and there were only 7 men dismissed (of whom 6 were civil police and only 1 frontier), and 23 departmentally punished (of whom 13 were frontier and 10 civil police) during the year. Six men of the civil police were also judicially punished—3 under Act V and 3 for other offences. The 7 men dismissed were all privates or constables, and of the 23 men departmentally punished, 14 were officers and 9 were privates or constables. The proportion of officers punished was very high. The men have got over their dread of the frontier police regulation, and they have been relieved of much of the work which they were overburdened with formerly. The boon of payment of passage-money home and back to Goorkhas has also given much satisfaction, and the force appeared to be contented.

Escapes.

There was one escape during the year, for which two constables were punished. The prisoner was recaptured.

Escorts.

The police escorted Rs. 1,59,306-1-3 and 19 prisoners during the year, 294 officers and 1,123 men being employed on this duty.

Inspection.

The inspection was on the whole fair. The District Superintendent was called back by rumour of a raid when going to the northern stations, and this is a great bar to frequent inspection by him of stations which lie far from the frontier, where his main work lies. There is, however, very little to inspect in a Hill Tracts station, there being scarcely any crime.

Communications and transport.

At present there are two good patrol roads from Demagri to Oiphoom and to Bhogman. A track has been opened out in the last two years from Demagri to Burkul. From Burkul to Peskisurra at the foot of the rapids there is a very fair road, and a road has been made connecting this with Rangamati. There is a good path from Ruma to Politai and on to Pyramid Hill, and a track thence to Phurwah. The year began with transport consisting of 5 elephants and 23 mules. One elephant died during the year. A batch of 47 mules was sent to the Tracts, making 70 in all; but one died on the way. On the 29th July Loodhiana fever broke out, and by the end of the year only 21 mules were alive, of which 12 were fit for work, and on the 10th February only 11 were alive.

Buildings.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent from the police budget on buildings, of which Rs. 3,405 were on petty repairs and Rs. 1,595 on petty constructions below Rs. 1,000. Nothing was spent from the Public Works budget. The expenditure was 7 annas 11 pie per man.

Crime.

It might almost be said there is no crime in the Hill Tracts. Only 33 cognizable cases were reported, against 30 in the previous year; but in that year three cases of previous years were enquired into, against only one in 1884, so that the number enquired into was one greater in the year under report. There was a decrease of one case under class I (offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice) and two under class II (serious offences against the person), while under class IV (minor offences against the person) there was an increase of one case, and of three under class V (minor offences against property).

There was in each of the classes I, III (serious offences against person and property or against property only), and IV one case enquired into, and all three ended in conviction. Under class II there were three cases also, all ending in conviction: these were all petty cases. Under class V, 27 cases were reported during the year, which were all investigated, as well as one of previous years. Sixteen ended in conviction and three were declared false. There was no prosecution for a false charge.

Forty-six persons in all were sent up in all classes of crime, of whom 43 appeared before a Magistrate, 6 were acquitted, 34 were convicted, and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

Property was stolen in 25 cases and recovered in 14, or 56 per cent. The amount stolen was Rs. 1,598, of which Rs. 500, or 31·3 per cent., was recovered.

There was a large increase in non-cognizable crime, the figure being 532 cases, against 89 in 1883. The increase was almost entirely due to class I, every other class except IV showing a decrease. The increase was under cases under section 188 for not obeying orders to produce guns for inspection. Most of these cases were struck off. Process was issued against 564 persons and 566 appeared (the number appearing is always greater in the Hill Tracts than that summoned). Of these, 235 were discharged (all under the section above noted), 123 were acquitted, 199 were convicted, and 9 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Criminal Justice.

High Court, General Jurisdiction.

THE total number of persons under trial before the High Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction during the year 1884 was 155, against 168 in the previous year. Of these, one died before his trial came on, 36 were discharged or acquitted, 108 were convicted, and 10 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 38 were sentenced to death, 10 to transportation, and 60 to imprisonment. In no case was a fine imposed.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 435, was 2,612 as compared with 2,307 in the previous year. The results of these appeals and references were as follows: appeals rejected 1,178, sentences confirmed 579, sentences modified 155, sentences reversed 487, sentences enhanced 6, proceedings quashed 10, new trials or further enquiries ordered 70. The number undisposed of at the end of the year was 124.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed in Calcutta was the same as in the previous years, viz. two. The number of Honorary Magistrates was 92—one more than in 1883. As in previous years, benches consisting of two or three Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, held sittings in Calcutta for the trial of criminal cases on fixed days during each week. The number of Sessions Judges at the close of the year was 30—the same as at the close of 1883. Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (stipendiary and honorary) in Calcutta, the total number of Stipendiary Magistrates at the close of 1884 was 376 as compared with 371 at the close of the previous year. The total number of Honorary Magistrates was 1,394 as compared with 1,314 at the close of 1883. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates, 233 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 72 those of a Magistrate of the second class, and 71 those of a Magistrate of the third class. The total number of benches of Magistrates in the interior was 172—seven more than in the previous year.

Courts of Session, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session, including those whose cases were pending at the end of 1883, was 3,212 as compared with 3,119 in the previous year. Of these, the cases of 81 were committed or referred to the High Court, 1,189 were acquitted or discharged, 25 died, escaped, or were transferred, 1,484 were convicted, and 427 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 43 were sentenced to death and 124 to transportation. The area and the offences to which the system of trial by jury extended in former years remained unchanged. The number of trials by jury was 346 during the past as compared with 344 during the previous year. In the past year the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 263 cases, disapproved of it wholly in 46 and partially in 23 cases, while in 14 no opinion was expressed. The juries were, as usual, reluctant to convict on charges of murder and culpable homicide, but were less scrupulous in convicting of offences against property.

Courts of Session, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Session during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the preceding year, was 8,296 as compared with 7,197 in 1883. Of these the appeals or applications of 1,977 were rejected. The original sentence was confirmed in the case of 3,530 persons,

modified in the case of 738 persons, and reversed in the case of 1,678 persons. In the case of 39 persons the original proceedings were quashed, and of 27 a new trial was ordered to be held. In no case was the sentence enhanced. The total number of persons whose appeals were disposed of was 7,992. The appeals of 285 persons remained pending at the end of the year, and 19 persons died, escaped, or were transferred during the year.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the Courts of the various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and the results of the trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	... ...	184,530
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	65,724
Ditto	convicted	109,793
Ditto	committed	3,039
Ditto	who died, escaped, or were transferred ...	347
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year	5,627

Of the 109,793 persons convicted, 25,416 were sentenced to the undermentioned terms of imprisonment, 4,149 to fine with imprisonment, 75,619 to fine without imprisonment, and the remainder were sentenced to whipping or were ordered to find security to be of good behaviour or to keep the peace. In two cases a sentence of forfeiture of property was passed.

Not exceeding	15 days	5,420
Ditto	6 months	15,413
Ditto	2 years	4,475
Exceeding	2 years	108

One hundred orders of detention in a reformatory school were passed during the year under review. Of these, 21 were passed by the Presidency Magistrates, 78 by Magistrates in the interior, and 1 by the Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 46,240, against 35,924 in 1883. Of the former number, 4,030 were acquitted or discharged, 42,075 were convicted, 65 were committed to the sessions or referred, 5 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 65 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of those convicted, 1,692 were sentenced to imprisonment, 91 to whipping, 35,927 to pay fines, and the remainder were required to furnish security or to enter into personal recognizances to keep the peace.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year 291 European British subjects, involved in 227 cases, were brought to trial in the Criminal Courts of these provinces. Of these, 206 were convicted and 84 acquitted or discharged. One remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 226 cases disposed of, 201 were tried by European Magistrates, 20 by Native Magistrates, and 5 by European Sessions Judges. Of those tried by Native Magistrates, 11 were reported from the 24-Pergunnahs, 5 from Durbhunga, 3 from Howrah, and 1 from Moorshedabad. The offences with which the European British subjects brought to trial were chiefly charged were breaches of special and local laws, criminal force and assault, criminal trespass, hurt, and offences against the public tranquillity.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different Courts during the year was 422,984 as compared with 405,641 in 1883. Of the former number, 410,955 were examined by Magistrates, 11,513 by Sessions Courts, and 516 by the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Whipping.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders during the year was 1,827, or 566 in excess of the number for the previous year. The figures for the five years preceding 1884 are given below:—

1879	... ...	4,086
1880	... ...	2,919
1881	... ...	2,425
1882	... ...	1,604
1883	... ...	1,261

Out of the total of 1,827 instances in which whipping was inflicted during 1884, in 84·51 per cent. of the cases it was inflicted for theft, in 7·17 per cent. for receiving stolen property, and in 4·11 per cent. for criminal house trespass. In 1,078 cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15, and in 201 cases only was it between 25 and 30 stripes.

Statistics of offences and offenders.

The statistics of offences and of prisoners are fully discussed in the chapters on Police and Prisons.

Criminal Justice—Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the Criminal Courts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	...	...	4,984
Ditto ditto convicted	...	...	3,567
Ditto ditto discharged or acquitted	...	...	1,356
Ditto ditto committed or referred	...	...	4
Ditto ditto who died, escaped, or were transferred	...	...	3
Pending for trial at the end of the year	...	...	54

Of the 3,567 persons convicted, 1,015 were sentenced to imprisonment, 153 to whipping, and the remainder were ordered to pay fines or to furnish security to be of good behaviour or to keep the peace. Two hundred and forty-two appeals were preferred and applications made for a revision of the original order. The results of these appeals and applications are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	...	...	45
Sentence or order confirmed	...	...	137
Ditto enhanced	...	...	4
Ditto modified	...	...	7
Ditto reversed	...	...	18
Fresh trial ordered	...	...	16
Remaining at the end of the year	...	...	15

Prisons.

General results of jail administration.

No administrative changes of any importance were made in the management of the Jail Department. Owing to a partial failure of crops, and to the distress among the poorer classes thereby occasioned in some places, the steady decrease noticed in preceding years in the daily average number of prisoners was checked, and the number of convicts remaining in jail at the close of 1884 was slightly greater than at the end of 1883. There was an improvement in the general health of the prisoners and in the number and percentage of deaths. The state of discipline among the prisoners was apparently less satisfactory than in 1883. The number of offences against prison discipline largely increased. Of the severer forms of punishment for jail offences, sentences of flogging slightly, and those of solitary confinement with reduced diet very greatly, decreased. The punishments inflicted increased, however, on the whole largely. The accommodation for juvenile offenders in reformatory schools, though perhaps not yet sufficient, was considerably extended. In the cost of jail administration, excluding the expenditure on new jails, additions, alterations, and repairs, there was some increase, owing chiefly to the rise in the cost of provisions and to a larger expenditure on clothing. The expenditure of the Public Works Department on jail buildings showed a large decrease, owing partly to the completion of several important works, and partly to deficiency of funds. While the average earnings of the prisoners employed on jail manufactures somewhat decreased, owing chiefly to the general depression of trade throughout the country, the amount of total net cash earnings of the prisoners remained almost stationary. The results of the jail administration were on the whole fairly satisfactory.

Statisticsof convicts.

The following table shows the statistics of convicts in the jails during the year compared with the previous seven years :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of convicts in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of the previous year ...	19,850	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417
Admitted direct during the year ...	35,452	38,929	35,726	33,335	31,465	31,710	29,763	32,034
Total ...	55,302	55,968	53,662	50,535	47,749	46,941	44,140	45,451
Admitted by transfer	19,528	20,132	20,500	18,811	17,094	15,760	15,499	16,660
Total ...	74,830	76,100	74,162	69,346	64,843	62,701	59,639	62,111
Deduct ... Transferred	19,562	20,559	20,206	18,644	16,810	15,548	15,274	16,610
Released	37,272	36,277	34,977	33,239	31,664	31,701	30,173	30,707
Escaped	20	41	34	12	14	6	12	9
Died	877	1,230	1,691	1,094	1,065	1,034	728	691
Executed	60	57	54	73	59	35	35	43
Total discharged ...	57,791	58,164	56,962	53,062	49,613	48,324	46,222	48,060
Balance at the end of the year...	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051
Daily average number of convicts	17,527	17,274	17,258	16,673	15,506	14,801	13,711	13,697

The number of convicts directly admitted during the year increased by more than 7 per cent., viz. from 29,763 to 32,034. The direct admissions were more numerous than in any of the three preceding years; but assuming that the distress felt in some districts acted as an incentive to crime, they were, taken in the aggregate, less numerous than might have been expected. In 12 districts, most conspicuously in Durbhunga, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bhagulpore, 24-Pergunnahs, and Mozufferpore, the increase of convicts admitted to jails and subsidiary jails aggregated 2,409. These

districts were for the most part in Behar, where distress was most severely felt. In six districts of Bengal, viz. Mymensingh, Backergunge, Pubna, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Bogra, the admissions to jail of convicts decreased by 827.

The total daily average population of convicts in central, district, and subsidiary jails for the last five years is shown in the statement below:—

	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.	Average population.	Percentage to grand total.
Central Jails, including the Hazaribagh Jail.	7,983	47·87	7,757	50·03	7,712	52·10	7,665	55·91	7,445	54·36
District Jails	8,439	50·62	7,505	48·40	6,809	46·01	5,781	42·16	5,964	43·54
Subsidiary „	251	1·51	244	1·57	280	1·89	265	1·93	288	2·10
Total ...	16,673	.....	15,506	.....	14,801	.....	13,711	.....	13,697	.....

Thus, although the admissions during the year and the number of the prisoners in jail at its close were more numerous than in 1883, the total daily average convict population, though to an inappreciable extent, actually decreased; the proportion of convicts confined in central jails declined from 55·91 to 54·36 per cent., and of those confined in district jails increased from 42·16 to 43·54 per cent. This result was probably due to an increase in the number of sentences of short terms of imprisonment; and as no prisoner under sentence of imprisonment for less than six months is transferred to a central jail, the convict population of the central jails declined. Sentences of six months' or less than six months' imprisonment increased from 23,114 to 25,303: sentences of between six months and two years, from 5,151 to 5,287. On the other hand, there was a considerable decline in sentences of transportation and imprisonment for terms exceeding five years. The increase in convictions was chiefly under heads of offences against property. Although the percentage of prisoners confined in central jails to the total average jail population declined, the actual number of prisoners admitted direct increased from 4,452 to 4,938, and of those transferred from other jails from 4,865 to 5,335. At the close of the year there were 7,704 prisoners in central jails, against 7,449 at the close of 1883. The principle of concentrating the long-term prisoners in central jails was therefore, as far as practicable, observed.

Transfers and releases.

In the numbers of prisoners transferred and released, there was an increase consequent on the greater number of admissions. The percentage of convicts released on appeal rose slightly for causes not explained. In 1883 there were 2,149 convicts released, who had been under the mark system, and of these 1,913 received remission of sentences on earning marks. In 1884, owing to the general shortening in terms of sentence of those released, only 1,858 were under the mark system, and of these 193 failed to obtain sufficient marks to entitle them to any remission. Five convicts, three of whom were Europeans, were released on special grounds for good service. The number of convicts executed increased from 35 to 43. Twenty-two prisoners were released under a rule of the Jail Code, which permits the release of a prisoner who has not more than six months to remain in jail and has there contracted a disease likely to prove fatal if he remains, but from which he has a good chance of recovery if he be released. In 1883 the number of prisoners released under this rule was 41.

Transportations and executions.

Of 521 prisoners transported beyond seas during the year, 471 were males and 50 females, the total being less by 50 than in 1883, and more by three than in 1882. The medical board at Alipore rejected 107 prisoners as unfit for transportation, of whom 37 were received from Bengal and 70 from other provinces. In 1883 the number rejected by the board was 138. Out of 572 prisoners under

sentence of transportation beyond seas the number from Bengal rejected was only 37, or slightly more than 7 per cent. In 1883, out of 514 prisoners under such sentence, 86 from Bengal were rejected, or more than 16 per cent. On the other hand, the number of those rejected out of such prisoners received from other provinces increased from 52 to 70.

Burmese convicts.

Early in 1884 the Government of India directed that, in view of the recent large increase in the number of life and long-term prisoners in Burmah under sentence of transportation, the arrangement under which 20 of these convicts were annually sent to these provinces should not be disturbed. Provision was accordingly made for the accommodation of an increased number of convicts in the Bengal jails, and the Lieutenant-Governor expressed an opinion that, if properly and firmly treated, the Burmans would be found amenable to discipline, and become useful workers. This has been fully realised. At the beginning of 1884 there were 64 Burman convicts in the jails of these provinces; 45 more were received in the course of the year. Three having died, there were at its close 106. Of these, 35 were confined in the Alipore central jail, eight in the Presidency, and the same number in the Dacca central jail; seven in the Buxar, four in the Midnapore, and four in the Bhagulpore central jail; two were imprisoned in each of 19 district jails; one in the Patna, and one in the Jessore jail. The health of these prisoners has been fairly good, and their conduct on the whole satisfactory. Two were flogged for attempting to escape at Patna, and two put in fetters for a year at Monghyr for striking a convict officer. The result of training them as blacksmiths and carpenters, and to work on machinery, has been decidedly satisfactory, and they promise to make thoroughly useful artisans.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts.

Of the convicts admitted, the percentage of Christians fell from 2·05 to 1·66, and of Musulmans from 40·82 to 37·98; that of Hindoos increased from 54·12 to 57·36, and that of Buddhists and Jains from 0·44 to 0·51. There was a decrease in the percentage of convicts of other religions from 2·57 to 2·49. Of the Christian convicts, 296 were Europeans, 139 Eurasians, and 96 Native Christians. The only explanation given on the fluctuation in the numbers of convicts of the several religious faiths is in regard to European Christians. It is stated that owing to decline in the trade of the port of Chittagong, the number of European prisoners, the majority of whom are sailors from ships in port, decreased from 49 to 22. The probable explanation of the increase from 16,107 to 18,375 in the number of Hindoo convicts with an increase in the number of Musulman convicts merely from 12,150 to 12,168, is that the immense majority of the population in the poorer western districts, where there was a partial failure of the crops, are Hindoos; while in the eastern districts, where the population is mainly Mussulman, the distress, if it prevailed at all, was comparatively slight.

Convicts of ages under 16 increased from 318 to 408. There was no noticeable fluctuation in the numbers of convicts admitted of other ages. Of the juvenile convicts 362 were boys, and of these 37 had been previously convicted. There were admitted to the subsidiary jails 152, and to the district and central jails 210 boy convicts. Twelve were confined in the Chumparun, 18 in the Patna, 21 in the Gya, and 25 in the Presidency jail.

The number of convicts who, before conviction, were employed under Government or local authorities was 1,407; of those engaged in professions, 1,227; of servants, 2,175; of cultivators and herdsmen, 17,373; of traders, 1,129; of mechanics, 697; of persons not classed, 6,431. The differences between these figures and those of the preceding year for all classes excepting the last were only nominal.

Character of imprisonment.

Convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment decreased from 2,241 to 1,868, while sentences of rigorous imprisonment increased from 27,333 to 30,005. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement are less by 38 than in the preceding year, the total number being only 28 in the whole province.

Female prisoners.

One thousand five hundred and ninety-five female convicts, of whom 46 are stated to have been under the age of 16, were admitted into the jails during the year under

report, against 1,365 in 1883. The women's jail at Russa was closed from the end of 1883, and the female convicts transferred to Alipore and other jails. The buildings at Russa were not, however, given up. They have, since the close of the year, been found of use for the confinement of female prisoners during an outbreak of cholera in the Alipore jail. The question of the proper place of confinement for female prisoners from Calcutta is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. It was hoped that the completion of the various central jails would obviate the necessity of overcrowding the wards for females in district jails. Owing, however, to the number of civil, under-trial, and short-term female convicts who cannot be transferred to central jails, difficulties are still met with in this respect.

Reconvictions.

The number of re-convicted convicts increased as well as its percentage to the total number of convicts. The number was 3,915, against 3,540, and the percentage 12·22, against 11·89 in the previous year. 2,874, it was ascertained, had been once, 694 twice, and 347 more than twice before convicted. Of the 3,915 convicts recognised as habitual criminals, 1,103 were not recognised as such until after their conviction. The registers of previous convictions kept by Magistrates under the orders of the High Court deal only with those more serious offences for which enhancement of punishment is provided, on a second or subsequent conviction, by section 75 of the Penal Code and section 4 of the Whipping Act; while under a rule of the Jail Code, section 454, the Superintendent of a Jail has to record all convictions of convicts received. The jails statement of previously convicted prisoners includes convicts previously convicted of all classes of offences, petty or serious.

Under-trial and civil prisoners.

Under-trial prisoners detained in jails and subsidiary jails increased from 27,088 to 29,914, and the daily average of their number from 1,065 to 1,170. The increase was due to the general increase of crime, of which the causes have been already noticed. In ten jails the average period of detention exceeded 20 days: the general average in all jails was 17·30. The general average term of detention of all under-trial prisoners decreased from 14·90 to 14·86 days. The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners increased from 34 to 49. Under-trial prisoners compare favourably with convicts in regard to sickness and mortality. The number of civil prisoners increased from 3,511 to 3,545, but the daily average decreased from 249 to 233·8. The fluctuation was not of any importance.

Expenditure on buildings.

The following table shows the expenditure in 1883 and 1884 on major and minor original works and repairs in central, district, and subsidiary jails:—

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
	Major original works.		Minor original works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central jails	1,37,734	29,553	5,999	1,336	23,283	16,645	1,67,016	47,534
District jails	2,07,577	11,041	18,430	7,948	21,666	24,525	2,47,673	43,514
Subsidiary jails	73,212	14,689	5,798	700	14,019	3,302	93,029	18,691
Total ...	4,18,523	55,283	30,227	9,984	58,968	44,472	5,07,718	1,09,739

The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 22,064 on the construction of the new central jail at Dacca, Rs. 6,623 principally on warder barracks and water distribution at Buxar, Rs. 2,613 on completion of the new jail at Gya, Rs. 2,585 on water-supply at Darjeeling, Rs. 4,013 on new buildings at Manbhoom, Rs. 3,491 on conversion of the old subdivisional lock-up into a jail at Khoolna, and Rs. 3,601 on re-roofing the subsidiary jail at Kooshtea. Rs. 50,517 were spent on repairs to jails of all classes and the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh, and Rs. 16,173 on new subsidiary jails at

Nowada, Aurungabad, Kurigram, and Contai. Rs. 21,715 were expended on buildings by the Jail Department. A considerable number of minor improvements is still required; but considering the present state of the provincial finances, it is not probable that funds can be soon provided for their completion. The daily average number of convicts employed on jail buildings decreased to 1,800 from 2,591 in 1883.

Warders and escapes.

All jails, except the Alipore Jail, in which there is a military guard, are now guarded by warders instead of police, and the result is reported to be decidedly satisfactory. Difficulty in obtaining recruits has been most felt in the central jails at Dacca, Rajshahye, Midnapore, and Alipore, and the affiliated district jails. The drill of the warder guards, it is stated, is, as a general rule, very fair. Promotion, leave, and increment of pay have been refused to all officers who have not passed in drill, and there has in consequence been an improvement. There were 3,031 offences committed by warders and head warders during the year, of which 173 were criminal and the remainder breaches of jail rules. Among criminal offences committed by jail officers the chief heading was that of assaults on prisoners, which numbered 64. A chief warder assaulted a prisoner in the Pubna Jail for uncleanliness, and the prisoner was removed to the hospital and died from rupture of the spleen. The head warder was on conviction sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year. The number of escapes of convicts from jails decreased from 13 to 10, and escapes from subsidiary jails from 19 to 14. There were also eight escapes from jails and 21 from subsidiary jails of under-trial prisoners, and one from the Gya jail of a civil prisoner. In 1883, 24 under-trial and one civil prisoner escaped. The total number of escapes in 1884 was therefore 54. Twenty-six escaped convicts were recaptured during the year, 11 of whom had escaped in former years. Twenty-eight subordinate jail officials were prosecuted to conviction on account of these escapes. The number of jails from which there were no escapes of convicts increased from 37 to 40. The general result was satisfactory. There is, however, still much to be done towards making the subsidiary jails more secure.

Prison discipline.

The number of offences committed by convicts increased from 48,580 to 56,564, and the percentage of offences to the daily average population from 354 to 412. Ninety-one per cent. of prisoners subjected to jail discipline and hard labour committed some offence. The following table shows the number of offences committed by prisoners against the jail rules and the criminal law during the past three years:—

Year.	Criminal offences.	Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.	Offences relating to work.	Other offences against prison discipline.	Total offences.
1882	76	3,604	26,602	18,288	48,570
1883	88	3,020	26,852	18,620	48,580
1884	91	3,280	31,303	21,890	56,564

The increase occurred in 29 out of 45 jails. It was in the majority of jails not great, and was probably due merely to the fact that the average term of imprisonment generally was shorter, since short-term prisoners are more liable to transgress jail rules and commit faults in their work than those whose terms are longer, and who are familiar with the jail routine. It was in a few jails only that the increase in jail offences was conspicuous. The returns for the Alipore, Buxar, and Dacca jails alone show an aggregate increase of 9,642, or nearly 56 per cent. in the number of offences, and of this no explanation has yet been furnished. In these three jails punishments of solitary confinement with reduced diet were reduced from 1,739 in 1883 to 154 in 1884. Possibly the change in the form of punishment may be accountable for the increase. The Lieutenant-Governor has prohibited jail officers from dealing with criminal offences triable only by the Court of Session as offences against prison discipline.

The punishments inflicted on prisoners during the last three years are shown in the following statement:—

	By criminal courts.	Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishments.	All other punishments.	Total punishments.	Ratio of total punishments to daily average number of prisoners.	Ratio of corporal punishments to total number of all others inflicted on male prisoners.
1882	79	3,067	5,087	3,098	416	36,827	48,574	328·18	0·88
1883	77	3,261	2,365	2,347	349	40,170	48,569	354·22	0·74
1884	85	3,688	3,973	522	345	47,945	56,558	412·91	0·63

Thus, while sentences of solitary confinement increased by 427, sentences of solitary confinement with reduced diet decreased by 1,825. On the other hand, sentences of reduced diet alone increased by 1,608. Sentences of reduced diet thus in the aggregate decreased by 217. The ratio per cent. of corporal punishments to the total number of all other punishments inflicted on male prisoners again decreased.

Convict officers.

With a daily average of 13,206 male and 491 female convicts, 775 male and 7 female convicts were on the average employed as prison officers. The convict prison officers, none of whom are habitual criminals, have been found useful and trustworthy.

The mark system.

The average remission gained under the mark system by prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from two years and upwards, generally increased. The probable explanation of the rise in the average of remissions under the mark system, coincident with an increase in jail offences, is that the majority of those who committed the offences were imprisoned only for short terms and did not come under the mark system at all. As those who earned remissions must have been originally sentenced to at least two years' rigorous imprisonment, they must have entered the jail and become habituated to the rules before the increase of prisoners in 1884 began. The result probably shows a better appreciation by the long-term prisoners of the benefit of good conduct while in jail. The whole question of the system of granting remission of sentences by the award of marks is now under consideration.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure, exclusive of the amount spent by the Public Works Department as already noticed, increased from Rs. 10,32,695 to Rs. 10,56,490, and was greater than in any of the preceding three years. The increase was chiefly under the heads of general supervision, diet, and clothing of prisoners, and petty construction and repairs. There was some saving under the heads of establishment, hospital charges, miscellaneous contingencies, and stationery. The daily average population of all classes increased only from 15,026 to 15,101; the average expenditure per prisoner in jails of all classes, from Rs. 68-11-7 to Rs. 69-15-4. The total increase in the cost of diet amounted to Rs. 40,864, and was due chiefly to increase in the price of grain and pulse used as food. The variation in the prices of dâl and meat was slight, and that in the price of fish was considerably less. The five jails in which the average expenditure per prisoner for diet, compared with that in the year 1883, was highest were—

	1884. Rs.	A.	P.	1883. Rs.	A.	P.
Presidency (European)	85	2	1	98	6	4
Darjeeling	35	3	0	34	3	1
Lohardugga	31	0	0	26	0	0
Hazaribagh	29	6	6	24	9	4
Mozufferpore	28	13	6	22	7	6

And the five in which this expenditure was lowest were—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nuddea	19	6	6	23	13	5
Bhagulpore (District)	18	15	11	17	5	9
Singbhoom	18	4	4	16	15	7
Pooree	15	8	1	15	15	4
Manbhoom	16	5	9	15	5	7

Throughout the year, it is stated, any indication of general loss of health, such as decrease in weight, sickly appearance, or increase in the number of prisoners admitted to the hospital, was met by improvement in the food. There was a consequent decrease in the expenditure on hospital charges corresponding to an increase in the cost of diet incurred by order of medical officers. If this statement be accepted as correct, the result could hardly be more satisfactory.

The expenditure on establishment of central and district jails decreased from Rs. 4,06,847 to Rs. 3,88,181, owing to reductions in establishment and salaries of some officers. The average cost per head of sick in hospital was Rs. 54-13-9, against Rs. 55-13-2 in 1883. The rise in the expenditure on clothing was apparently due merely to postponement of expenditure in the previous year. The savings under the head of contingencies were due chiefly to the absence of any extraordinary demand.

Employment of prisoners and their earnings.

The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days slightly increased from 13,494·80 to 13,521·78. Of these, 2,136 were employed as prison officers or servants, 716 in gardening, 477 in preparing articles for prison use, 350 in jail repairs, 1,449 on jail buildings, either under the Superintendent or Public Works Department, and 6,478 on manufactures. The only case in which any of the prisoners were employed on extramural labour was at Noakhally, where 120 convicts were hired out to the municipality in order to repair the dispensary buildings after the cyclone of November. The increase in the number of prisoners employed on jail manufactures was due to the large number who were relieved from work on jail buildings, and for whom it was necessary to find other employment.

The following table shows the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the years 1883 and 1884:—

	1883.	1884.
Average number of prisoners sentenced to labour ...	13,494·80	13,521·78
Ditto employed on jail manufactures	5,847·26	6,478·18
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash balance on manufacturing accounts in hand, 1st January	2,972 14 0	3 8 0
Cash drawn on manufacturing accounts during the year	7,83,027 9 0	7,10,689 6 0
Total debits ...	7,86,000 7 0	7,10,692 14 0
Paid into treasury on manufacturing account	10,75,554 7 0	9,97,190 12 0
Cash balance on 31st December ...	3 8 0	19 15 0
Total credits ...	10,75,557 15 0	9,97,210 11 0
Cash earnings ...	2,89,557 8 0	2,86,517 13 0
Average earning per head on average number sentenced to labour ...	21 7 0	21 3 0
Average earning per head on average number employed in jail manufactures	49 8 0	44 4 0

The net cash earnings according to this statement, which is in the form prescribed by the Government of India, decreased only by Rs. 3,039-11-0; the average earning per head of prisoners sentenced to labour from 21·7 to 21·3, and of prisoners employed in jail manufactures from 49·8 to 44·4. Taking into account credits and debits on account of manufactured articles, raw materials, outstanding bills, plant and machinery and remittances by cash and invoice, the profits were calculated at Rs. 2,98,273, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,674 as compared with the results in 1883. The diminution in profits was almost entirely due to general trade depression. At the Presidency

Jail there was full employment throughout the year, and the decrease in the average earning per prisoner was only nominal. The gunny-bag industry at Alipore suffered with the outside market. At Hazaribagh the industries, with the exception of that of aloe fibre, practically ceased to exist. On the other hand, the cotton and tent-making industries at the Buxar Jail, and the castor oil pressing at the Rajshahye Jail, showed improved results owing to the special attention paid to them, and to a larger demand by the State. Slight additions were made to the machinery at the Presidency, Alipore, Bhagulpore, and Buxar Jails.

Subsidiary jails.

Owing to the reduction of the status of the Baraset district jail to that of a subsidiary jail, and to the opening of two new subsidiary jails at Soopool in Bhagulpore and Gopalgunge in Sarun, the number of subsidiary jails increased from 81 to 84. The general management of these jails was in the hands of the subdivisional officers, as Superintendents, the civil hospital assistants acting as Deputy Superintendents under them.

The total number of prisoners admitted direct to subsidiary jails was 28,625, against 25,606 in 1883, and the daily average increased from 674·53 to 743. Of convicts 14,519 were admitted, and their daily average number was 288·16. In 1883 the corresponding figures were 13,209 and 264·72 respectively. The increase was due to the causes already noticed, which affected the jail population generally. Deaths among the convicts decreased from nine to eight, and escapes from six to three. The average period of detention of convicts was 7·08 days. The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 13,681, or 1,865 more than in 1883, and the daily average increased from 407·32 to 454·21. Six of them escaped and 16 died. In six subsidiary jails, viz. Attia, Kishoregunge, Ghatal, Bhola, Bishenpore, and Kurigram, the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners exceeded 20 days. Thirty-seven prisoners of all classes escaped, 23 being under-trial and 14 convict prisoners. Sixteen of these escapes were ascribed to insecurity of the jail buildings, and the rest to negligent guarding. It has been proposed to surround many of the least secure of the subsidiary jails with enclosure walls of brick masonry, and the Lieutenant-Governor has in some cases sanctioned this being done. At present, however, there are no funds available for carrying out the proposed improvements. The state of the warder guards at subsidiary jails is reported to have been unsatisfactory, their discipline lax, and their supervision neglected. The attention of the Inspector-General having been drawn to this subject, it is hoped that he will be able to effect improvements in the course of the current year. The number of offences shown as committed by the prisoners was only 65. The discipline of the prisoners in the subsidiary jails is lax, and full task work is not exacted from them. There should, however, be no difficulty in exacting hard labour and regular task work (such as wheat-grinding, paddy-husking, or cleaning of aloe fibre) from the convicts, the daily average number of whom in a subsidiary jail was only 3·5 during the past year. The prisoners are as a rule healthy.

The expenditure for subsidiary jails of the province during the years 1883 and 1884 is shown in the following table:—

Average number of prisoners ...	675.		743.	
	Gross.	Average per prisoner.	Gross.	Average per prisoner.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Rations	13,327	19 13 3	16,907	22 12 4
Establishment ...	47,429	70 4 9	47,972	64 9 0
Hospital	176	0 4 1	156	0 3 4
Clothing	253	0 6 0	300	0 6 5
Second class public works	4,183	6 3 1	4,501	6 0 11
Miscellaneous contingencies	12,315	18 3 10	13,532	18 3 6
Total ...	77,683	115 0 5	83,363	112 3 5
Public works	93,029	137 13 1	18,691	25 2 5
Grand Total ...	1,70,712	252 13 6	1,02,059	137 5 9

The increase in expenditure, exclusive of public works, was chiefly due to the rise in the price of food-grains and the charges on opening three new subsidiary jails. The decrease in expenditure by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 74,338. Manufactures produced a profit of Rs. 2,399 compared with Rs. 2,297 in 1883.

Vital statistics.

In the Resolution on the report for 1883 it was observed that the vital statistics for the first time since 1878 showed a great and decided improvement, and the improvement was maintained during the year under review. The following table shows the sickness and mortality in Bengal jails since 1863 of all convicts and under-trial prisoners:—

	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	Number of deaths: From cholera.	Number of deaths: From all other causes.	Number of deaths: Total number of deaths.	Death-rates per mille average strength: From cholera.	Death-rates per mille average strength: From all other causes.	Death-rates per mille average strength: From all causes.
1863	16,453	847	51·4	338	1,223	1,561	20·5	74·3	94·8
1864	16,729	814	48·6	231	804	1,035	13·8	48·0	61·8
1865	17,439	756	43·3	163	790	952	9·3	45·3	54·5
1866	20,683	746	54·5	684	1,539	2,223	33·0	74·0	107·0
1867	18,733	668	35·6	162	916	1,078	9·0	49·0	58·0
1868	18,061	646	35·7	122	802	924	7·0	44·0	51·0
1869	18,476	676	36·5	176	771	947	9·0	42·0	51·1
1870	18,546	623	33·5	171	659	830	9·0	36·0	45·0
1871	17,500	636	36·3	38	661	699	2·0	38·0	40·0
1872	19,105	673	35·2	117	885	1,002	6·0	46·0	52·0
1873	20,142	689	34·2	128	832	960	6·0	41·0	47·0
1874	21,569	782	36·2	145	1,027	1,172	7·0	47·0	54·0
1875	21,257	835	39·2	96	949	1,045	4·0	45·0	49·0
1876	21,672	849	39·1	267	975	1,242	12·3	45·0	57·3
1877	18,709	730	39·0	151	763	914	8·0	40·8	48·8
1878	18,611	803	43·1	215	1,072	1,287	11·5	57·6	69·1
1879	18,483	947	51·2	341	1,411	1,752	18·4	76·4	94·8
1880	17,802	941	52·8	31	1,100	1,131	1·7	61·8	63·5
1881	16,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5
1882	15,902	849	53·3	151	933	1,084	9·5	58·6	68·1
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51·5
1884	14,868	724	48·6	62	678	740	4·1	45·6	49·7
Total ...	402,036	16,836	41·8	3,934	20,505	24,439	.....	.....	.....
Average ...	18,274	765	41·8	178	932	1,110	9·7	51·0	60·7

The ratio per mille of daily average sick was 6·8 above the average, but the ratio of deaths from all causes was below the average by 11 per mille. On the improvement in health of the prisoners, the Inspector-General observed: "The figures of 1883 showed that the measures which had been taken for maintaining the inmates of our jails in good health had not been in vain; and those now given are equally satisfactory. Precautions have been taken to prevent overcrowding and to provide the best water that can be obtained, though in both these directions much more might be done if funds were available. An admirable system of dry-earth conservancy has been maintained, excreta being guarded with pulverised clay and buried in trenches * * *. Prisoners were weighed every fortnight, and if loss of weight indicated any deterioration of health, tasks were reduced and diet improved without consideration of expense. Warm and sufficient clothing was supplied. Medical officers have been allowed full liberty to act as they considered necessary for the health of prisoners, and there has been a corresponding improvement, sickness and mortality having decreased." Although these sanitary measures will undoubtedly be maintained, there is no assurance that the improvement in the health of the prisoners is altogether due to them, or that the improvement will progress in future years through these means. Those measures were in force during some of the late years in which the sickness and mortality of the prison population was excessive, and the health of the prisoners in 1884 was, according to the statistics, actually worse than in 1875. Until a more exact knowledge is obtained of the state of health of the outside population, it must always be difficult to judge how far the health of prisoners in jails in any particular year is affected by general causes exterior to the jails and how far by the measures taken for its improvement within them. Again, there are many causes predisposing to sickness, *e.g.* exposure to cold and damp in insufficient clothing, improperly cooked food, omission of articles of diet to which the prisoners in their own homes are accustomed, exposure to the sun, overcrowding in worksheds, and the like, against which no measures taken by Government or the Inspector-General can adequately provide without the help of careful and

intelligent supervision by Superintendents of Jails. Now that so much has been done in the way of providing improved accommodation, good water, ample food, and sufficient clothing for our prisoners, unremitting watchfulness and care on the part of these officers will have more effect in reducing the sickness and mortality in jails than any further measures which the Government can adopt.

The death-rate per mille of convicts in jails was 50·9, and in subsidiary jails 27·7; of under-trial prisoners in jails 46·0, and in subsidiary jails 35·2. The health of prisoners in subsidiary jails was considerably better than that of prisoners in the larger jails. The following statement shows the principal diseases from which convicts suffered, the number of deaths from each disease, and the ratio per mille of deaths and admissions in 1883 and 1884:—

	Number of admissions into hospital.		Number of deaths.		Ratio per mille of deaths to admissions.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Dysentery and diarrhœa	7,061	6,850	271	299	38·3	43·6
Intermittent fever	6,249	7,551	49	50	7·8	6·6
Anæmia and general debility	693	798	70	62	101·0	77·6
Remittent and continued fever	629	454	25	27	39·7	59·4
Respiratory diseases	556	711	63	78	113·3	109·7
Ulcer and boil	548	592	3	1	5·4	1·6
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	140	158	46	55	328·5	348·1
Cholera	99	111	56	53	565·6	477·4
Jaundice	53	32	6	1	113·2	31·2
Small-pox	27	8	4	3	148·1	375·0
Other fevers	27	25	2	.....	74·0	.....

The statistics show but little change in the force of the prevailing diseases. The prisoners, as usual, suffered most from dysentery, diarrhœa, fever, general debility, and respiratory diseases. As usual, stress was laid on the effect produced on the death-rate by the wretched state of health in which prisoners were admitted to jail. A large proportion of deaths occurred among prisoners who were admitted to jail in such bad health that they were never really subject to prison discipline. In seven jails, viz. Rungpore (283·4), Julpigoree (162·6), Mymensingh (153·0), Bogra (134·5), Purneah (115·3), Rajshahye (110·8), and Singbhoom (102·2), the death-rate from all causes exceeded 100 per mille. Of these only three, viz. the Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Bogra jails, appeared in a similar list of seven last year. Out of 59 deaths at Rungpore, 33 were due to bowel complaints and 5 to fever. At Julpigoree there were 17 deaths, ten being due to bowel complaints and two to cholera. At the Mymensingh jail out of 53 deaths, 33 were due to bowel complaints. The other jails suffered in a similar manner. At Rajshahye there were 78 deaths, of which 11 were caused by cholera. Every sanitary precaution has been and will continue to be taken for preserving the health of the prisoners; and although this has not been hitherto always attended with decided success, there are still hopes that with perseverance, and by utilising the knowledge obtained from special inquiries, a real improvement may gradually be effected in the health of the prisoners.

Inspection.

The Inspector-General inspected the eight central jails, 30 out of the 37 district jails, and 20 of the subsidiary jails. The general management of all the central and most of the district jails is reported to have been satisfactory. Dr. Lethbridge was Inspector-General of Jails until 22nd March 1884, when he went on furlough. He was succeeded by Mr. E. V. Westmacott, C.S., who has since remained in charge.

Alipore Reformatory.

At the Alipore Reformatory School the number of boys at the commencement of the year 1884 was 79. Fifty-three boys were admitted during the course of that year, of whom 28 were admitted direct from the Police Courts of Alipore, Calcutta, Sealdah, and Howrah, and 25 from mofussil districts, giving a total of 132. Of these, 20 were released on expiry of sentence, one on reaching the age of 18 years, three died, one escaped, and two were transferred to the school at Hazaribagh. At the close of the year there were 105 boys in confinement, of whom 58 were Hindus and 47 Mussulmans. It appears that there is accommodation in the school for 108 boys, but it is considered

advisable that there should be two or three unoccupied cells in case of outbreaks of sickness. The discipline and general behaviour of the boys is reported to have been satisfactory. Although there was a considerable increase in the average number of inmates, the punishments decreased from 3·4 in 1883 to 3·3 per boy in the year under review. Seventy-five of the punishments inflicted were of canings, and 131 of penal diet. The money earned by marks and extra work amounted to Rs. 142-15. One of the boys effected his escape from the outside garden, and was not recaptured. Two warders were on this account prosecuted and convicted. The admissions into hospital increased from 1·26 to 1·93. In May 1884 there was an outbreak of cholera in the school, which lasted nine days. During this period there were in all seven cases, of which two ended fatally. All necessary arrangements were made to meet the outbreak, and the fact that only two deaths occurred is due to the unremitting care and attention devoted to the patients by the Native Doctor attached to the school, and the Assistant Surgeon who was sent to assist him. In September a third boy, admitted from Rungpore in a precarious state of health, died. The year otherwise was healthy. The average cost of maintenance decreased from Rs. 163-12-1 to Rs. 140-9, chiefly owing to the average number of boys under confinement being larger. The total cost of maintenance increased from Rs. 12,282-14-3 to Rs. 13,213-9-3. The expenditure on clothing decreased from Rs. 495-14 to Rs. 200-2, and on construction and repairs from Rs. 505-5-3 to Rs. 483-4-3. On the other hand, the expenditure on contingencies increased from Rs. 641-6-9 to Rs. 775-9-3, on diet from Rs. 2,187-13-9 to Rs. 2,873-7-9, on hospital charges from Rs. 94-3-9 to Rs. 134-4, and on fixed establishment from Rs. 8,358-2-9 to Rs. 8,746-14. The increase in diet charges was due to the increase in the number of boys and to high prices of provisions; that in fixed establishment was due to the annual increase of the Superintendent's salary and to larger payments to trade instructors for more regular attendance. The expenditure on the educational staff amounted, as in the previous year, to Rs. 1,951-4-6, of which Rs. 1,140 represent the salary of teachers and Rs. 811-4-6 that of trade instructors. Attendance at school was compulsory for one hour in the morning and optional for three evening hours. The school comprised two departments, Bengali and Hindi, and there was an advanced class of 18 boys, who made good progress in English, Bengali, Hindi, and Arithmetic. Of two deaf and dumb boys, one was able to write well, and express himself in Bengali by signs from the deaf and dumb alphabet. The trades carried on were the same as in the preceding year, viz. those of a gardener, blacksmith, bookbinder, carpenter, tinsmith, and cane-worker. The value of the work turned out was Rs. 18,362-14-2. The net profit of the Manufactory Department increased from Rs. 10,896-8-5 in 1883 to Rs. 15,321-6-2. Reports were received during the year regarding 64 released boys. Four were reported to have been reconvicted and sent to jail, one was sent back to the Reformatory School, 11 were reported as not bearing a good character, and 48 were said to be doing well and conducting themselves respectably. The general result of the school management has been most satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor has had frequent occasion to notice with commendation the highly creditable manner in which the Superintendent, Mr. Kirschner, performs his duties.

Hazaribagh Reformatory.

At the beginning of the year 1884 there were 58 boys in the Hazaribagh Reformatory. During the year there were 91 new admissions and 10 releases. The number at the close of the year was 139, of whom 17 were Mussulmans and 122 Hindus. There were only 118 cells in the school, but temporary accommodation for 48 boys was provided through division by canvas screens of the hospital rooms into cubicles. The general approval of Government has been given for the construction of 114 additional cells, but their immediate construction is delayed pending the provision of funds. The number of boys punished or warned was 232; whippings were inflicted in 42, canings on the hand in 73 cases. Under the mark system a boy can earn one anna a week. Though allowed to spend half their earnings in sweets and other unprohibited luxuries, the boys, as a rule, deposit their money in the bank with a view of having the benefit of it on release. The earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 192-4. The daily average of sick decreased from 1·47 to ·88. There were no deaths. The water-supply and

sanitation were carefully attended to, and the boys are said much to improve in health after admission. In the Resolution on the Report for 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that a system of five hours' school work and five hours' industrial labour each day would possibly admit of more relaxation. The Inspector-General accordingly has reduced the night school from three hours to two. The trades taught were those of a gardener, blacksmith, carpenter, cane-worker, tinsmith, and shoe-maker. The expenditure increased from Rs. 8,797-5-3 to Rs. 11,930-2-3. The increase was consequent on the large number of new admissions, the cost per head, compared with 1883, having decreased from Rs. 181-1-8 to Rs. 146-5-10. The net profit from the manufacturing operations is estimated by the Inspector-General at Rs. 1,251. Reports of Magistrates were received regarding six of the 11 boys released from Hazaribagh. Three were said to be leading honest lives, two could not be found, and one had relapsed into crime.

Civil Justice.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

INCLUDING 556 cases instituted during the year, there were 1,349 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court during 1884, against 1,257 in 1883 and 1,308 in 1882. The number disposed of during 1884 was 505, against 464 in 1883 and 586 in 1882, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 37·43, against 36·91 in 1883 and 44·80 in 1882. There were 844 suits pending at the close of the year, against 793 in 1883 and 722 in 1882.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 231 days in 1884, against 228 days in 1883 and 241 days in 1882, and disposed of 5,048 appeals and applications as compared with 4,391 and 7,369 in 1883 and 1882 respectively, the number pending at the end of the year being 4,983, against 4,858 and 3,583 at the end of 1883 and 1882 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1884 was 49 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side of the High Court, against 52 per cent. in 1883 and 32 per cent. in 1882.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 341, of second appeals 2,260, of miscellaneous orders in Court 420, and of criminal cases 1,492. The number of first and second appeals and criminal cases amounted to 4,093, against 3,516 in 1883, or an increase of 577 cases, and the number of first and second appeals pending at the end of 1884 was 4,561, against 4,322 in 1883, or an increase of 239 cases.

Courts in the interior.

The total numbers of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the Courts in the interior during the year are shown in the following statement:—

INSTITUTED IN	Suits for money.	Under the Rent Law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	54,215	148	206	54,569
Munsifs' Courts	164,587	165,092	33,382	363,061
Subordinate Judges' Courts	3,607	680	1,180	5,467
District Judges' Courts	69	49	333	451
Revenue Courts	.....	4,683	.....	4,683
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	7,369	3,728	3,200	14,297
Total ...	229,847	174,380	38,301	442,528

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of Courts are shown below:—

CLASS OF COURTS	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts ...	59,641	54,715
Munsifs' Courts ...	471,339	364,310
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	8,233	5,874
District Judges' Courts ...	825	522
Courts in the Scheduled Districts ...	15,552	13,372
Total ...	555,590	438,793
Revenue Courts, including those of the Scheduled Districts ...	16,510	10,405
Grand Total ...	572,100	449,198

The following statement shows for the regular Courts (excluding the Courts in the Scheduled Districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years :—

Character of suits.

	Total of 1882.	Total of 1883.	Total of 1884.	Percentage. 1882.	1883.	1884.
Suits for money, &c.	155,091	161,845	168,591	44·235	45·277	45·606
Rent suits	159,830	162,501	165,969	45·586	45·460	44·897
Suits for immoveable property	20,988	19,466	20,929	5·986	5·445	5·661
Suits for declaratory decrees	645	693	685	·183	·193	·186
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	4,012	4,098	5,007	1·144	1·146	1·354
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property.	6,532	5,341	5,212	1·863	1·494	1·409
Suits to declare and establish personal rights ...	703	821	726	·200	·229	·196
Suits for an account	314	253	213	·089	·070	·057
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	33	39	27	·009	·010	·007
Suits to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud.	455	539	515	·121	·150	·139
Suits for dissolution of marriage	33	45	36	·009	·012	·009
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	496	549	568	·141	·153	·153
Suits for partition.	516	507	551	·147	·141	·149
Suits relative to shipping	1	2	5	.....	.....	·001
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	8	6	5	·002	·001	·001
Administration suits	3	6	5	.....	·001	·001
Interpleader suits	14	5	7	·003	·001	·001
Suits for dissolution of partnership	103	98	69	·029	·027	·018
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	145	184	188	·041	·051	·050
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	684	457	350	·195	·127	·094
Total	350,606	357,455	369,661	.....	.....	.....

The following statement shows the suits instituted in Civil Courts (including the Courts in the Scheduled Districts) classified according to value :—

	Rs.	No.
Not exceeding	10	89,745
Ditto	50	213,285
Ditto	100	72,055
Ditto	500	51,964
Ditto	1,000	5,478
Ditto	5,000	3,627
Ditto	10,000	485
Ditto	1,00,000	311
Exceeding	1,00,000	14

There were in addition 525 suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular Civil Courts during the past two years :—

Execution of decrees.

Year.	Decrees executed Completely.	Partially.	Amount realized. Rs.
1883	71,909	47,446	1,42,01,445
1884	78,040	49,647	1,48,08,324

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the past three years is shown below :—

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

	Number of suits instituted.
1882	29,553
1883	26,027
1884	31,074

Details of the value of the suits instituted in 1883 and 1884 are given below:—

	Rs.		1883.	1884.
Up to	10	...	8,387	10,411
„	50	...	11,020	13,159
„	100	...	2,776	3,177
„	500	...	3,024	3,402
„	1,000	...	505	546
Above	1,000	...	315	379
		Total ...	26,027	31,074

The figures show that the institutions in 1884 exceeded those in 1883 by 5,047, and that the increase took place under every head of value. The Judges of the Small Cause Court attribute the increase to two causes—(1) that the people having now become more accustomed to the new procedure resort to the Court with greater freedom, and (2) to the fact that creditors have greater security for their loans in so far as they are able to seize and sell tiled huts in execution of their decrees. The following table gives the number and description of suits instituted during the years 1883 and 1884:—

	1883.	1884.
Contract in writing	4,815	5,406
Contract not in writing	2,477	3,217
On account stated	964	1,520
Money had and received	518	642
Goods sold	9,002	11,803
Wages, work, and materials	3,855	4,011
Rent not falling under the Rent Law ...	2,739	3,100
Moveable property or value thereof ...	296	361
Damages	449	465
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	912	549
Total ...	26,027	31,074

The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 22,47,816 as compared with Rs. 19,89,465 in 1883.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1884 amounted to 32,875, of which 1,801 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 30,211 were disposed of, leaving 2,664 cases pending at the close of the year. There were 806 cases disposed of in 1884 under the Distraint Act of 1875, against 461 cases in 1883 and 368 cases in 1882.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration...	4,397		3,859		4,076	
Ditto *ex parte* or on confession	8,141		7,478		9,450	
Compromised	11,040		9,599		11,492	
Non-suited	1,641	against	*920	against	*816	against
Dismissed after trial or uncontested	1,406	plaintiff	1,413	plaintiff	1,382	plaintiff
Ditto on default of plaintiff	2,704	5,751	2,514	4,847	2,995	5,193
Total ...	29,329		25,783		30,211	

* These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentage of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred to are given below:—

1882	80·3
1883	81·2
1884	82·8

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,24,516, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,11,940, the figures for the preceding year being Rs. 2,82,968 and Rs. 2,11,014 respectively. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 1,12,576, against Rs. 71,954 in 1883.

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the Mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the Courts :—

Cases.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Increase since 1883.
Instituted	53,271	50,202	53,887	3,685
Disposed of	54,356	51,109	53,961	2,852

The increase in the number of cases instituted has been most marked in the following Courts and groups of Courts :—

	Increase.
Dacca and Munshigunge	1,358
Hooghly, &c.	1,193
Sealdah	833
Magoorah, &c.	761

There was a decrease to some extent in only two groups of Courts, viz. in the Bhagulpore and Monghyr group (311), and in the Krishnagur group (256). The increase in the Small Cause Courts at Dacca occurred chiefly in Munshigunge, and is stated to be due to the fact that for the greater part of 1884 the Second Munsif of Munshigunge was not vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, so that a large number of cases which would have been instituted in that officer's Court were instituted in the local Small Cause Court. The development of trade in food-grains within the jurisdiction of the Sealdah Court is reported to be the cause of the increase of litigation in that Court.

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the Appellate Courts during 1884 :—

Courts in the interior.	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
Appeals from decrees—		
Subordinate Judges' Courts	17,018	11,608
District Judges' Courts	27,880	7,002
Revenue Courts	578	449
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	906	802
Total ...	46,382	19,861
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Subordinate Judges' Courts	555	475
District Judges' Courts	2,222	1,819
Revenue Courts	77	52
Courts in the Scheduled Districts	117	112
Total ...	2,971	2,458
Grand Total ...	49,353	22,319

COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by Courts in the interior ...	829	330
Ditto on the Original Side ...	74	38
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	6,057	2,178
Ditto by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court	66	20
Total ...	7,026	2,566
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals—		
From decisions by Courts in the interior ...	397	267
Second appeals—		
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	211	145
Total ...	608	412
Grand Total ...	7,634	2,978

The great disproportion between the figures under "total number of appeals for decision" and those under "total number of appeals disposed of" is owing to the fact that the former include cases received by transfer from other Courts, while the latter exclude cases transferred to other Courts.

Civil Justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The following comparative statement shows the progress of civil litigation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past three years:—

	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Civil suits	7,350	7,351	6,665	7,332	7,289	6,468	635	697	894
Rent „	4,545	3,892	3,583	4,602	3,834	3,611	376	434	406
Title „	478	1,443	2,873	499	1,290	2,432	170	323	763
Civil execution	4,448	4,253	3,470	4,633	4,218	3,401	719	754	823
Rent „	3,352	2,805	2,431	3,125	2,863	2,185	515	457	703
Title „	139	508	791	145	448	738	46	106	159
Total ...	20,312	20,252	19,813	20,336	19,942	18,835	2,461	2,771	3,748

While the total number of institutions, including execution cases, slightly decreased in 1884, the number of suits disposed of fell from 19,942 to 18,835, and the number of suits pending at the close of the year rose from 2,771 to 3,748.

Including three appeals pending from the previous year, there were six appeals to the High Court, four of which were decided during the year. The number of appeals against the orders of subordinate Civil and Revenue Courts increased from 632 to 759, of which 490 were to Subdivisional Officers and 269 to the Deputy Commissioner. Miscellaneous appeals increased from 43 to 77. The receipts of the Courts decreased from Rs. 75,718-5-6 to Rs. 72,901-4.

Civil litigation of Government.

There were two appeals pending in the Privy Council at the close of the year 1883-84, to both of which Government was a party as representing minors under the Court of Wards. In one of these cases a compromise was effected and the appeal withdrawn. The second appeal was still pending at the close of the year under review. No fresh appeal was filed during the year: but Government

became a party to an appeal already pending as representing a minor who was adopted by the respondent in the case, and whose estate came under the Court of Wards.

The following statement shows the chief statistical data of the civil litigation to which, during the last three years, Government was a party:—

CASES.

Before the High Court.

		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Appeals	Decided in favour of Government ...	15	17	24
	Do. against Government	4	1	1
	Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	4	4	4
	Total ...	23	22	29

Before the Lower Courts.

Appeals	Decided in favour of Government ...	587	96	111
	Do. against Government	325	3	8
	Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	11	5	8
	Total ...	923	104	127
Original cases	Decided in favour of Government ...	274	274	313
	Do. against Government	102	33	139
	Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	45	23	90
	Total ...	421	330	542
Total	Decided in favour of Government ...	876	387	448
	Do. against Government	431	37	148
	Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	60	32	102
	Total ...	1,367	456	698

The percentage of cases decided in favour of Government declined from 91·27 to 75·17. It is explained that the decrease was owing to decisions being given adverse to Government in some 104 land acquisition cases in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Patna, Dacca, and Khulna, the Judge slightly increasing the amount of compensation offered by the Collector to the claimants. The litigation, though greater than in the preceding year, was little more than half that of 1882-83.

The single case decided against Government in the High Court was of importance, a Full Bench ruling that, where the notification for sale by the Collector of an estate or share of an estate under Act XI of 1859 has not been affixed in the way prescribed—30 clear days before the date appointed for the sale—the Collector ceases to have any jurisdiction to put up the property for sale.

In the lower Appellate Courts the percentage of cases decided against Government rose from 3·03 to 6·72. In original cases also the result was worse than in 1883, the percentage having risen from 10·75 to 30·75. The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government increased from Rs. 93,773 to Rs. 6,19,974. Of this amount, Rs. 33,000 composed the value of the suit in the High Court, Rs. 2,193 the value of suits in zillah appeals, and the balance that of original suits. In original suits decided adversely to Government, the value of suits to obtain possession of land, estates, or other property, or for the recovery of rents or debt bonds, was Rs. 3,23,521; of land acquisition suits, Rs. 1,88,907; and of suits for the reversal of revenue sales on the pleas of informality, non-liability, &c., Rs. 1,01,304.

The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested during the year 1884-85, compared with that of the two preceding years, was as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Decided in favour of wards	1,633	763	700
Do. against ditto	127	99	121
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	229	70	56
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	92¾	88½	85½

The decrease, which is but small, was ascribed to the smaller number decided in favour of the Court of Wards in the districts of Lohardugga and Midnapore.

The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realisation during the year was Rs. 6,42,647, against Rs. 7,02,705 in 1883-84. The

amount realised decreased from Rs. 61,862 to Rs. 20,407, and the percentage of recovery from 8·30 to 3·17 per cent. In the previous year, however, Rs. 50,000 was realised from the Canning Municipality. In the year under review nothing was realised on this account, and the municipal estates having been purchased by Government, nothing further will be realised. Out of the amount shown under realisation, therefore, Rs. 5,81,280, representing the balance due from the Canning Municipality, will for the future be omitted. The chief outstanding balances were in Maldah Rs. 8,993, in Midnapore Rs. 4,716, in Bankoora Rs. 4,679, and in Chittagong Rs. 2,092.

In wards' decrees the amount under realisation decreased from Rs. 6,93,908 to Rs. 5,72,757, the amount realised during the year from Rs. 1,44,266 to Rs. 1,02,253, and the percentage of recovery from 20·79 to 17·85. The reduction in the outstanding balance was not due to better realisations, but to the release of certain estates from the Court of Wards, and to the omission of the Natail Ejmali estate decrees. The heaviest balances were in Rajshahye Rs. 82,403, in Durbhunga Rs. 50,107, in Lohardugga Rs. 35,360, in Jessore Rs. 28,672, in Hooghly Rs. 26,076, and in Midnapore Rs. 25,326.

Registration.

During the past year there was again an increase in the number of registrations, amounting to 87,378, or 14·53 per cent., as compared with an increase of 45,861, or 8·26 per cent., in the previous year. The increase in the number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property exceeded considerably the increase in the number of optional registrations affecting property of the same kind. The percentage of the latter was, however, much higher than that of the former, the increase in compulsory registrations amounting to 43,024, or 12·97 per cent., while the increase in optional registrations amounted to 29,847, or 18·20 per cent. The receipts rose from Rs. 9,74,711 to Rs. 1,074,501, an increase of 10·23 per cent., while the expenditure increased from Rs. 5,04,755 to Rs. 5,54,110, or 9·77 per cent.; the net surplus being Rs. 5,20,391, or 10·73 per cent. higher than the net surplus for 1883-84.

The following table shows the number of operations and the receipts and expenditure during each of the years since 1869-70. It also shows the number of registration offices open during each year. In former reports the figures given for the years preceding 1874-75 included the figures for Assam, as the Chief Commissionership formed, during those years, a part of Bengal. In the statement below the figures for Assam are excluded, so that the table now relates purely to Lower Bengal:—

Years.	Number of Registrations—				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70	158,226	50,358	37,997	246,581	4,02,392	3,07,545	94,847	150
1870-71	157,075	48,480	30,831	236,386	3,78,024	3,04,393	73,631	155
1871-72	154,900	53,803	30,791	239,494	3,62,990	2,73,410	89,580	137
1872-73	170,609	65,052	36,068	271,729	4,22,744	2,95,460	1,27,284	150
1873-74	198,741	77,104	44,028	319,873	4,68,511	3,18,437	1,50,074	201
1874-75	230,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,269	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79	349,094	136,121	113,936	599,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
1879-80	337,524	147,610	123,975	609,109	9,11,057	4,97,962	4,13,095	292
1880-81	317,877	133,899	104,457	556,233	9,16,681	5,21,209	3,95,472	297
1881-82	303,823	132,475	100,786	537,084	9,11,920	4,98,514	4,13,406	287
1882-83	307,609	146,521	101,011	555,141	9,48,104	4,95,180	4,52,924	285
1883-84	281,706	163,964	105,332	601,002	9,74,711	5,04,755	4,69,956	284
1884-85	374,730	193,811	119,839	688,380	10,74,501	5,54,110	5,20,391	290
Increase	*43,024*	*29,847*	*14,507*	*87,378*	*99,790*	*49,355*	*50,435*	*6*
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In the statement given below are shown the number of compulsory and optional registrations referring to immoveable property, and also the number of registrations other than those affecting such property:—

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
(A)—*Compulsory.*		
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	42,951	47,027
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	48,295	55,253
Perpetual leases	75,552	85,519
Term leases under section 17	154,571	175,045
Other compulsory registrations	10,337	11,886
Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property ...	331,706	374,730
(B)—*Optional.*		
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	100,618	115,540
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	52,207	66,416
Leases for one year and less	4,952	5,363
Miscellaneous documents	6,187	6,492
Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property	163,964	193,811
Total registrations affecting immoveable property ...	495,670	568,541

REGISTRATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(C)		
Obligations for payment of money	72,985	85,459
All other registrations	30,558	32,556
Total of above ...	103,543	118,015
(D)		
Number of wills registered	1,744	1,783
Do. of written authorities	45	41
Total registrations ...	601,002	688,380

General increase.

Under every head in the statement there has been an increase in the number of operations, with the exception of the number of written authorities registered, and under this head, which is a very small one, there was a slight decrease. The largest number of operations under any of the heads was under the head of term leases, of which 175,045 were registered as against 154,571 registered during 1883-84. The number of perpetual leases registered rose from 75,552 in 1883-84 to 85,519 during the past year. The number of instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of Rs. 100 and upwards in value was 47,027, showing an increase of 9·49 per cent. on the number registered during the preceding year, while the number of similar instruments relating to property below Rs. 100 in value registered was 55,253 as compared with 48,295 registered in 1883-84, showing an increase of 6,958 registrations, or 14·40 per cent. Under the optional registrations affecting immoveable property, the number of instruments of sale, &c., relating to property worth Rs. 100 and upwards rose from 100,618 in 1883-84 to 115,540 during the past year, while the same class of documents relating to immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value increased from 52,207 to 66,416—an increase of 27·21 per cent. The number of obligations for the payment of money, or money-bonds registered, shows an increase of 17·09 per cent. as compared with the number registered during the preceding year, the number having risen from 72,985 to 85,459. Including Calcutta and Howrah as registration districts, an increase of the number of registrations as compared with the figures for 1883-84 took place in 40 districts, while there was a decrease in five only. The largest decrease was in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the number of registrations fell from 6,884 in 1883-84 to 4,283 during the past year. In Bhagulpore also the number fell from 13,508 to 11,967. The number of districts in which over 20,000 registrations took place was 11, as compared with 9 in 1883-84 and 8 in the year which preceded it. Jessore, as usual, headed the list with 69,345 registrations as against 61,442 in the preceding year. The other districts were Backergunge (47,948), 24-Pergunnahs (46,439), Chittagong (40,253), Noakholly (31,787),

Midnapore (31,333), Tipperah (29,198), Furreedpore (26,959), Khulna (24,602), Burdwan (21,542), and Dacca (21,124). In six districts over 30,000 documents were registered, as compared with four districts in 1883-84 and three districts in 1882-83. In 20 districts less than 10,000 documents were registered. Darjeeling and Singbhoom, in each of which there was a falling off as compared with 1883-84, were again much below any other district, the number of registrations in them being only 445 and 239 respectively.

Leases.

The total number of leases, perpetual, term, and for periods of one year and under, which were registered during the last four years, were—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Perpetual leases	74,639	70,764	75,552	85,519
Term leases	140,287	141,156	154,571	175,045
Leases for one year and under...	3,890	4,534	4,952	5,363
Total ...	218,816	216,454	235,075	265,927

Perpetual leases.

Out of 85,519 perpetual leases registered, 82,787 were registered in Bengal Proper, only 1,402 being registered in Behar, 1,245 in Chota Nagpore, and 85 in Orissa; and of the large number registered in Bengal Proper, 69,543 were registered in seven districts—Chittagong, Backergunge, Jessore, Noakholly, Furreedpore, 24-Pergunnahs, and Khulna; the numbers registered in Chittagong, Backergunge, and Jessore being 22,010, 12,069, and 11,315 respectively. The increase of perpetual leases in Eastern Bengal is attributed to the "growing prosperity of the ryot, especially those who lease lands which require much labour or expenditure of money to reclaim," as the latter are unwilling to incur expense in improvements until they have secured "some certainty of tenure." On the other hand, these leases are frequently given by zemindars who are in pecuniary difficulties, because they are enabled by giving them to raise a considerable sum of ready money. These leases are also a convenience to landholders whose property is scattered, and who, by giving a perpetual lease, can relieve themselves of the trouble and expense of looking after outlying portions of their property.

Term leases.

The number of term leases registered in Bengal Proper also far exceeded the number registered in the other three divisions, 127,607 out of 175,045 being registered in Bengal. Behar is not, however, so far behind in respect of term leases as it is in the case of perpetual leases, 40,360 leases of the former kind having been registered in it during the past year. In four districts more than 10,000 term leases were registered, viz. Jessore (16,126), Furreedpore (11,968), Backergunge (10,641), and Tipperah (10,020). The 24-Pergunnahs and Mymensingh come next, with 9,767 and 9,106 term leases respectively. In Chittagong, in which district 22,010 perpetual leases were registered, the number of term leases registered only amounted to 1,212. Various reasons are given for the increase in Eastern Bengal, where it is most noticeable: in Furreedpore the increase is said to be due to the settlement of three large estates, and in Khulna to a large reclamation of marsh land; while the increase in Mymensingh marks, it is said, "the amicable close of a long-standing quarrel between the landlords and their tenants." The total number of leases for one year and less registered during the past year was 5,363 as compared with 4,952 in 1883-84. Of these, 4,529 were registered in Bengal Proper, 571 in Behar, 186 in Chota Nagpore, and 77 in Orissa. The total value of leases of all kinds registered during the year was Rs. 1,00,86,412, the value of those registered in Bengal being Rs. 48,04,023, or an average of Rs. 43 per lease; while in Behar the value was Rs. 48,39,082, or an average of Rs. 134 per lease. Even in Orissa and Chota Nagpore the average per lease is much higher than in Bengal, being Rs. 87 and Rs. 53 respectively.

Counterparts.

The returns show a decrease in the proportion of leases to counterparts registered as compared with the preceding year, the percentage of leases being only 26·83 as compared with 28·16 in 1883-84. The best results were again obtained in Chota Nagpore (59·31 per cent.) and Behar (48·08 per cent.), and the worst in Orissa

(23·02 per cent.) and Bengal Proper (19·12 per cent.). In the case of leases, the registration of which is compulsory, the proportion amounted to 27·32 per cent., while in the case of those the registration of which is optional it only amounted to 11·2 per cent. The highest percentage was in Chumparun, where the leases registered amounted to 91·16 per cent.; while in Lohardugga and Mozufferpore the percentages were 83·05 and 82·81 respectively. In Purneah and Mymensingh the percentages were only 8·23 and 4·7.

Though leases and counterparts can, when presented at the same time, be registered for a single fee, advantage is seldom taken of the concession. In Jessore, out of 27,586 leases and counterparts registered, in only 776 cases were the leases and counterparts presented at the same time. In Tipperah the proportion was higher, both documents being presented at the same time in 1,999 instances out of 12,664 leases registered. In Gya there was not a single instance in which the two were presented at the same time, notwithstanding the fact that in Gya the proportion of leases registered to counterparts amounted to 66·98 per cent. The returns seem to indicate an absence of knowledge of the provisions of the law in some districts, and an imperfect understanding of them in others.

Sales, &c., of immoveable property.

There was a marked increase in the number of instruments of sale of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, 47,027 being registered as compared with 42,951 registered during 1883-84—an increase of 9·49 per cent. In nine districts there was a decrease in the number, but it was slight; in one district the numbers in the two years were the same; in all the remaining districts there was an increase. Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards showed an increase of 14·40 per cent., the number having risen from 48,295 in 1883-84 to 55,253 in 1884-85. The increase was general throughout the country, with the exception of two districts, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Balasore, in which the decrease was 203 and 20 respectively. The number of instruments of gift of property of the same value was 4,272, which represented property of the value of Rs. 21,40,502. The largest amount of property transferred was in Sarun, where land to the value of Rs. 2,95,619 was transferred by only 78 deeds.

The number of instruments of sale of immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value which was registered rose from 89,269 in 1882-83 and 100,618 in 1883-84 to 115,540 during the past year. The mere fact that optional registrations of instruments affecting immoveable property increased from 132,475 in 1881-82 and 146,521 in 1882-83 to 163,964 in 1883-84 and 193,811 in 1884-85 shows that the feeling that there is a certain amount of security to be obtained by registration is spreading among the mass of the population of these provinces. Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of less value than Rs. 100 increased from 52,207 registered during 1883-84 to 66,416 registered during 1884-85. This increase, not in itself large, was pretty generally distributed throughout Bengal, though Chittagong and Durbhunga each show an advance of nearly 100 per cent. on the figures of the previous year, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs an almost equal decrease.

Classes to whom land transferred.

The following statement shows the number of estates and tenures transferred by registered deeds during the past two years, the amount for which they were disposed of, and the classes of persons by whom they were purchased:—

	Entire revenue-paying estates.		Share in entire revenue-paying estates.		Revenue-free properties.		Intermediate tenures.		Others.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Number of transactions ...	1,570	1,344	11,129	11,701	25,065	27,569	26,953	29,415	7,881	9,903
Purchasers—										
1. Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders ...	261	238	1,461	1,317	4,807	4,976	2,688	2,593	1,328	1,370
2. Zemindars	428	357	6,650	7,307	2,666	2,127	2,164	1,959	927	993
3. Intermediate tenure-holders	221	284	2,136	2,675	2,158	3,298	14,153	15,809	1,166	1,873
4. Ryots	104	122	1,100	1,573	8,431	10,130	6,630	9,227	1,916	2,692
5. Others	785	566	1,350	1,321	7,664	8,835	5,639	5,168	3,252	3,691
Purchase-money	34,98,486	39,10,314	95,20,089	1,01,44,185	41,61,888	34,28,819	49,26,923	53,77,646	74,07,947	94,57,125

From this statement it appears that zemindars were again the principal purchasers in the case of entire revenue-paying estates and shares in such estates; ryots and "others" in the case of revenue-free properties; and principally tenure-holders, but also to a large extent ryots, in the case of intermediate tenures. The results are satisfactory from the point of view that the agricultural classes cling to the soil, and that the intervention of money-lenders in such purchases is not so general as commonly supposed. With regard to purchasers coming under the heading "others," the Inspector-General remarked in the case of entire revenue paying estates:—"The question naturally arises who are these "others"? They are clearly not zemindars or tenure-holders, mahajans or cultivators, since these are specified in the statement. They are most probably members of the rising class of native advocates, pleaders, judges, magistrates, doctors, &c., who, it is believed, have a great predilection for this class of property as a medium of safe investment for their savings." It would seem that the members of the same classes also look upon revenue-free tenures as a safe means of investment; for in the case of the sale of such tenures, "others" is next to "ryots" in number as a class, and far exceeds the number under any other class.

In the following statement are shown the details regarding the purchasers of ryoti holdings at fixed rates and ryoti holdings with right of occupancy during the last two years:—

	Ryoti holdings at fixed rates.		Ryoti holdings with right of occupancy.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Number of transactions	20,548	24,327	47,030	54,186
Purchasers:—				
1. Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders	3,585	4,156	6,745	6,846
2. Zemindars of the holding transferred	771	781	1,174	1,060
3. Ditto of holding other than that transferred	1,960	2,134	2,268	2,685
4. Ryots	10,890	13,012	31,911	39,436
5. Others	5,071	5,931	6,504	7,515
Tota purchasers ...	22,277	26,014	48,602	57,542

The ryots were by far the most numerous purchasers, no less than 13,012 out of a total of 26,014 buyers of holdings of the former denomination, and 39,436 out of a total of 57,542 buyers of holdings of the latter kind, belonging to that class. The return also indicates the rapid growth of such transfers, regarding which considerable discussion passed in the debates upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The total purchase-money in the case of ryoti holdings at a fixed rate was Rs. 22,83,331, as compared with Rs. 18,78,375 in 1883-84; while the average area per holding rose from 2·2 to 2·9 acres. The annual rental of the holdings was Rs. 2,02,481, as compared with Rs. 1,97,944, the annual rental of similar holdings transferred in 1883-84. In the case of ryoti holdings with right of occupancy, the annual rental of the holdings transferred during the past year was Rs. 3,53,727, as compared with a rental of Rs. 3,26,195 of those transferred in the preceding year. The total purchase-money rose from Rs. 32,00,553 to Rs. 35,30,008. The average area per holding remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 2·2 acres, which was less than the average area in 1882-83, when it amounted to 2·6 acres. The number of years' purchase fetched by holdings of the former class ranged between 47·6 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and 4·2 in Jessore. The number of years' purchase of holdings of the latter class varied from 93·8, the highest, in Lohardugga, to 3·6, the lowest, in Nuddea.

Other registrations.

During the past year the total number of registrations other than those affecting immoveable property, and excluding wills and written authorities, was 118,015 as compared with 103,543 in 1883-84. Of these, 85,459, as compared with 72,985 in the preceding year, were bonds for the payment of money. With the exception of eight districts, of which six are in Behar, there was an increase in the number of bonds registered in every district. As remarked in the Resolution on the Report for 1883-84, there was in that

year, for the first time since 1879-80, a rise instead of a fall in the number of bonds registered. The increase during the past year was much more marked, for while the increase in 1883-84, as compared with 1882-83, was only 3,640, the returns for the past year show an increase of 12,474 as compared with 1883-84. Of this very large increase, 5,111 were due to Jessore, the number of bonds registered in that district being 30,658.

As was the case in 1883-84, by far the largest number of the bonds were for small amounts, there being only 2,097 for sums exceeding Rs. 500, and only 17,747 for sums exceeding Rs. 100. It is quite possible that, taking the above facts into consideration, the high price of food-grains may to a great extent be looked upon as the cause of the increase in the number of bonds registered; still it is very remarkable that the extraordinarily large number should be confined to a single district. In Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, the largest number of bonds registered were those of the fourth class, viz. bonds for amounts varying from Rs. 101 to Rs. 500. In Bengal Proper, in which 74,149 bonds out of the total 85,458 were registered, 19,294 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 25, 25,077 for sums between Rs. 26 and Rs. 50, and 17,774 for sums between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100. The Inspector-General considered that the explanation of this difference was "the same as that offered in the case of leases, viz. that, except in Bengal Proper, bonds of small value are not usually registered, while the advantages of registration are nevertheless so well appreciated that those of large value are very largely brought to the registrars' offices." There was an increase of 39 in the number of wills registered, 1,783 being registered in 1884-85 as compared with 1,744 in the preceding year; while written authorities decreased from 45 to 41. The number of powers-of-attorney registered was 6,722 as compared with 6,602 registered in 1883-84.

Procedure.

The number of commissions issued and visits paid during 1884-85 was 6,163 as compared with 5,988 in 1883-84. In 3,391 cases, as against 3,086 in 1884-85, registration was refused, but was subsequently ordered in 158 cases out of 317 appeals made against the order of refusal. The number of prosecutions under sections 81 and 82 of the Registration Act was 54 as compared with 57 in the preceding year. Of these, six took place in Midnapore and nine in Mozufferpore. Of the latter, convictions followed in seven cases, and two cases were still pending at the close of the year. In Mymensingh, in which district in 1883-84 there were 13 prosecutions, there was not a single prosecution during the past year. Of 84 persons concerned in the 54 cases in which prosecutions were instituted, and in four cases pending from the preceding year, 54 were convicted, 26 acquitted, and four were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the 54 cases, 32 were for false personation, 13 for making a false statement, 8 for forgery, and one for disobedience of summons.

Searches and copies.

The total number of applications for searches or copies was 56,976, as compared with 52,218 in 1883-84. The searches are of three kinds—(1) those in Books III and IV and their indexes, made by the registering officer himself; (2) searches made under the rules of the High Court; and (3) searches made by applicants for their own information. The number of such searches made during 1884-85 was 35,380, and the fees realised Rs. 66,320; while the number of ordinary searches was 21,596, and the fees received on account of them Rs. 24,706. The fees realised for the registration at the sudder office of documents which might have been registered at sub-registry offices amounted to Rs. 26,191 as compared with Rs. 24,900 in 1883-84. The reasons assigned for the preference shown for registration at the sudder office are that better legal advice can be obtained at the head-quarters of a district; that better lodgings can also be obtained there; and, lastly, that the parties have frequent occasion to go to the sudder station on other business. These reasons seem to be sufficient.

During 1884-85, 2,225 documents were impounded for deficiency of stamp duty as compared with 2,093 during the preceding year. In 1,696 cases the Collector upheld the action of the registering officers, in 345 the documents were held to be correctly stamped, and 184 documents were pending adjudication at the close of the year. It is satisfactory to observe that the decision of

the registering officer was reversed in only 17 per cent. of the cases. In 102 cases prosecutions for fraudulent evasion of the stamp duty were instituted.

The civil courts during the past year discredited 70 deeds as against 33 during the preceding year. The Inspector-General is inclined, looking to the fact that the number of districts in which deeds have been discredited is so much larger than it formerly was, to attribute the increase to "the greater vigilance and care in bringing these cases to the notice of the officers concerned, rather than to any absolute increase." In 11 only of the deeds discredited was the cause an error of law or procedure in registration.

Operations, receipts, and expenditure.

In 1883-84, as compared with 1882-83, there was an increase in the number of operations under the Act in 34 districts, and a decrease in 11. During the past year, as has been above remarked, there was an increase in 40 districts and a decrease in 5 districts only. Of the latter, the decrease was considerable only in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where it amounted to 37·78 per cent., and in Bhagulpore, where it amounted to 11·4 per cent. In Singbhoom the decrease was 11·8 per cent., but the total number of registrations in this district is so small that a difference of even a few registrations produced a large percentage. With regard to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the falling off is said to be due to a general uncertainty prevailing among that timorous and suspicious people as to the power of cultivators to transfer their holdings by sale or mortgage. It is further added that "the cause of this mistrust is that it is yet undecided whether money-lenders can foreclose mortgages of the 'Sud Bandaki' class executed by Sonthals; and until this question is settled, the mahajans decline to lend money to the Sonthals. No explanation of it (the decrease) is given by the Registrar of Bhagulpore; but if the suggestion made for the Sonthal Pergunnahs is correct, it no doubt has an effect on the registration of the neighbouring district of Bhagulpore, which has a considerable Sonthal population." In 18 districts the increase in the number of operations exceeded 2,000, while in 26 districts it exceeded 1,000.

The total receipts for the past year were Rs. 10,74,501 as compared with Rs. 9,74,711 in 1883-84, while the total expenditure was Rs. 5,54,110 as compared with Rs. 5,04,755 in the preceding year, the surplus being Rs. 4,69,956 and Rs. 5,20,391 in 1883-84 and 1884-85 respectively. In addition to the expenditure above stated, there were certain items, payment for which is made by transfer, and which have not been shown in the total expenditure, which, in accordance with the usual practice, only shows actual cash expenditure. These items are—

	Rs.
Cost of stationery	5,026
Do. of printing and registers	56,751
Do. of new buildings by the Public Works Department ...	4,334
Do. of cast-iron record-racks	5,180
Total ...	71,291

Deducting this amount from the amount of surplus shown, the net balance of Rs. 4,49,100 is obtained on the operations for the year.

The number of registration offices open at the close of the year was 290 as compared with 284. The increase was caused by six new rural offices being opened,—one in the district of Bankoora, one in Hooghly, one in Chittagong, one in Mymensingh, and two in Noakholly. During 1883-84 eighteen subdivisional *ex-officio* offices were converted into rural offices, and with satisfactory results, both as regards the number of presentations and the fees realised. During the past year eight other subdivisional offices were converted into rural offices, and the Inspector-General anticipates other similar changes, as well as the opening of more rural offices during the current year. The extension of the facilities of registration is under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration with a view to the requirements of the new rent law.

Mahomedan marriage registration.

The following table shows the operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act since it came into force:—

Year.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than khulas registered.	Number of khulas registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85	14	112	3,913	2,540	957	7,410

There has been no change in the number of districts in which the Act is in force, and the number of offices open was the same as in the two years preceding 1884-85. There was an increase of 225 in the number of divorces, other than khulas, registered, and of khulas there was an increase of 62. The number of marriages registered was, however, less by 360 than the number registered during 1883-84, the total number of operations being only 7,410 as compared with 7,483 in the preceding year. The decrease is not large, but the total result is unsatisfactory, as being below that of any year except 1876-77. The number of marriages registered increased in 8 out of the 14 districts, but the decrease of the number of marriages registered in Rungpore from 789 in 1883-84 to 358 in 1884-85 has of course had its effect on the returns for the past year. The decrease was stated to be owing to "a thorough understanding by the parties that the registration does not carry any weight in courts of law, and that non-registration does not make the defaulters liable to any penalty or forfeiture. It is added that the zemindars also levy the marriage impost as before, and when the parties once pay the landlord, they refuse to pay the marriage Registrar unless compelled by law to do so. Lastly, the registration of deeds of dower and divorce in the ordinary registration offices is considered as more conclusive evidence of marriage than a resort to the office of the Mahomedan Marriage Registrar." There may be, and is, no doubt, considerable weight in these reasons; but as all these causes for non-registration existed in 1883-84 as well as in 1884-85, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept them as at all fully explaining the decrease of 54·62 in the number of registrations in one year, more especially when looking to the fact that in the adjoining districts of Dinagepore and Bogra there was an actual increase in the number of marriages registered as compared with the preceding year. The greatest number of ceremonies was registered in Chittagong, viz. 2,550, Dacca comes next with 858, and Rajshahye with 844. No other district registered as many as 600 ceremonies. Of offices, 598 ceremonies were registered in the office of Satkania in Chittagong, which has considerably more than double the number of registrations in any other office except that of Patiya, in the same district, in which they amounted to 371. The Inspector-General remarked that "the Act is falling more and more into desuetude in the districts to which it has been extended. Notwithstanding the recent revision of the rules and procedure under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, the total number of ceremonies registered has fallen off compared with the previous year; but it should be remarked that there has hardly yet been sufficient time to judge whether the changes carried out will cause an increase in the number of ceremonies registered or not." The next report will be awaited when Government will be in a better position to ascertain the effect of the alterations in the rules and procedure under the Act. Most of the Mahomedan registration offices were inspected during the year. It is reported that those inspected were found in good order, and that the conduct of the registrars was satisfactory.

Inspection.

During 1884-85 only 838 inspections of registration offices were made as compared with 884 during the preceding year. As in 1883-84, the decrease was due to the falling off in the number of inspections made by district registrars, which decreased from 200 to 192; in the number made by sudder sub-registrars, which fell from 92 to 64; and in the number of those made by subdivisional officers, which fell from 110 to 107. On the other hand, there was an increase of 20 in the inspections by special sub-registrars.

The Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

Sixteen new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 51,46,000, were registered during the past official year, as compared with 24 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 77,97,000 registered in 1883-84, the decrease being apparently due to the depression of trade and the state of the money market. Of these 16 companies, 11 were tea companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 45,56,000, 1 for the manufacture of ice with a capital of Rs. 10,000, 1 tramway company with a capital of Rs. 4,00,000, 1 kerosine oil company with a capital of Rs. 10,000, 1 pressing company with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000, and 1 banking company with a capital of Rs. 20,000. It will be thus seen that the tea industry has continued to prosper, the number of such companies registered having increased from 7 with a nominal capital of Rs. 11,10,000 in 1883-84 to 11 with a nominal capital of Rs. 45,56,000 in the past year.

Seven companies increased their capital. Their aggregate original capital was Rs. 11,65,000, and the increase amounted to Rs. 7,35,000, or at the rate of 63 per cent. over the original capital. Of these 7 companies, 2 are tea companies, 1 coal company, 1 ice company, 1 banking company, 1 trading company, and 1 steam navigation company.

Out of 16 companies under liquidation, 6 companies were finally dissolved and 10 commenced winding up their business during the year.

One charitable society, *i.e.* the Calcutta Christian School Society, was registered under Act XXI of 1860 during the year for the instruction of Christian children and the diffusion of useful knowledge through the medium of Christian schools.

The total receipts from all sources amounted during the year to Rs. 7,089-6, against Rs. 9,120-10 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,031-4. The cause of this decrease has been explained above.

There were altogether 511 companies registered up to the end of March last, of which 232 companies are still in existence. The number of companies existing at the beginning of the year under report was 226. Adding 16 new companies registered during the year, the total number of companies on the register amounted to 242. Out of this total number, 10 companies having gone into liquidation during the year, the number still on the register amounted to 232.

Messrs. T. F. Brown and Company, Limited, were prosecuted by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for not submitting their balance sheets for more than two years. The case was tried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under sections 48 and 74 of the Companies Act. They were however warned and discharged.

The total expenditure of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during the year of report amounted to Rs. 618-8-9, which is chiefly made up of the salary of a special clerk on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50, and a peon on Rs. 7. Deducting the expenditure from the total receipts of Rs. 7,089-6, the surplus for the year amounted to Rs. 6,470-13-3.

Municipal Administration.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Changes in the Corporation.

DURING the year under report several changes took place in the personnel of the Municipal Commission. Six Commissioners appointed by Government resigned their seats. To fill up their places 5 gentlemen were appointed, and 1 seat remained vacant when the year closed. This has since been filled up. Of the elected Commissioners 4 resigned during the year and 4 were elected. Besides the above, 31 elected and 4 nominated Commissioners submitted their resignations in consequence of the appointment of a Commission under section 28 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876. Of these, 29 gentlemen who offered themselves for re-election were again returned as Commissioners.

Twenty-four general meetings were held by the Commissioners during the year, of which 10 were special general meetings, 3 were quarterly, and 6 were special meetings. Of Standing Committees there were 120 meetings, and of Special Committees 22 meetings. The Town Council met 49 times, the Water-supply Extension Committee 9 times, the Bustee and Tank Committee 20 times, the Market Committee 9 times, and the Sanitary Committee 3 times. The total number of attendances at meetings amounted to 2,116 out of 4,520, the maximum number possible.

Work of the Town Council.

The Town Council dealt with a large number of matters of varying degrees of importance. Among others were the arrangements made for the repayment of the debentures of 1864, the carrying out of miscellaneous improvements in the town, chiefly consisting of the extension and widening of roads, the measures taken to provide more commodious hackney carriages, presentation of addresses to Lord Ripon on the eve of his departure from India and to Lord Dufferin on his arrival in Calcutta, provision of additional establishment for extending vaccination operations owing to the prevalence of small-pox, and the permanent appointment of an officer for the inspection of articles of food and drink.

Municipal loans.

At the end of 1883-84 the total debt of the Corporation amounted to—

	Rs.
Debenture loans	80,47,900
Consolidated loan from Government	71,07,195
Total ...	1,51,55,095

Against the debenture loans the Commissioners had a reserve fund of the nominal value of Rs. 25,59,385. During the year they borrowed Rs. 15,00,000 by debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent. for the extension of the drainage and water-works, and a temporary loan of Rs. 5,00,000, without interest, was obtained from Government.

Income.

The following statement compares the income of the municipality under the three ordinary revenue funds during 1884-85 and 1883-84:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
General fund—	Rs.	Rs.
House-rate	9,72,275	9,99,552
Taxes	4,15,360	4,09,170
Fees	6,288	4,923
Fines and penalties	21,329	25,022
Road Department receipts	37,679	43,134
Street-watering do.	143	40
Conservancy do.	42,489	40,163
Municipal Railway do.	4,710	296
New drainage do.	9,837	9,277
Night-soil Department	2,19,718	2,18,317
Slaughter-house receipts	42,389	40,395
Municipal market do.	1,22,368	1,27,920
Hospital and vaccination fees	381	1,097
Rents	34,953	22,534
Miscellaneous	17,836	13,066
Total ...	19,47,760	19,54,907
Water-rate Fund—		
Water-rate	4,09,732	4,15,440
Sale of water	99,283	95,755
Water-supply, miscellaneous receipts ...	3,548	2,432
Total ...	5,12,563	5,13,627
Lighting-rate Fund	2,50,318	2,55,438
GRAND TOTAL	27,10,641	27,23,972

In the General Fund the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 7,147. In the Water-rate Fund the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,064. The receipts of the Lighting-rate Fund exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 5,120.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure of the municipality from the three ordinary revenue funds during the period under review, as compared with the actuals of the previous year :—

	1883-84.	1884-85
General Fund—	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	5,51,701*	5,60,122
Contribution to Sinking Fund and repayment of loans	1,74,853	2,39,380
Establishment	2,05,290	2,07,225
Cost of collection	32,589	31,370
General expenditure	65,267	60,430
Road Department expenditure ...	2,45,515	2,66,995
Street-watering	53,120	52,725
Gowkhanah charges	95,780	1,18,783
Conservancy charges of the town ...	96,798	96,868
Municipal Railway	67,042	49,195
Drainage pumping-station	33,991	29,560
House drainage	5,577	7,236
Salt-Water Lakes	18,919	22,764
Burning Ghât charges	526	1,837
Night-soil Department	1,38,727	1,53,209
Slaughter-house	16,931	10,334
Municipal market	25,248	24,849
Hospital and vaccination	35,098	35,417
Town Hall	3,743	21,280
Miscellaneous	98,548	2,03,444
Total ...	19,65,265	21,93,023

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate Fund—		
Interest on loans	1,98,583	2,06,319
Contribution to Sinking Fund and repayment of loans	95,248	1,04,995
Establishment	83,723	86,413
Cost of collection	6,443	6,414
General expenditure	7,493	12,516
Working expenses	91,737	96,923
Charges for supply of water to shipping, &c.	16,203	16,123
Total ...	4,99,430	5,29,703
Lighting-rate Fund—		
Lighting lamps	2,34,689	2,58,237
Supervision and contingencies ...	4,907	5,198
Cost of collection	3,562	3,626
Cost of new lamps	820	7,334
Total ...	2,43,978	2,74,395
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,08,673	29,97,121

The expenditure from the General Fund exceeded the receipts by Rs. 2,38,116. This included Rs. 32,498, being an instalment credited to the Reserve Fund on account of 1883-84, which was not paid within that year. The expenditure from the Water-rate Fund exceeded the receipts by Rs. 16,076, and the Lighting-rate Fund had a deficit of Rs. 18,957.

State of the Special Funds.

There are certain funds not included in the above statements which are maintained for special purposes. The receipts of the *Police-rate Fund* during the year amounted to Rs. 2,85,418, and the disbursements made to the Commissioner of Police amounted to Rs. 2,83,250. Including the opening balance of the year, Rs. 24,622, there remained a sum of Rs. 26,790 in hand at the close of the year. The receipts of the *Jute Warehouse Fund* amounted to Rs. 23,281, 80 per cent. of which, Rs. 18,625, was due to the Commissioner of Police for maintenance of the fire-brigade. After meeting collection and inspection charges, there was a surplus of Rs. 1,031, which was credited to the General Fund. The receipts of the *Hackney Carriage Registration Fund* amounted to Rs. 15,384, out of which Rs. 5,767 were expended on account of establishment and other charges, leaving a surplus of Rs. 12,618. The receipts of the *Cart Registration Fund* amounted to Rs. 72,193, and the charges to Rs. 5,503, leaving a surplus of Rs. 66,690. The *Marcus Legacy Fund* had 4 per cent. Government securities to the value of Rs. 70,000 and a cash balance of Rs. 4,275. The *Chitpore Road Improvement Fund* had a balance of Rs. 11,969 at the commencement of the year. The expenditure for the acquisition of land amounted to Rs. 24,521, thus exceeding the amount at credit by Rs. 11,052, which will probably be made good from the General Fund.

Working of the various departments of the Municipality.

The gross demand made by the Bill Department amounted to Rs. 22,59,683, against Rs. 21,93,045 in 1883-84. The outstanding balance on 31st March 1885 was Rs. 63,545, as compared with Rs. 67,240 in the previous year. It is stated that this outstanding balance would have been reduced to Rs. 31,968 had not bills to the amount of Rs. 31,577 been returned by the Collector and Warrant Officer a few days before the end of the last quarter of the year. Of the total demand of the year, the Collector realised 91·03 per cent., against 92·24 per cent. in the previous year. In the Warrant Department the outstandings amounted to Rs. 46,105, against Rs. 44,849 at the end of 1883-84.

The receipts under the head of license fees aggregated Rs. 4,85,104, as compared with Rs. 4,94,735 in the previous year, and the decrease is attributed to slackness of trade. Trade and profession licenses are shown to have yielded Rs. 2,64,183, carriage and horse licenses Rs. 99,744, trade refuse

fees Rs. 36,944, hackney carriage registration fees Rs. 14,953, and cart registration fees Rs. 72,203.

Law suits.

The Corporation was engaged as plaintiff in seven civil suits, of which two had been pending from the previous year. Three suits were decreed in favour of the Corporation, two suits were referred to arbitration, and two suits were pending when the year closed. It was stated in the report for 1883-84 that Baboo Nundo Lal Bose, owner of No. 65, Baghbazar Street, applied to the High Court praying for the issue of a writ of *certiorari* against the Commissioners in the matter of the assessment of his house. But Mr. Justice Pigot held that the High Court had no power to issue such a writ against the Commissioners. Baboo Nundo Lal Bose preferred an appeal from that order, and the Appellate Bench held that the Commissioners had not been guided by the principle laid down in section 104 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The order of the lower court was reversed, and the *rule nisi* for the *certiorari* against the Commissioners was made absolute. In one case the Commissioners had to defend in the Police Court a charge brought against them for causing a nuisance by filling up a tank with street refuse. The Magistrate, after making a personal inspection of the locality, dismissed the charge on the ground that the Corporation had taken the best means in their power to abate the serious danger to public health caused by the filthy tank. In the criminal courts 16,590 persons were prosecuted for various offences, against 12,387 in 1883-84. In the License Department the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 5,188, in the Conservancy Department to Rs. 4,780, and in the Health Officer's Department to Rs. 2,321. Prosecutions under the Vaccination Act were for the first time instituted in the Police Court: the number of summons issued was 353, and the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 32 only.

Meteorology of the year.

The year 1884 was characterised by drought and abnormally high temperature in the early months; a temperature of 103·7°F. was registered about the middle of April. The rainfall was below the average, viz. 62·61 inches, against 66·38, the average of the preceding 48 years. During the first four months hardly any rain fell. There was a rise in prices of food, but there was no distress in the town.

Vital statistics.

The vital statistics of the town have been drawn up for the calendar year 1884 instead of for the official year 1884-85. This change was recommended by the Army Sanitary Commission, so that the health statistics of Calcutta might be comparable with the sanitary records of other towns and countries of the civilised world. The number of births registered was 8,290, as compared with 7,434 in 1883 and 6,985 the mean of the preceding decade. The ratio of registered births per 1,000 of population was 19·1, as compared with 17·1 in 1883. The average birth-rate in England is 34·4 per mille. The registration of births was comparatively satisfactory, and showed results better than those of any year of which there is record, though it is apprehended that birth registration in Calcutta is still imperfect. Among the various races the recorded birth-rates per mille were—

	1884.	1883.
Non-Asiatics	13·2	13·1
Mixed races	49·6	48·5
Hindoos	20·2	18·9
Mahomedans	15·9	13·6
Other classes	4·2	6·6

The number of deaths recorded during 1884 was 13,256 as compared with 12,325 in 1883, giving a death-rate of 30·5 per mille, against 28·4. The year 1884 was exceptionally unhealthy in two respects: there was a severe outbreak of cholera in the months of March, April, and May, causing 1,616 deaths, against a mean figure for the same months for the previous 14 years of 605. Small-pox also prevailed to an unusual extent, causing 478 deaths, against 73 in 1883 and 17 in 1882.

Appointment of a Commission under section 28, Act IV (B.C.) of 1876.

In the beginning of July 1884 a memorial, signed by the Honourable H. S. Cunningham and 1,041 other residents of the town of Calcutta, was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that a Commission might be

appointed under section 28, Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, to inquire into the sanitary condition of the town. The memorialists urged (1) that the measures taken by the Commissioners for the general sanitary improvement of the town were inadequate; (2) that the mortality of March and April 1884, especially that from cholera and small-pox, was of an abnormal and alarming character, and that there was a likelihood of the recurrence of the mortality in the succeeding year; and (3) that the Commissioners as a body were not qualified to judge of the special sanitary measures most immediately required, or to realise the responsibility under which they lay as regards the condition of the unhealthy portions of the city. This memorial was forwarded to the Commissioners, with the remark that no time should be lost in preparing a comprehensive scheme for, first, the thorough sanitary improvement, and secondly, the structural improvement of the streets of the town. To this object the Government of Bengal invited their co-operation, and proposed to appoint a Commission, of which the Chairman of the Corporation would be the President, and of which the members would be two of their own body nominated by the Commissioners, with two medical officers, an engineering officer, and a non-official European gentleman to be nominated by Government. It was pointed out that the duty of the Commission would be not to sit in judgment upon the proceedings of the Commissioners, but to draw up (1) for each section of the town a complete scheme for the reclamation of bustees, the filling up of tanks, the provision of water-supply, surface drainage and the like, and (2) for the whole town such a scheme of structural improvements in the way of opening up of new streets and straightening or enlarging existing streets as might come within the limits of the probable financial resources of the Corporation. The Commissioners rejected the proposal made by Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor was therefore obliged to accede to the prayer contained in the memorial, and accordingly on the 14th August 1848 a Commission, under section 28 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, was appointed, consisting of—

(1) The Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.
(2) A member to be appointed by the Commissioners in meeting within thirty days of the date of the Government notification, or in their default by the Lieutenant-Governor.
(3) The Hon'ble H. Beverley of the Bengal Civil Service.

The members of the Commission were requested to report whether they were of opinion that the cleaning and the conservancy of the town were defective to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town, or of any part thereof; and if they should be of such opinion, to specify in their report what further provision should be made for the cleaning and conservancy of the town up to the end of 1885-86, and to submit an estimate of the cost of the said further provision. The Commissioners selected as their nominee Mr. H. J. S. Cotton of the Bengal Civil Service.

The Commission concluded their inquiry in the month of January last, and submitted their report on the 19th of that month.

The Commission, while giving the Commissioners every credit for the way in which they had controlled their finances, were of opinion that the expenditure for the cleaning and conservancy of the town had not been on a scale commensurate with its requirements. They held 58 meetings, took the evidence of a number of witnesses who came forward to give their evidence regarding the work of the Corporation, and visited nearly all the bustees and other insanitary parts of the town. Their report is an exhaustive narrative of the municipal administration of the town, and the following is a summary of their principal recommendations:—

Under the head of *Drainage* they proposed—

I.—That unfiltered water be laid on to as many sewer-summits as possible, with a view to the more effectual flushing of the pipe-sewers.

II.—That an addition of from 5 to 10 per cent. be made to the establishment for cleaning the sewers, with a view to the more frequent examination of the pipe-sewers.

III.—That the connection of houses and surface-drains with the sewers be pushed on more rapidly.

IV.—That the supervision of house drainage be improved.

V.—That the underground system of drainage be extended to Hastings.

VI.—That the drainage of Bagh Bazar be taken into early consideration.

VII.—That the Mahratta Ditch be obliterated.

In regard to *Water-supply* the Commission recommended—

VIII.—That greater economy be exercised in the use of filtered water for road-watering and flushing drains and latrines.

IX.—That more stand-pipes be erected in bustees.

X.—That the extension works be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

XI.—That more rapid progress be made in the distribution of unfiltered water in the principal streets.

XII.—That foul tanks be filled as fast as possible under the present system.

XIII.—That foul tanks which cannot be filled be dewatered and guarded in the hot season.

XIV.—That section 233 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 be more strictly enforced.

XV.—That some restriction be placed on making excavations.

XVI.—That the Corporation obtain power to fill wells and to forbid the sinking of wells in unwholesome localities.

XVII.—That the river-water used at the bathing-platforms be periodically analysed.

XVIII.—That at least 75 bathing-platforms in all be constructed before the close of the year 1885-86.

As regards *Latrines* they recommended—

That, wherever possible, privies should have unfiltered water laid on and be connected with the sewers.

That the public latrines be made free.

That separate latrines be constructed for women.

That zemindari latrines be connected with the sewers and with the water-supply.

That more public latrines be erected.

That more urinals be erected.

That the supervision in the Night-soil Department be improved.

That better provision be made for the removal of cowdung either through the sewers or by carts.

In respect of the *Roads and Conservancy* the Commission proposed—

That the roads in the north of the town be provided with side-drains.

That the road-scraping establishment be increased by 20 per cent.

That the road-sweeping establishment be increased by 20 per cent.

That the establishment for removing horse-droppings be increased.

That the number of conservancy carts and cattle be increased.

That the railway platform accommodation for conservancy carts be increased and improved.

That the rolling-stock of the railway be increased.

That the supervising agency in the Roads and Conservancy Department be strengthened.

That all the surface conservancy be placed under an Executive Health Officer.

The Commission recommended generally—

That the registration of births and deaths be placed more directly under the control of the Health Officer, and—

That the suburbs be placed under the same municipal administration as the town.

How far these recommendations have been carried out, or are being carried out by the Commissioners, will be noticed in the history of the year 1885-86.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

The new Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 came into force during the year, and effected a thorough change in the constitution of the Committees of Municipalities. The elective system, which was in force in previous years in only the three municipalities of Serampore, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur, was introduced during the year under report in all the municipalities in the province except those named below :—

1. Chanduria.
2. Debhatta.
3. Darjeeling.
4. Hazareebagh.
5. Chyebassa.
6. Nalchitti.
7. Jhallakati.
8. Cox's Bazar.
9. Lalgunge.
10. Sitamarhi.
11. Roserah.
12. Bettiah.
13. Colgong.
14. Jajpore.
15. Kendrapara.
16. Khulna.

In these municipalities the power of appointing Commissioners has been placed by the Legislature in the hands of Government.

The first election of Commissioners in all the municipalities except those situated in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah and the eight municipalities mentioned in the margin situated in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs was held on the 25th November 1884. In these municipalities, owing to their proximity to the metropolis, the 25th November, which was a mail day, was not a convenient day for holding the elections. Different dates, suitable to the rate-payers of each town, were therefore fixed for the elections. In the municipalities in the district of Hooghly they were held on the 29th November, and in the town of Howrah on the 29th November and 1st December. In the suburbs of Calcutta on the 17th, 18th, and 19th December, and in the rest on the 29th November 1884.

Suburbs of Calcutta.
Barranagore.
South Barrackpore.
North Barrackpore.
South Suburban.
Naihatty.
South Dum Dum and Baduria.

The statement below shows the number of registered rate-payers and voters and the number of persons who actually voted, the number of elected Commissioners, and their professions :—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of registered rate-payers.	Number of persons entitled to vote.	Number of persons who voted.	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION OF ELECTED COMMISSIONERS.										REMARKS.
				Zemindars.	Merchants.	Pleaders.	Professors.	Doctors.	Pensioners.	Mookteers.	Government servants.	Other occupations.	Total.	
1. Burdwan Division	28,307	20,834	8,307	45	30	56	10	19	8	8	13	19	208	In this statement merchants have been also included in some cases under "zemindars." Under the term "merchants" are included traders of all kinds and shop-keepers
2. Presidency ,, ...	96,840	48,931	19,048	75	31	90	19	20	11	...	45	30	321	
3. Rajshahye ,, ...	18,745	4,905	1,738	21	6	22	...	11	6	7	13	4	90	
4. Dacca ,, ...	29,831	12,722	5,045	35	19	33	5	2	...	7	13	2	116	
5. Chittagong ,, ...	In this Division the proportion of voters who exercised the franchise to registered rate-payers was 34·02.			4	3	19	...	...	...	6	5	2	39	"Professors" includes schoolmasters and all persons engaged in education. "Doctors" includes all persons practising medicine.
6. Patna ,, ...	25 per cent. of the persons entitled to vote was present at the polling-stations.			51	20	54	1	3	1	9	10	11	160	
7. Bhagulpore ,, ...	29,711	6,413	2,512	15	17	21	...	2	...	...	10	18	83	
8. Orissa ,, ...	26·5 per cent. of registered voters were present.			9	1	5	...	...	3	...	18	...	36	
9. Chota Nagpore ,, ...	38 per cent of the voters were present at the elections.			...	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	11	18	

Regarding the personal qualifications of the persons elected, the district and divisional officers are of opinion that in every place the successful candidates are well fitted by intelligence, acquaintance with business, and respectability for the post of Municipal Commissioners. The present election will stand good for three years. The new body of Commissioners entered upon their work from the beginning of the year 1885-86.

The number of municipalities which were in existence at the close of the year 1884-85 was 128. Under the new Municipal Act the distinction as regards the classification of municipalities has been abolished, and unions which were in most cases essentially rural in their character have been withdrawn from the operation of municipal laws.

The conservancy provisions of part VII of Act V of 1876 was extended to the following municipalities during the year:—

Bhuddessur.	Culpa.
Bansberiah.	Joynugger and
Bali.	Serajgunge.

Part IX of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, regarding the regulation of markets, was extended to the Patna Municipality during the year.

Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, which provided for the cleansing of all public and private latrines, was extended to the Shahagunge Mohullah of the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality, and to the Municipalities of Rampore Beauleah and Naraingunge.

Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, which corresponds to Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, was extended to the Raneegunge Municipality towards the close of the year.

Part X of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, which corresponds to part IX of the old Municipal Act and contains provisions for the regulation of markets, was extended to the Municipalities of Chittagong, Baidyabati, Raneegunge, and Roserah.

Constitution and finance of municipalities.

The following statement shows the constitution of the Municipal Committees as they actually existed during the year 1884-85, the population of the municipalities in the province, and their income and expenditure during the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Commissioners.							Population within municipal limits.	Income—			Expenditure.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.
	Elected.	Nominated.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.		From taxation.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total.			
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.
1. Burdwan Division ...	215	116	46	285	31	300	331	406,238	4,42,074	1,73,574	6,15,648	6,26,185	1 1 4	1 8 2
2. Presidency ,, ...	326	235	56	505	35	526	561	719,958	6,70,525	97,371	7,67,896	7,40,968	0 14 10	1 1 6
3. Rajshahye ,, ...	26	173	52	147	55	144	199	121,471	1,14,219	86,446	2,00,665	2,21,259	0 15 0	1 10 5
4. Dacca ,, ...	117	80	36	161	19	178	197	196,127	1,74,661	68,133	2,42,794	2,42,588	0 14 2	1 3 10
5. Chittagong ,, ...	31	40	16	55	5	66	71	62,706	45,405	27,085	70,440	72,780	0 11 0	1 1 11
6. Patna ,, ...	169	155	72	252	46	278	324	719,727	3,05,721	1,10,743	4,16,464	4,72,661	0 6 9	0 9 3
7. Bhagulpore ,, ...	83	57	24	116	27	113	140	191,635	1,14,607	1,29,132	2,43,739	3,14,448	0 9 6	1 4 4
8. Orissa ,, ...	36	43	30	49	8	71	79	115,366	58,372	11,411	69,783	76,902	0 8 1	0 12 3
9. Chota Nagpore ,, ...	8	66	25	49	15	59	74	59,847	23,830	14,738	38,568	38,751	0 6 4	0 10 4
Total ...	1,011	965	357	1,619	241	1,735	1,976	2,593,075	19,47,414	7,18,583	26,65,987	28,06,542	0 12 0	1 0 5

Marine.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

THE strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year was 61 pilots of all grades, and 24 unqualified mates and leadsmen apprentices.

Seven leadsmen apprentices passed examinations as first and second mates during the year. The system of recruiting from the training-ships in England continues to work satisfactorily; but in response to local representations that this system tended to exclude candidates from this country who, though perfectly qualified in every way, were unable to go through the course in training-ships, regulations have, with the sanction of the Government of India, been issued to provide for such cases. In 1886 one vacancy out of the three expected will be reserved for local candidates; and it is hoped that it will always, in future years, be found possible to appoint some proportion of the new apprentices in this country. The question of providing convenient accommodation for leadsmen apprentices, which had been frequently under the consideration of Government, has now been satisfactorily solved by the renting of two houses at Garden Reach, where most of the unmarried apprentices reside under the superintendence of Mr. Mignon, a retired commissioned officer of the Indian Navy. The young men contribute Rs. 10 each per mensem for the accommodation, and are also required to pay for their own mess. The Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 60 a month. A library is being formed for the use of the resident apprentices, and the open space around the buildings affords suitable recreation.

Shipping.

The following statement shows the number of vessels, including both steamers and sailing vessels, which visited the port during the year 1884-85, as compared with the previous year:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total	Total tonnage.	Average tonnage per ship.
1883-84	1,085	1,073	2,158	3,937,195	1,824
1884-85	903	923	1,826	3,475,145	1,902

There was a very considerable decrease in the number of ships. Indeed, with the exception of the year 1879-80, the total is smaller than it had been for the last ten years; and this is no doubt mainly due to the general depression of trade. The average tonnage showed a marked increase, which was common to steamers and sailing-vessels. Steamers have steadily increased in size since 1870-71, from an average of 1,300 to 2,350 tons. The average tonnage of sailing-vessels has increased in the same period from 1,000 to 1,300. This progressive increase leads to periodical readjustments of the scale of tonnage for pilots; and in January last it was found necessary to raise the scale for all grades below that of branch pilot.

Pilotage.

The average monthly number of vessels piloted by the different grades was as follows:—

Branch Pilots	4·99
Senior Master Pilots	3·02
Junior „ „	1·92
Mate Pilots	3·41

Seventeen small vessels were piloted by first and second mate leadsmen in the absence of duly qualified pilots.

Casualties.

There were 51 cases of grounding and 17 collisions during the year, against 42 and 14 last year. Damage was caused to only one vessel of the 51 which grounded.

In three of the 17 collisions "no damage" was reported, and in three other cases the injuries were "slight." The percentage of all accidents (3·72) was higher than in any year since 1873-74 (4·05), but most of them were trivial, as is shown by the facts that departmental enquiries were held in only five cases, and that only one pilot received any substantial punishment for neglect of duty.

Besides the five departmental enquiries already mentioned, one Marine Court for the trial of Pilots was assembled; but the pilot was acquitted. Four Special Courts of Enquiry were also held to enquire into the following matters: The stranding of the emigrant steamer *Lalehan;* the collision between the *Star of Italy* and the *Coleroon;* the stranding of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Madras*, resulting in her total loss; and an outbreak of fire on board the light-ship *Mermaid.* The certificate of the master of the *Madras* was suspended, but the proceedings of the Court were set aside by Government as irregular, and the master's certificate was returned to him. A departmental enquiry was also held to investigate a charge against a native engine-driver of tampering with the government safety-valve. The man's certificate was suspended for three months.

The pilotage receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7,39,750—a decrease of Rs. 94,757.

Government vessels.

The steamer *Undaunted* was employed during the year, as usual, in supplying the Sandheads with pilots, in carrying the Port Officer on his inspection trips, and in overhauling buoys, recovering and relaying moorings, and other work at the ports inspected. She also made one voyage to Saugor Sand in search of a French barque reported in a dangerous position. The pilot brigs *Cassandra, Coleroon,* and *Sarsuti* are reported to be at present in good condition. It is probable, however, that both the *Undaunted* and the *Cassandra,* which are both over 20 years old, will have to be replaced within the next two or three years.

Certificates of survey and competency.

One hundred and fourteen candidates for certificates of competency as sea-going officers were examined during the year. Of these 67 passed. The corresponding figures for 1883-84 were 102 and 57 respectively. Of 21 candidates for certificates as commanders of inland vessels, 11 passed, and one (a steam-tug pilot) was granted a certificate without examination. Six vessels were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registry of 11 vessels was cancelled. Three vessels were registered under Act X of 1841. There was a large increase in the number of B certificates granted under the Native Passengers Act, VIII of 1876, in consequence of the orders of Government requiring a new certificate for every voyage, however short.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

An important change was introduced during the year in the system of accounts in the Calcutta Shipping Office with the view of securing an efficient check over the receipts of the Shipping Master's Office, Calcutta. The treasury at the Shipping Office was abolished, and its pecuniary transactions reduced to a minimum by substituting payment by cheques on the Bank of Bengal instead of by cash as heretofore.

Financial results.

The financial results of the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the past year were satisfactory, the receipts having amounted to Rs. 25,768, the disbursements to Rs. 21,325, and the net profits to Rs. 4,443. Compared with the preceding year, the receipts show an excess of 5 per cent., attributable chiefly to the discharge and re-engagement at the Calcutta port of the crews of certain vessels which used formerly to ship and discharge their crews at Bombay. Under recent orders of Government these vessels will be permitted to retain their crews and discharge them at Bombay. The general business of the office was slightly on the decline, owing to the continued depression of trade. The expenditure showed a small increase of 1·9 per cent. over that of the preceding year.

There was a decrease in the year's transactions in funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office on account of both European and native seamen, as shown below :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance	7,224 9 5	6,299 10 8
Receipts	59,486 11 7	56,452 8 11
Total ...	66,711 5 0	62,752 3 7
Repaid and lapsed to Government	60,411 10 4	58,992 14 9
Balance ...	6,299 10 8	3,759 4 10

The largest decrease was under the head "Deposit money of British seamen," and this decrease is explained by the fact that during the greater part of the year there was such a demand for seamen that they were permitted to get their discharge without anything being deducted from their wages and deposited in the Shipping Office as security against their falling into distress. The whole of the amount received during the year on account of the estates of deceased British seamen was credited to the Board of Trade, who are the administrators of their estates. The figures showing the transactions in connection with the deposit money of native seamen were better than last year's ; but, as usual, the greater part of the unpaid balance under this head was disposed of by lapse to Government.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number both of seamen shipped and seamen discharged through the Shipping Office showed an increase as compared with the previous year, being 15,649 and 14,438, against 14,804 and 12,364 respectively. The increase is attributed to the authority given during the year to the Shipping Master to act upon the construction of the Legal Adviser to Government of section 21 of Act I of 1859. Under this construction ships were bound to discharge their crews on return to India from a foreign port, even though they had not arrived at their final destination, and, when necessary, to re-engage the same crew under a fresh agreement for a second voyage. These discharges and reshipments contributed to swell the total number of shipped and discharged seamen. The Advocate-General afterwards reconsidered the question, and it was subsequently declared legal for ships to retain their crews until they reached the final port of destination.

The practice of the payment of wages to discharged seamen at contract rates of exchange greatly increased. From January to August 1883, 298 men out of 13,398, or 22 per 1,000, were paid in this way ; while from January to August 1884, the number was 955 out of 9,867, or 96 per 1,000. These contract rates were found in the agreements of sailing-vessels only.

Remittances by British seamen.

There was a decrease in the amount of the remittances by money-orders sent home by British seamen. The amounts of the individual money-orders issued during the year were smaller than those of the orders issued during the previous year. This class of receipts is, however, liable to great variations, as the following figures for the last five years will show :—

	£
1880-81	2,045
1881-82	1,837
1882-83	3,565
1883-84	7,069
1884-85	2,546

and the figures for 1883-84 were unusually high. On the condition of European seamen, the Shipping Master wrote that "they are generally quiet and well behaved, and that the number able to write continues to increase, as scarcely a man can now be found who cannot sign his name and examine his account of wages."

Distressed seamen.

Fifty-four distressed seamen—for the most part invalids—were sent home during the year. Desertons slightly diminished in number owing to the diminution in the number of seamen visiting the port. The general health of European sailors at sea was good. Twenty-seven casualties happened during the year, against 33 in the previous year. Fourteen cases of scurvy occurred in six vessels which arrived during the year, five of them in one vessel, the *Compta*. The men attacked brought the germs of the disease with them on board. They had come from New York and San Francisco; and all the vessels affected (except the *Blythswood* from Liverpool) came from North America.

Lascars.

The health of the lascars was good. There were no important cases of sickness among them. Four complaints regarding the quantity, quality, and short issue of provisions while at sea were made during the year. Two of these were on enquiry found to have been made without sufficient grounds, while in the other two compensation was awarded. In regard to the condition of native seamen, the Shipping Master reported that "these men are much in the same condition as hitherto. They are, with the exception of the Goanese Christians, very improvident and ignorant." There had not been much change in the practice existing among the lascar crews of Calcutta of giving substitutes. The number of such substitutes was estimated at quite 8 per cent. of the total number of Asiatics shipped through the office.

Chittagong Port Office.

The receipts of the Chittagong Port Office fell from Rs. 396 in 1883-84 to Rs. 343 in 1884-85. The decrease was due to a smaller number of native lascars having been both shipped and discharged. The receipts on account of the deposit of wages of British seamen amounted to Rs. 6,758, against Rs. 3,251 in the previous year, and those on account of the wages of deceased British seamen to Rs. 15. Nothing was shown under the last-mentioned head in the previous year. Deposit money on account of wages of discharged native seamen amounted to Rs. 1,945 against Rs. 2,907, and the amount received on account of wages of deceased native seamen to Rs. 35, against Rs. 57. The whole of the deposits of wages due to discharged and deceased British and native seamen, except Rs. 59, was paid over. This balance of Rs. 59 was held in deposit on account of the wages of a native seaman, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. One hundred and thirty-two seamen were shipped at Chittagong, against 237 of the previous year, and 166 discharged, against 215 in 1883-84. The decrease is attributed in the former case to a smaller number of British Indian registered vessels carrying crews under agreement having cleared from the port of Chittagong consequent on the depression in foreign export trade, and in the latter case to some vessels that engaged crews under agreement at this port in the previous year having discharged them at other ports. One hundred and six ships were visited by the Shipping Master during the year. No cases of scurvy were detected, and the health of the seamen is reported to have been satisfactory. There were two cases of cholera in the port during the year. There were 18 deaths among seamen—two at sea and 16 in port. Desertions fell from 17 to 12 (11 Europeans and one native). Convictions of seamen by Magistrates rose from 34 to 64; the increase being in cases of drunkenness, of which 40 were reported, against 17 of the previous year.

Orissa ports.

The transactions in the Orissa ports were few and unimportant. Ninety-nine seamen were discharged and two shipped during the year, against 50 and 0 respectively in the year previous; two deaths occurred during the year among seamen; and 62 visits were paid to steam-ships and 25 to sailing-vessels. The only complaint made was one by the Commander of the French barque *Maridian* of the inferior quality of the water supplied.

Calcutta Port Trust.

The statement of liabilities and assets of the Trust show that the consolidated repayable debts due to Government was reduced by Rs. 1,03,694, and that a sum of Rs. 60,000 was invested on account of the sinking fund for the debenture loans raised in 1881 and 1883. A temporary loan of Rs. 14,52,303 was received from the Bank of Bengal to meet the ordinary port expenditure. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was also advanced by the Government of India to enable

the Commissioners to meet payments on account of interest and sinking fund due on the 31st March last, and Rs. 15,00,000 to enable them to proceed with the acquisition of land for the Kidderpore Docks. The total amount of debts due by the Commissioners on the 31st March was as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government ...	48,65 093
Port debt not repayable	17,65,000
Due on debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Ditto ditto of 1883	20,00,000
	96,30,093
Temporary loan raised from the Bank of Bengal ...	14,52,303
Total ...	1,10,82,396

Assets.

The assets of the Trust, exclusive of the value of the foreshore and Strand Bank lands, which were made over to them free of cost, amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 1,93,56,598, against Rs. 1,78,97,544 in the preceding year. This sum represents the value of the jetties, wharves, landing-stages, tramways, docks, moorings, vessels, &c., belonging to the Trust, and the investments under the heads of the Jetty Reserve, Jetty Insurance, the Port Reserve, the Depreciation and the Debenture Loan Sinking Fund. The increase of Rs. 14,59,054 represents the value of new works executed during the year and the investment for the Debenture Loan Sinking Fund. Of the new works the most noteworthy are the extension of jetty embankments, construction of jetty warehouses, and a warehouse at Juggernath Ghât, and the extension of moorings. The tramway from the boat wharf at Shalimar to the boundary of the premises of the East Indian Railway Company was completed and opened for traffic. Fourteen hundred lineal feet of the wharf along the river frontage were also completed during the year. Construction of a tea warehouse at Armenian Ghât was commenced, but the work had to be stopped for want of funds.

Income.

The total income under the revenue accounts amounted to Rs. 31,06,720, against Rs. 29,26,120 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,80,600. The total expenditure, including construction, sinking fund, port-dues, and new works, amounted to Rs. 25,66,623. The balance at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 5,40,097. The capital account shows an income of Rs. 33,29,781. The whole of this amount has been expended.

The total income from the jetties amounted to Rs. 8,96,040, or Rs. 7,994 in excess of that of the previous year. The receipts from landing and shipping charges show a considerable decrease as compared with those of the past year; but these receipts were higher than they ever reached in any year previous to 1883-84. The receipts from overtime fees also fell off, owing to the night work having been stopped except in cases where it was absolutely necessary. The income from all other sources shows an increase. There was also an increase of Rs. 9,381 in the expenditure. This increase was chiefly under the heads of charges on account of renewal of blocks and of interest. There was, however, a decrease in the charge for working expenses, notwithstanding that the system of warehousing at jetties involved considerable labour for the removal of goods from the transit sheds to the new warehouses. The net revenue from the jetties amounted to Rs. 2,91,765, against Rs. 2,93,162 in the past year.

The receipts from the 30-ton floating crane amounted to Rs. 61,394, and the cost of her maintenance, including salaries, working expenses, and repairs was Rs. 11,889, against Rs. 12,056 in the previous year. These receipts were unusually large this year owing to the extra work done for the Bengal Flotilla Company in landing and again placing on board marine boilers for their steamers. A large cargo boat is under construction for service in connection with the crane.

The total income from inland vessels wharves was Rs. 3,55,081 as compared with Rs. 3,55,467 in the previous year. The receipts from the new

wharf on the Howrah side of the river, which was opened for traffic in September 1884, amounted to Rs. 23,168. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,14,991, against Rs. 1,99,279 in 1883-84. There was thus an increase of Rs. 15,712, which is due to the additional establishment employed on the wharves at Howrah and to interest on the loan raised for the new work at Shalimar, and the construction of a tramway connecting the East Indian Railway with the wharves at Shalimar Point. The net revenue derived from the wharves was Rs. 1,40,090, against Rs. 1,56,188 in 1883-84.

The receipts from the Strand Bank lands amounted to Rs. 1,84,124, against Rs. 1,67,201 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 16,923, due in a great measure to the godowns constructed at the Juggernath Ghât for the East Indian Railway having been let out on hire. The transfer of the Commissioners' workshop to Howrah also allowed an additional portion of the land to be rented. The lease of the land occupied by the Riverside Press Company expired during the year, and was renewed for a further period of ten years. A piece of land was also leased to the Bengal Flotilla Company for a term of five years.

The receipts in the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,57,906, or Rs. 9,963 less than that of the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under the head of Harbour Masters' earnings. The expenditure in this department amounted to Rs. 5,04,928, against Rs. 4,96,200 of the previous year, and the net revenue to Rs. 52,928.

Sea-going vessels.

The following statement shows the number of sea-going vessels which entered the port during the year, as compared with that of the previous two years :—

Arrivals.

	Number.			Gross Tonnage.			Net Tonnage		
	Steamers.	Sailing-vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing-vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing-vessels.	Total.
1882-83 ...	619	532	1,151	1,342,213	639,974	1,982,187	888,886	621,458	1,510,344
1883-84 ...	603	482	1,085	1,371,802	605,567	1,977,369	904,641	586,549	1,491,190
1884-85 ...	532	371	903	1,243,500	486,374	1,729,874	811,217	470,133	1,281,350

Departures.

1882-83 ...	619	522	1,141	1,345,105	634,002	1,979,107	889,140	615,316	1,504,456
1883-84 ...	604	469	1,073	1,379,295	580,531	1,959,826	908,989	562,311	1,471,300
1884-85 ...	528	395	923	1,230,284	514,987	1,745,271	802,839	497,919	1,300,758

There was a slight decrease in the number of both sailing-vessels and steamers which entered the port. One hundred and eighty-eight steamers came from European ports *viâ* the Suez Canal with an average tonnage of 3,186. The average tonnage of sailing-vessels and steamers employed in the trade of the Calcutta port was 1,311 and 2,337 respectively.

The number of casualties which occurred to vessels while in charge of the Harbour Masters was 11 as compared with 13 in the previous year, the percentage of accidents being 1·21. In five of the above cases the Harbour Master in charge was found fault with. In three cases damage was done to the vessels.

Fires.

Five cases of fires were reported during the year, of which one occurred on board a ship and the rest on the banks of the river. In none of these cases has any serious damage been done. The fire-engine *Hooghly* attended in all these cases.

Moorings.

The moorings were all examined, and those found defective have been replaced with new materials. Four additional moorings were laid during the year, making the total number 228. Of these, ten fixed and two swinging moorings have

been reserved for Government, and nine fixed and five swinging for the Port Commissioners, leaving 158 fixed and 42 swinging for vessels trading to the port. Besides the above, eight new moorings have been put up—four off Metiaboorj, one off Kidderpore, two off East Indian Railway dockhead, and one off the Salt Golahs. The dredger was at work for 109 days at a net expenditure of Rs. 30,259. The average cost of each 1,000 feet dredged was Rs. 30·25. The increase in the cost of dredging was due to an exceptionally large outlay on repairs, and to the reduction in the towing receipts earned by the Hopper barges. The outturn of dredging work had also diminished, owing to the vessels being not fit for dredging work until the new sets of buckets, links and pins were received from England.

Survey.

Two hundred and thirty-seven vessels were surveyed by the Engineer-Surveyor under Act V of 1862, and 150 vessels under Acts VIII of 1876 and VII of 1871. The total number of visits paid to these vessels was 969. Owing to pressure of work in the Engineer-Surveyor's Department, the establishment employed for the survey and licensing of cargo-boats was amalgamated in the past year with that of the Engineer-Surveyor. But as the Boat Surveyor was not considered competent to undertake the survey of inland vessels at places where railway communication has been extended, and as there was a considerable increase of work in the department, the appointment of an Assistant Surveyor was sanctioned. Of the three steamers chartered for coolie trade, one was lost by stranding, the second had a serious outbreak of cholera on board, and the third had an accident to her boiler. The following table shows the number of passenger and cargo-boats surveyed and licensed during the year as compared with that of the previous year:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
Cargo-boats	5,989	5,972
Passenger-boats	1,876	2,103
Manjhis licensed	8,339	8,771

It has been decided that, subject to certain conditions as to the observance in Calcutta of the rules and regulations enforced in England, the certificates granted by the Government of Bengal to passenger-steamers at Calcutta would be recognised in he United Kingdom. Doubts are, however, entertained as to whether engineers who have obtained certificates in this country have attained the same standard as those who passed the Board of Trade examination in England.

The Tramway.

The Tramway of the Commissioners rendered material assistance to the Engineering Department in conveying goods from the transit sheds to the warehouses. The net receipts from these lines amounted to Rs. 39,538, against Rs. 39,994. In consequence of the transfer of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Government, the Manager of the Railway suggested the renewal of the agreement which existed between the Eastern Bengal Railway Company and the Port Commissioners for the working of the through traffic over the lines. The Manager, however, objected to the terms of the agreement made with the Company. A new agreement has therefore been entered into, under which the Railway authorities will receive, book, and deliver through goods at all stations on the tramway, on the Commissioners contributing towards the cost of establishments, rent of buildings, &c., in the proportion which the tramway receipts from through goods bear to the receipts of the State Railway from the traffic booked and delivered on the tramway lines.

Port approaches.

The income on account of port approaches amounted to Rs. 4,81,486, against Rs. 3,71,805 in 1883-84. The collection of port-dues was discontinued from the 1st April 1884. A sum of Rs. 10,893 was, however, realised from vessels which had entered the port before the end of March but did not leave it till after the 1st of April. The expenditure on account of port approaches show an increase of Rs. 1,16,886, due in a great measure to a sum of Rs. 80,000 having been provided for depreciation.

With the exception of the Saugor roads, in which considerable change took place when the Stiffe Island was washed away, the channels between the

Sandheads and the port were steady throughout the year. A series of stump detached lumps, however, formed on or near the Auckland bar. These have been frequently examined and reported on, and several tracings have been published for the information of the pilots.

Besides several minor surveys, a careful and rigid survey of the bed of the river from a little below Diamond Harbour down to abreast of Saugor was executed. The survey vessels were all usefully employed during the year.

The light-houses at False Point, Saugor, and Cowcolly were inspected and found to be in good order. The new occult light at False Point was shown for the first time in September 1884, and has since been working satisfactorily.

The Floating Light Vessel *Mermaid* has been destroyed by fire while on duty at the intermediate stations. An official inquiry was instituted into the matter. The origin of the fire could not be found. The Committee of Inquiry were, however, of opinion that, had the fire-hose been in an accessible place, the fire could have possibly been put out, and the vessel saved. They hold the Commander of the vessel responsible for not keeping the hose connected and ready for use. The Commander, however, followed in this matter the routine laid down for his guidance.

In consequence of a proposal made by the Trinity House to remove the Ridge station light nine or ten miles from the present position, the Port Officer, Calcutta, and the Commissioner of Orissa considered it desirable to post a light at Point Palmyras. The Port Commissioners are, however, of opinion that the lighthouse which is proposed to be established at Shortt's Island would be sufficient to warn vessels coming up the Bay, and that it is unnecessary to put a light at Point Palmyras. The Commissioners at the same time represented that, as the light-house is desirable in the interest of the local traffic of Balasore, the Port Fund should not be called upon to make any contribution towards the cost of constructing and maintaining it. The Commissioners were, however, asked to contribute one-third of the estimated cost, and they agreed to pay Rs. 14,078 for the construction of the light-house, on the understanding that this contribution would be final, and that the fact of their now contributing towards the initial cost should not hereafter be used as an argument for charging to the Port Fund a portion of the cost of maintaining the light-house.

The refuge houses were inspected, and some of them were found to be in need of repairs. The stores left last year in these houses have been stolen. Since the establishment of these houses, continuous and systematic robbery has been going on in them.

Wet docks at Kidderpore.

The scheme for the construction of wet docks at Kidderpore having been approved by the Secretary of State, the Commissioners were authorised to commence preliminary operations in connection with such portion of the work in respect of which there was no difference of opinion between the Port Commissioners and the Government of India. They were at the same time instructed to confine the operations to the acquisition and clearing of land, construction of the Strand tramway, renewal and re-erection of the dock-yard buildings, &c. Considerable difficulties arose in regard to the provision of funds for the works. The Commissioners were unable to raise funds until an Act was passed authorising them to construct docks and to raise necessary loans for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 15,00,000 was advanced by Government in order to enable the Commissioners to proceed with the acquisition of land and to arrange for the supply of the materials necessary. The Act was passed in June last, and in the following month a loan of Rs. 75,00,000 was advertised by the Commissioners, but no tender was received. There was therefore no other course but to apply to the Government of India for the advance of the funds required for the work. The order of the Supreme Government is awaited.

It came to the notice of Government towards the close of the year that there were outbreaks of sickness among the labourers employed in the construction of docks at Kidderpore, and that apprehensions had been expressed that in the course of the excavations, and during the construction of the docks, influences injurious to the public health might be brought into operation. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed a Committee of Sanitary experts to consider the probable effects of the new docks upon the health of the

people of the neighbourhood and of the population of Calcutta and the Suburbs generally. The Committee was composed of the following officers:—

Dr. Coates, formerly Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, President.
Dr. Coull Mackenzie, formerly Health Officer of the Port.
Mr. R. B. Buckley, C.E.
Dr. O'Brien, Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation.

The Committee directed its enquiries to a consideration of the sanitary precautions to be taken during the construction of the docks, and took the evidence of as many persons of special knowledge in such matter as presented themselves for examination. The members of the Committee were unanimously of opinion that, subject to certain recommendations made by them, no harm from a sanitary aspect could result from the construction of the docks. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the opinion of the Committee.

Petroleum wharf and depôt.

The plan and estimate of the petroleum wharf and depôt at Budge-Budge have been approved. Sanction of the Government of India has also been accorded to the extension of the southern boundary of the port of Calcutta to below Budge-Budge, so as to include the wharf and depôt within the limits of the port; but for want of funds the work had to be kept in abeyance. The attention of Government has repeatedly been drawn to the necessity of completing the work with as little delay as possible, and the Government of India has been addressed on the subject of providing funds.

The trade of Chittagong shared the general depression in all branches of commerce during the year 1884-85, but on the whole the statistics recorded during the year are satisfactory, and there is every hope of a general revival in trade being accompanied by a rapid development of the business of this port. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which visited the port during the year and the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Particulars.	1883-84.		884-85.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with the United Kingdom.	34	48,297	34	48,071	.....	.....	.....	226
Ditto foreign trade ...	26	20,405	29	22,413	3	2,008	.....	.....
Ditto coasting trade ...	5	3,762	6	4,960	1	1,198	.....	.....
Chittagong vessels	47	9,987	48	8,595	1	.....	.....	1,392
Other native vessels	104	8,012	44	5,032	.....	.....	60	2,980
Naraingunge inland trade ...	611	61,808	614	72,297	3	10,489	.....	.....
Mail steamers	105	54,509	104	56,597	.....	2,088	1	.....
Trading steamers	22	22,086	17	12,446	.....	.....	5	9,640
Balam boats	2,050	28,739	1,947	28,697	.....	.....	103	42
Total ...	3,004	257,605	2,843	259,108	8	15,783	169	14,280

The increase in the number and tonnage of European vessels engaged in the foreign trade was due to a larger exportation of rice to the West Indies than in the previous year. The large increase in the tonnage employed in the Naraingunge inland trade is attributed to the fact that "nearly all the jute was carried last year by Chittagong vessels, which are larger than the foreign-owned vessels largely employed in the previous year. For this reason the increase of 10,489 tons was combined with an increase of only three vessels."

The total receipts of the Port Fund during the year 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 74,116, against Rs. 81,340 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,596, which was chiefly due to the falling off in pilotage collections. The whole question of pilotage at Chittagong is now under special consideration. The expenditure of the port during the year under review was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 36,312, the total being Rs. 46,554, against Rs. 82,866. The decrease was chiefly under Dockyard charges, "partly due to the whole of the charges not having been debited during the year, and partly due to the decreased purchases of materials."

Six new vessels were built at the port during the year with a gross tonnage of 1,022, against 12 with a tonnage of 1,829 in the previous year. Apparently therefore, as observed by the Commissioner, the tendency is to build a larger class of ship.

The jetty is reported to be in good order, but no use was made of it during the year. At low water there is only 14 feet of water at its head, and ships of greater draught cannot therefore approach it. On the establishment of a Port Trust at Chittagong, it will be for consideration whether the jetty should not be extended further into the river, and improvements made at its head to admit of two hatchways of a salt ship being worked at the same time. The moorings of the port were fully utilised, and during the height of the season were found to be insufficient for the accommodation of all the vessels in port. Additional moorings are required for the port. The buoyage arrangements continued satisfactory. All the leading marks indicating the channel of the river were kept in good order, and no alteration was found necessary. The whistling buoy on the South Patch shoal is reported to have broken away, and endeavours are being made to recover it. The tide-gauges were kept in good order; but they are said to be of little use, as they only record the height of the tide. Arrangements have been made for the transfer next year of a self-registering tide-gauge from Moulmein to Chittagong. The lights at Kootubdea and Norman's Point were kept in order, but they are very defective, and are not at all suited to modern requirements. The question of placing a more powerful light at Kootubdea is under separate consideration. The improvement of the Norman's Point light must be deferred till the Port Fund is in a position to bear the necessary expenditure.

Eight accidents to vessels took place in the river during the year under report, against six in the previous year. None, however, were of a serious nature. In five cases the vessels were in charge of port pilots, but the pilot is reported to have been in fault in only one instance. The number of wrecks which occurred outside the port was nine. Of these six took place during the gale of 1st November last, when several lives were lost. One of these vessels was afterwards floated and brought into port.

A permanent dock has been constructed near the office of the Port Officer in the Monoharkhali, large enough to admit of the docking of the pilot-cutters, steam-launch, and heave-up boat, and during the year all these boats were docked and thoroughly overhauled.

The health of the port was not as good as in the previous year. The number of deaths was 16, 11 of which were from cholera, against 3 in 1883-84. A scheme is in progress for supplying the shipping with good drinking-water, and one of the pilot-cutters will be utilised for the purpose until arrangements of a more permanent nature can be made.

Ports of Orissa.

The following statement shows the shipping trade and income of the Orissa ports during the past three years:—

Port	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Port-dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point	1882-83	156	171,030	153	168,619	1,73,961	29,70,497	12,053
	1883-84	142	199,533½	146	199,497	6,93,469	33,68,315	13,996
	1884-85	109	127,079	100	124,794	3,29,087	26,49,195	11,206
Pooree	1882-83	35	39,669	35	39,669	23,164	3,41,345	567
	1883-84	38	56,786	38	56,786	2,12,529	6,72,599	1,972
	1884-85	32	48,572	32	48,572	17,874	7,82,364	2,731
Balasore	1882-83	372	77,924	403	77,551	52,99,116	43,92,909	2,988
	1883-84	340	78,855	354	80,190	65,89,110	45,46,804	2,584
	1884-85	446	102,612	480	105,788	89,86,192	65,50,664	3,329

The total amount of port-dues levied during the year amounted to Rs. 11,205-15, against Rs. 13,996-8 in the preceding year, showing a decrease

of Rs. 2,790-9, which is attributed to the cessation of British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers calling on their inward-bound voyages.

False Point.

There was a decrease of 45 steamers of 77,445 tons and an increase of 12 sailing-vessels of 4,990½ tons, or a net decrease of 33 vessels with 72,454½ tons in the arrivals during the year, as compared with the year before. In the departures there was a decrease of 42 steamers of 72,945 tons and of four sailing-vessels with 1,754 tons, or 46 vessels with a tonnage of 74,699 in the aggregate. The decrease in the number of steamers was owing to the cessation of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers calling at the port in their inward-bound voyages. The increase in the number of sailing vessels arriving at the port is attributed to the increased exports of rice, to be noticed further on.

Pooree.

There was a total decrease of Rs. 10,83,502 in the traffic of this port as compared with the preceding year. This decrease, however, was more than counterbalanced by the increased figures obtained at the Balasore ports, to be noticed hereafter.

The total amount of port-dues collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,722-10-4, against Rs. 1,966-10-1 in 1883-84, showing an increase of Rs. 756-0-3. This increase is due to the visit of 12 extra steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company which paid dues at this port. The other steamers of the Company which visited Pooree, coming *viâ* False Point, paid their dues at the latter port. This improvement is due to the increased exports of rice during the year.

There was a decrease of 10 steamers with 9,354 tons and an increase of four sailing-vessels of 1,140 tons, or a net decrease of six vessels with 8,214 tons, both in arrivals and departures, as compared with the previous year.

The decrease in the number of steamers is ascribed to the fact that during the year under report only one steamer belonging to Messrs. Macneill and Company called at the port with pilgrims, against four of that Company in the preceding year. It is also to be observed that the figures for 1884-85 do not include the eight steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which called at the port, but could not land or ship any cargo for the surf then prevailing.

Balasore.

Leaving out of account the Government contributions of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 12,000 made in 1883-84 and 1884-85, respectively to meet the deficit balances of the fund, the port-dues levied during the year increased by Rs. 746-10-8 as compared with the previous year. This result was due entirely to the increased trade. Under section 5, Act V of 1885 (to amend the Indian Ports Act, XII of 1875), the long-desired change of the rates of port-dues from 6 annas per 100 maunds to 4 annas per ton has at last been effected. This increased rate of port-dues may make the ports self-supporting.

The decrease of port-dues on European vessels employed both in foreign and coasting trade was due to the fact that these vessels anchored *beyond* the port limits, and therefore no port-dues were levied from them.

There was an increase in the number of steamers as well as in sailing-vessels, accompanied with an increased tonnage both in the arrivals and departures, as compared with the preceding year, viz. 106 and 126 vessels with 23,757 and 25,598 tons respectively. This improvement was due to the increased trade of the port.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

General summary for 1884.

For the purposes of a general review of the meteorological conditions of the year, it will perhaps be best to divide the year into the follow ng periods:—first, the cold weather season, consisting of the two months January and February; second, the hot weather period, up to the commencement of the rains, generally including the whole of March, April, and May; third, the south-west monsoon period, lasting from the month of May up to usually nearly the commencement of November; and finally the two north-east monsoon or cold weather months, which close the year.

Cold weather period—January and February.

The first period, or the two cold weather months, of the year 1884 were characterised by excessive barometric pressure, temperatures very considerably below the normal, unusual dryness of the air, and generally comparative absence of cloud. The north-east monsoon winds, which were blowing over the province, were also of considerable strength and of unusual steadiness, and consequently the two months were of typical cold weather character in Bengal. As frequently happens during the cold weather months, the province was visited in January by a slight disturbance or barometric depression, which was formed in Northern India, and which advanced slowly in a southerly direction into the Central Provinces, when it gave light rain over Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal and North Behar, from which the area of rainfall afterwards extended to North Bengal. In February there were two slight disturbances—the first of similar nature to that which visited Bengal in January, but which advanced rather further into the province until it reached Orissa, and it was thus rather more influential and gave moderate and fairly general rain to Orissa and South-West Bengal, and to parts of East Bengal and North Bengal. The second disturbance was confined to Bengal, and gave rise to a series of dust storms with light rain in Orissa, South-West Bengal, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur.

Hot weather period—March to May.

At the commencement of the second or hot weather period the pressure conditions became reversed, and for the whole of March, up till about the middle of April, pressure was decidedly below the normal. This diminished pressure was accompanied by, or perhaps was produced by, the excessive temperature which obtained over the province during almost the whole of this period. From the 12th to the 16th of April in particular a period of unusually high temperature was experienced, and the records then obtained showed more intense heat in parts of Bengal than in any corresponding month of any previous year of which records are obtainable.

Humidity also was extremely low during the whole of March and the first half of April, and on the 15th and 16th of the latter month in several districts of the province the humidity was only 6 per cent. of the possible saturation, and the air on these two days in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur was as dry as it is in the hottest and driest weather in the Rajputana desert, North Sind, or the adjacent districts of the Punjab.

During this period also rainfall was almost entirely absent over large parts of the province, though about the third week in March, owing to slightly disturbed conditions, moderate rain fell in East and South Bengal and Orissa,

and also rather heavier rain in the districts near the hills. This comparatively very dry and hot period was accompanied by a very steady and rather strong westerly wind current, the unusual strength of which may be estimated by the fact that it occasionally extended over the whole of Central Bengal, and on several occasions it penetrated even as far as Serajgunge and Rampore Beauleah. About the middle of April, however, an almost entire change of conditions set in; pressure, which had previously oscillated over a small range only, now experienced rapid changes; easterly and south-easterly winds replaced the westerly wind current: humidity rapidly increased, and from this period up till about the middle of May nor'westers or thunderstorms, accompanied generally by rain, were frequent over the whole province. With the occurrence of rainfall temperature of course fell rapidly, and up till the middle of May it was decidedly below the normal. The air over the province having thus cooled, the strength of the sea winds diminished very considerably, and dry hot weather again set in over Behar, Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and the western districts of South-West and North Bengal, which lasted during almost the whole of the remainder of the month of May, though storms continued to occur over East and North Bengal.

The first heavy rainfall and stormy weather in Ceylon, due to the advance of the south-west monsoon winds, occurred in the second week of May. In their advance up the bay they appear to have given rise to heavy rainfall over the sea area, and this produced a large atmospheric whirl to the north of the Andamans about the 12th or 13th. The whirl advanced northwards, strengthening and intensifying in its advance, and then curved slightly to the east and crossed the Arakan coast close to Akyab on the evening of the 17th of May, and very shortly afterwards it broke up apparently by the action of the Arakan hills. The cyclonic storm was small, but very fierce, and winds of hurricane force were experienced by vessels which were in the path of the storm.

After this first advance of the monsoon winds a short lull occurred, when another advance of monsoon winds of less intensity, but greater diffusion, was brought up by the general influence of the intensely heated land surface of India, and with this second advance at the close of May the south-west monsoon may be said to have commenced in Bengal.

The following description of the monsoon period is taken from the report on this season previously submitted to Government:—

South-west monsoon period—June to October.

The monsoon reached the Bengal coast on the 31st of May, and by the first week of June had extended over the whole province. The rainfall of May was above the average over nearly the whole of North and East Bengal and the greater part of South Bengal, excessive local falls occurring in Cooch Behar, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, and South Chittagong. It was deficient over the remainder of the province, more especially in Orissa and the Darjeeling hills.

The subsequent distribution of the monsoon rainfall was largely due to the peculiar atmospheric conditions which obtained at the commencement and during the greater part of the rains. Barometric pressure was relatively high in East Bengal and perhaps North Bengal. It was, on the other hand, lowest relatively to the normal distribution in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur. These peculiar conditions helped to draw the main body of the monsoon current into the south-western districts of the province, and hence to give abnormally light monsoon rains over the area of excessive pressure and its neighbourhood, including East and North Bengal and North and Central Behar.

The monsoon current at its first establishment over the province was feeble, and the transition from the showery weather of the month of May to the rains of June was therefore much less marked than usual. Light to moderate rain fell during the first week of June, and fairly abundant rain during the second week. A partial break in the rains then ensued, to be followed by a storm at the head of the bay in the third week of the month, and by several days' general rain. The rainfall of June was very irregularly distributed, Orissa and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal receiving too much, while the fall was below the average over the remainder of the province. The deficiency, however, was small, except in Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Shahabad, and Chutia Nagpur.

In July a series of five small storms, which formed in rapid succession near the head of the bay, gave heavy rain to the Orissa and Chutia Nagpur districts over which they passed, and drew away the rain-giving winds from East and North Bengal and Behar. The rainfall of July was accordingly in excess over the greater part of Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, Midnapore, and the coast districts of South and East Bengal. It was also locally in excess in Purneah and Cooch Behar, but elsewhere in defect, the deficiency being greatest in Central Behar, Bengal, Mymensingh, and Dacca.

The early part of the month of August was marked by a break in the rains in North Bengal and Behar, followed by a more prolonged cessation in North Bengal, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur. The rainfall of the month was below the normal everywhere, with the exception of one or two isolated areas, where it was excessive. The deficiency was proportionately largest over Central and North Behar, Central and North Bengal, and the northern districts of East Bengal, and exceeded 50 per cent. in Bogra, Dinagepore, Nuddea, and Rajshahye.

In spite of a prolonged break, the rainfall of September was above the average over the north-western and southern districts of Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and southern and central districts of South-West Bengal, and the coast districts of East Bengal. Elsewhere it was in defect, the deficiency being greatest in Mymensingh and in the Rajshahye and Bhagulpore Divisions.

The rainfall in October was of a very unusual nature and extremely favourable, considering the previous character of the monsoon. Early in the month a depression formed in Behar, due apparently to the combined action of the Bombay and Bengal branches of the monsoon current. This gave general rain over the whole of Behar and the greater portion of Bengal, the rain being heaviest over the area most in want of it, including the north-eastern districts of North Behar and the northern and central districts of North Bengal. This rain was followed by clear and dry weather with northerly winds, but after a short interval heavy rain, with north-east winds, continued for some days. This ceased on the 20th, but immediately a small depression formed off the north-west coast of the bay, which, advancing into South-West Bengal, gave general rain, uniformly distributed over the whole province. The usual cold-weather winds then began, and the south-west monsoon ended. Thus the south-west monsoon of 1884 was of unusual character. It was, as a rain-giving current, moderately strong in June and the earlier part of July, excessively weak in August, somewhat stronger in September, and above average strength in October.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

The remaining two months of the year are again north-east monsoon months, though frequently during the early part of November there is a partial continuance of the transition conditions which mark the close of the south-west monsoon. As has before been stated, the south-west monsoon in October was stronger than usual, and the period from the 23rd to the 27th of that month was marked by general rainfall over the whole province. The south-west winds then began to recede and to be replaced by the north-east monsoon current, but during the retreat of the former a small cyclonic storm of considerable intensity was generated at the head of the bay, and passed inland near Chittagong on the 1st of November and gave good general rain to the whole of East Bengal. The south-west winds, however, continued to retreat, and then incurved towards the Madras coast; and about the 3rd of the month the Madras monsoon commenced, and very heavy rain was received at the coast stations, some places receiving from 20 to 25 inches of rain in the period from the 7th to the 10th of November. The establishment of the monsoon along the Madras coast considerably intensified the north-east monsoon conditions over Bengal, and the rapid and complete establishment of the cold-weather conditions in Bengal in the early part of November was a well-marked feature in the meteorology of the month. The only other feature requiring notice was the formation of a small cyclonic storm in the bay, which crossed the Madras coast on the 21st; but the storm was not sufficiently large or intense to materially influence the weather in Bengal. In December also another small cyclonic storm was formed in the south of the bay and crossed the south of the peninsula and the north of Ceylon, but

this was too far away again to influence in any way the weather in the province. At the latter end of December also a small disturbance was generated in Northern India and travelled in a southerly direction, and on the 23rd and 24th of that month gave light rain to Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and to parts of South-West Bengal. From about the 3rd of November till the close of December conditions were typical of the cold-weather season in Bengal. Fine clear weather with almost cloudless skies prevailed; pressure was everywhere above the normal; temperature was exceptionally low, and particularly the night or minimum temperatures, the defect in the mean temperature from the normal in November being about 3°. Humidity was also largely in defect, the north-east winds were very steady and comparatively strong, and finally rain was almost entirely absent till it was brought by the cold-weather depression at the end of December, as above noted.

The above, then, being the general summary of the weather conditions for the year, it is still necessary to describe more in detail the variations of the meteorological elements under the following heads:—atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud, wind, storms, and rainfall.

Atmospheric pressure.

The mean atmospheric pressure for the whole year 1884 was slightly, but still distinctly, above the normal pressure. The average variation from the normal was an excess of slightly more than 0·01″, and the excess for the year appears to have been largest at such stations as Durbhunga, Purneah, Dacca, and Chittagong, where the excess was 0·014″ and upwards, while it was smallest at Hazaribagh, Cuttack, False Point, Jessore, and Calcutta, where the excess was 0·007″ or less. It will thus be seen that the northern and eastern districts showed a relative excess pressure, and the southern and western districts a pressure rather more nearly normal. The oscillations for the whole year have, however, been fairly large, and while in January and February pressure was very considerably above the normal, in March, and for the first fortnight in April, pressure was in defect; from the middle of April to the middle of May pressure was in excess of the normal, and for the latter half of May it was in defect. From the commencement of the rainy season to the end of June pressure was above the average everywhere, but for the following three months the variations from the normal were small, and from October to the end of the year pressure was again above the normal everywhere.

At the commencement of January pressure was very high over the province, and the first week showed an excess of 0·06″, while in the second week the excess had reached 0·1″. It then commenced to fall in connection with a disturbance in Upper India, which advanced southwards into the Central Provinces, and the average pressure of the third week was only 0·04″ above the normal, and during the last ten days of the month pressure was practically normal. In February it was somewhat below the normal for the first week, and for the remainder of the month steadily above it, the excess being large in the third and fourth weeks. In March the barometer generally oscillated within narrow limits, so that there was less atmospheric disturbance than usual. Pressure was much below the average for the first week of the month, slightly above it in the second, and considerably below it for the remainder of the month. The mean pressure for the month was therefore in defect at all stations. The deficiency averaged 0·03″ in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and the greater part of East Bengal, and was slightly less than 0·04″ in Behar. It was least over two local areas represented by Hazaribagh and Chittagong, where the deficiency slightly exceeded 0·01″.

In April the barometer oscillated rapidly, but within narrow limits at the commencement of the month, and there was rather a rapid fall on the 7th, which initiated a series of thunderstorms which occurred over the greater part of the province on that day. Pressure then became more steady till the 13th or 14th of the month, when a rapid decrease took place, which amounted to as much as 0·1″ in Behar. During the latter part of the month also the barometer varied very unequally in different parts of the province, indicating a disturbed state of the atmosphere, and during this period thunderstorms were numerous. The average pressure for the month was slightly in excess for the great majority of stations. The excess averaged 0·015″ for the Central Bengal stations and 0·02″ for the East Bengal stations. Pressure was

normal in Behar, and very slightly below it in Orissa and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal. In May pressure was above the average at the commencement of the month, but between the 6th and the 9th there was a very rapid fall, which at some of the western stations amounted to a quarter of an inch. A considerable fall of the barometer occurred on the 16th and 17th, mainly due to the northerly advance of the cyclonic disturbance which was generated in the bay, and which struck the Arakan coast near Akyab. Afterwards there was a slight oscillating movement, and then a steady fall of the barometer up till the 29th, when pressure was about a tenth of an inch below the normal, and which low pressure ushered in the commencement of the south-west monsoon rains over the province. The mean pressure of the month was in slight defect at all stations except Dacca, the deficiency being greatest in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar.

During the monsoon months the variations of pressure are generally comparatively small under normal circumstances, but under the influence of the formation and passage of barometric depressions or small cyclonic storms, the pressure variations become much larger. In June the average pressure for the month was above the normal everywhere by about 0·03″ to 0·04″, and during this month two comparatively feeble barometric depressions were formed at the head of the bay, both of which crossed the Balasore coast, and they therefore affected the pressure over Orissa and South-West Bengal to the largest extent. In July the mean pressure for the month was below the normal by small amounts almost everywhere, but the variations of pressure were to a great extent governed by the formation and passage of no less than five barometric depressions during the month. Four of these formed at the head of the bay and passed in a westerly or north-westerly direction, and three of these crossed the coast in the immediate neighbourhood of Balasore; while the fourth crossed the South Orissa coast. The fifth depression was formed over the land in the neighbourhood of the Jessore district. Thus again the pressure variations during the month were largest in the southern and south-western districts. In August the variations of the mean pressure over the province from the normal were very small, and in this month, too, only two feeble barometric depressions were formed at the head of the bay. Of these, one crossed the Orissa coast, and the second crossed the Ganjam coast near Gopalpore. In August also the principal barometric variations occurred in the south-western and western districts of the province.

In September the variations of pressure from the normal became rather more pronounced, and while it was distinctly, though not largely, below the normal in Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur, it was above the normal in Behar. In this month the pressure variations were affected by four barometric depressions, two of which were formed over the land, the first being generated over the Jessore and Khoolna districts, and the second being formed over Behar. The other two depressions were formed at the head of the bay, one of which crossed the Orissa coast in the neighbourhood of Balasore, and the other crossed the Ganjam coast between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam. In October pressure was at the commencement of the month below the normal, but on the 4th and 5th an increase of pressure set in up till about the 19th, when it was in excess by amounts ranging from 0·14″ at Cuttack to 0·21″ at Patna. It then commenced to diminish, and was below the normal up to the 26th, when it increased rapidly and was above the normal during the remainder of the month. The mean pressure of this month was therefore in excess by amounts equal to about 0·05″ in Chutia Nagpur and Orissa, to 0·06″ in South-West Bengal, to 0·07″ in East Bengal, and to 0·08″ in Behar.

November was again a month of decidedly increased pressure, and though at its commencement it was decidedly below the normal, owing to the approach of the small cyclonic storm which advanced to Chittagong, with the rapid establishment of north-east monsoon conditions, pressure somewhat rapidly increased, and at the close of the month pressure was generally above the normal in all districts. The mean pressure for the month was therefore distinctly above the normal, but the excess was to a great extent confined to Behar, where it equalled 0·04,″ and to parts of South-West Bengal, where it equalled 0·02.″ In December pressure was very high at the

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commencement of the month, and it continued considerably above the normal up to about the 15th, when it fell off and continued nearly normal till the last week of the month, when it again rose considerably above the normal. The mean pressure for the month was thus above the normal in all districts. Behar, as in the previous month, was the seat of the greatest excess, where it equalled 0·07″, while in other districts it varied from 0·05″ to 0·04″.

Temperature.

The general average temperature for the whole year 1884 shows that the year was very slightly cooler than usual. The average annual temperature at the 15 principal recording stations shows that the mean temperature was below the normal by 0·7°. The stations at which the defect was most marked for the year were Berhampore and Chittagong, where the defect for the year was 1·5°; at Burdwan also the defect was 1·4°; at Jessore it was 1·2°; and at False Point and Purneah the defect was 1°. On the other hand at Gya temperature was 0·3° in excess, while at Patna, Durbhunga, Hazaribagh, and Cuttack the deviation from normal temperature was so small that in no case was it more than a defect of 0·2°.

Although the mean temperature for the year has thus shown only a comparatively slight variation from the normal, the actual variations in particular seasons of the year have been large. In January for the first two weeks temperature was very considerably below the normal, the defect over the province varying from 1° to 5°, but during the latter half of the month temperature increased, so that though it continued slightly below the average in Bengal and Orissa it was above it in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. The mean temperature of the month was thus 2·5° below the normal in Orissa, 1° below it in Bengal, and very slightly above it in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. In February again in the first half of the month temperature was remarkably low, the defect from the normal varying from 2° to 5°; in the third week it was slightly above normal temperature at the Central Behar stations, and during the fourth week it continued below the average in Bengal, but it was 1° to 2½° above it in Behar. Hence for the month of February temperature was distinctly below the normal in Bengal and Orissa, and to a less extent in Behar.

In March there was the usual rapid increase of temperature, but this year the increase was more rapid than usual, and for the first and second weeks temperature was above the normal by amounts which ranged from 2° to 4°, and for the remainder of the month it was in excess of the normal by amounts ranging between 1° and 3° in all parts of the province except East Bengal, where the temperature fell slightly below the normal. The mean temperature for the whole month was therefore in excess by about 2° in South-West Bengal and by about 2½° in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, while in East Bengal and Orissa temperature was more nearly normal.

In April temperature was again unusually high, and in particular the period from the 12th to the 16th exhibited temperatures which have scarcely been equalled in the corresponding periods of former years, and thus at Cuttack on 15th April a maximum temperature of 109·9° was registered, while the highest maximum temperature ever registered in April at that station had been 109·6°. At Calcutta also on 15th April the maximum temperature registered was 103·5°, while the highest maximum temperature ever registered in April at the Alipore Observatory since its establishment in 1876 was 102·2°. The extraordinarily high temperature of this period was followed by a series of thunderstorms with rain, and thus during the second half of April and the first half of May temperature was generally and rather decidedly below the normal. From the middle of May, however, the occurrence of nor'westers to a great extent ceased, and the third and fourth weeks of this month were marked again by excessive temperature, and towards the end of the month again the temperatures recorded were higher than in any previous year. Thus on the 30th Gya reported a maximum temperature of 116·2°—the highest temperature ever previously recorded in May being 114·4°. Chyebassa also reported on this day a maximum temperature of 116°, and Arrah a temperature of 113·4°; while four other stations reported temperatures of 111° and upwards. For the whole month, however, the mean temperature was rather below the normal. After the setting in of the rains at the commencement of June

temperature of course fell rapidly, and the mean temperature for the month was 2° below the normal over the whole of Bengal and Behar. It was about 0·5° below it in Orissa, and about the same amount above it in Chutia Nagpur. In July the weather was characterised by a large number of feeble rushes of monsoon winds over the province, which gave moderate and fairly general rain, and which were separated by intervals of a few days' warm, sultry weather. Hence the temperature over the province varied rapidly, and particularly in Behar some very high maximum temperatures were registered, and this was the case specially between the 18th and 21st of the month. For the whole month, however, the variations of the mean temperature from the normal were very small.

In August again the variations of temperature were rather considerable, and owing to the comparative absence of rain the mean temperature over the whole province showed a slight excess above the normal, while in September temperature was rather below the normal in Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur, over the greater part of which area rainfall was in slight excess, while it was a little above the normal in Behar, where rainfall was in defect.

October was again a month in which the variations of temperature were very large. There were two periods of heavy rainfall during which temperature was comparatively low, and in some cases during these periods in Behar temperature was as much as from 6° to 8° below the normal. During the intervals of dry weather of course temperature rose rapidly, but nevertheless the mean temperature for the whole month was about 2° below the normal.

In November, owing to the early and complete establishment of the north-east monsoon conditions, temperatures, and particularly the night temperatures, were very low, and for the whole month temperature was in defect by about 3°. The district which showed the smallest defect for this month was East Bengal, where it was 2·4°, and on the other hand in North Behar the defect was no less than 4·2°.

The defective temperature of November continued well marked for the first half of December, but after this period it became for about ten days more nearly normal, and at the close of the month temperature again began to fall below the normal. The mean temperature for the month was in all districts below the normal, the defect being generally about 1°. During this month the deficiency in temperature was principally in the night temperature, and in the earlier part of the month at such stations as Cuttack and Purneah there was a defect of about 7° below the normal minimum temperature.

Humidity and cloud.

The humidity in January and February was, owing to the unusual steadiness of dry northerly winds, decidedly lower than usual. In March winds were more strongly and steadily westerly than usual, and this produced a decided decrease in the humidity in Bengal. In fact, in the month of March the air was unusually dry over the whole province except a narrow strip of country bordering the Bengal and Orissa coasts, and towards the close of the month at several of the western stations the humidity fell as low as 10 per cent. of the saturation, and at Gya on the 26th the saturation was only 6 per cent. of the possible quantity. The extremely low humidity continued for the first fortnight of April, and in the earlier parts of the month Midnapore, Dinagepore, Dehree, Hazaribagh, and Bhagulpore each reported humidities as low as 6 per cent., and, as before stated, at these stations in some days in April the air was as dry as it is in the hottest and driest weather in the Rajputana desert, North Sind, and other arid districts. In the second half of April, owing to the occurrence of rainfall, the humidity increased rapidly, but the general average was still below the normal up to the commencement of the rains. During the south-west monsoon period, owing probably to the comparative lightness of the rains, the humidity was generally slightly below the normal, and this low humidity also characterised the condition of the air for the remaining months of the year. For the whole year therefore the amount of moisture in the air was almost steadily below the normal, and in March and April in particular the season was of exceptional nature as regards the dryness of the air.

The variations in the amount of cloud during the year have been fairly normal; but for the first three and a half months, up to the middle of April, the

sky was rather more free from cloud than usual. From this period until the end of June the cloud proportion was about normal, and during the last three months of the rains there was a slight, but decided, excess of cloud. For the remaining three months of the year the amount of cloud which was registered was practically normal, except in October, when it was in defect at most stations.

Winds.

The months of January and February were characterised by the unusual steadiness of the northerly winds constituting the north-east monsoon, and with the setting in of the hot weather conditions westerly winds prevailed over the province with unusual force and steadiness. So striking a feature indeed were these westerly winds in the meteorology of March, that they occasionally extended over the whole of Central Bengal, and on several occasions dry westerly winds penetrated even as far as Serajgunge and Rampore Beauleah. This strong westerly wind current prevailed up to about the middle of April, and then, as the result of the changed conditions which obtained at that time, easterly and south-easterly winds replaced the former current. The easterly current continued up to about the middle of May, and was then replaced by the westerly wind current, which blew almost up to the time of the setting in of the south-west monsoon at the commencement of June. The monsoon current, as it first set in, was rather more feeble than usual, and, as is usual, for the whole of June the province was practically only influenced by the Bay of Bengal monsoon current. In July usually the Bombay branch of the monsoon current commences to make itself felt in Bengal, but in 1884 the Bombay branch of the current was undoubtedly weak in July, and was confined within narrower limits than usual, and it had little influence on the rainfall in Bengal. The Bay of Bengal branch was also slightly weaker than usual, and it extended over a larger area owing to the weakness of the Bombay current, and hence gave less rainfall than usual over the greater part of the area it supplied.

The same weakness of the two branches of the current was again manifested in August, but in September the Bengal current was somewhat stronger than in August, though it was still weak like the Bombay current. In October the month opened with the south-west monsoon current blowing fairly strongly at the head of the bay and over the greater part of Bengal; but the southerly winds then retreated, and northerly winds set in over the province till, with the formation of a barometric depression in the bay and its northerly advance, southerly winds again set in over the province. Towards the close of the month again these southerly winds were driven back and northerly winds were blowing until quite at the commencement of November, when another small cyclonic storm advanced over the land in the neighbourhood of Chittagong; but with the disappearance of this storm, and with the setting in of the Madras rains, which took place at the end of the first week in November, the north-east monsoon set in over the whole of the province, and the last three weeks of November and the whole of December were characterised by a north-east monsoon current of unusual strength and steadiness.

Storms.

Any account of the meteorology of the year 1884 would be very incomplete without a rather detailed description of the storms, large and small, which visited the province. This is particularly the case with reference to the storms of the rains; for it is now a well ascertained fact that the south-west monsoon rains are not brought up by a steady and continuous action, but that the monsoon consists of alternate advances of strong monsoon winds, which give heavy rainfall, followed by periods of comparative calm. Frequently in these periods, when little rain is falling over the land area, small cyclonic storms are formed at the head of the bay, or in front of the next advance of the monsoon winds. These storms passing over the province give usually very heavy rain. In years when a weak monsoon is blowing, these storms become numerous, owing to the number and duration of the periods of comparative absence of rain; and in such years a very considerable proportion of the total rainfall is brought to the province by the passage of these storms, or by the subsequent inrush of humid southerly winds. The year 1884 being a year in which the south-west monsoon current was particularly weak, was noticeable for the very large number of such storms which were formed, though except in the case of the first, or the Akyab cyclone, and of the

last or the small cyclone which visited Chittagong, all the others were comparatively feeble in character.

Akyab cyclone of May 1884.

In the early part of May heavy rainfall and stormy weather was reported from the Ceylon stations, and this appears to have been due to the first advance of the south-west monsoon from the equator. At this period strong south-west winds were blowing over the south of the bay, and were advancing northwards over the eastern half of the bay. Weather in Bengal was at this time unusually hot; dry westerly winds were blowing, and rainfall was local and not heavy. The south-west monsoon winds in their advance appear to have given rise to heavy rainfall and a large atmospheric whirl to the north-west of the Andamans about the 12th or 13th. This advanced first northwards and then curved slightly to the east and crossed the coast near Akyab on the evening of the 17th, very shortly after which it was broken up by the action of the Arakan hills. The storm was a small one, but unusually violent near the centre, where winds of hurricane force were experienced by vessels involved in it.

Barometric depressions of June 1884.

Two depressions were formed near the head of the bay during June and passed landwards. The first formed after an advance of strong south-westerly winds up the bay. They were felt on the Ceylon coast on the 13th, 14th, and 15th. The wind observations at the Bengal and Orissa stations on the 17th indicated that a depression and cyclonic circulation was forming near the head of the bay. It increased in intensity during the next two days. The centre at 10 a.m. of the 19th was nearly midway between Saugor Island and False Point. It drifted slowly westwards during the day, and crossed the Balasore coast early on the morning of the 20th. It continued to move in the same direction and crossed the North Orissa hills, but was so much enfeebled that it broke up very shortly after in the Central Provinces. Its advance landwards was followed by the establishment of strong monsoon winds for some days over the whole province as well as the bay, which gave general rain until the 23rd. A second depression then began to form at or near the head of the bay. The wind directions at stations on the north coast shifted round on the 24th and thus indicated its existence. It was a very small disturbance, and the actions causing it were apparently not only weak, but irregular. It did not show any considerable development until the 30th, when a moderately large fall of the barometer occurred in South Bengal and Orissa. It was, as evidenced by the land observations, moving westwards on that day. It crossed the Balasore coast on the morning of the 1st of July, and passed through Chutia Nagpur and South Behar into the North-West Provinces. It gave moderately heavy rain to the whole province until the 6th and 7th of July. The rainfall was heaviest in Behar.

Barometric depressions of July 1884.

In addition to the small storm last described, which was formed at the end of June, and which influenced the weather of the province during the first week of July, there were five depressions formed in this month, of which four formed near the head of the bay, and the fifth in South Bengal—

1st.—The formation of the first storm was indicated on the 8th by a rapid fall of the barometer at Akyab, and on the 9th by the usual shift of winds in South-West Bengal. It crossed the Orissa coast on the afternoon of the 10th, and marched westwards across the North Orissa hills into the Central Provinces. It gave general rain to the whole province from the 11th until the 13th, which was heaviest in the western districts of South-West Bengal and in Chutia Nagpur.

2nd.—The second depression of the month was indicated by a rapid fall of the barometer at Akyab on the 14th. It formed rapidly, and advanced westwards, crossing the South Orissa coast between False Point and Gopalpore on the afternoon of the 15th. It brought moderate supplies of vapour into the province, and gave general rain on the 16th and 17th.

3rd.—The third depression began to form at the head of the bay on the 18th. There was apparently little strength in the southerly winds feeding it. It did not develop any further until the 20th or 21st, and continued in almost the same position near the Sandheads during that interval. It increased

in intensity on the 21st, and passed across the Balasore coast on the evening of the 22nd. It was broken up by the North Orissa hills, and gave very brief and moderate rain to the province, except in the North Orissa and Midnapore districts, where heavy rain was received.

4th.—The fourth whirl of the month began to form on the 24th. It gained strength very rapidly, and advanced across the Balasore coast on the morning of the 25th, in less than 24 hours after it first influenced the winds on the Bengal and Orissa coasts. It brought up larger supplies of vapour, and gave heavy rainfall chiefly in East and South Bengal.

5th.—The heavy rain which followed the advance of the last cyclonic storm gave rise to a small land-formed depression in the Jessore district on the 28th. It advanced slowly westwards across the Burdwan and Midnapore districts into Chutia Nagpur and South Behar, and thence into the North-Western Provinces, where it filled up. The centre was near Calcutta on the morning of the 29th. It gave moderately heavy and general rainfall over South Bengal on the 28th, 29th, and 30th.

Barometric depressions of August 1884.

The month of August contrasts strikingly with the preceding month of July in the almost entire absence of cyclonic disturbances. The following describes briefly the two storms which were generated near the head of the bay and passed into the province during the month:—

(1) *Small cyclonic storm of the 31st July to the 4th August.*—The Akyab observations indicated the existence of an eddy or small atmospheric whirl in front of an advance of strong monsoon winds on the 31st of July. The winds shifted round in South Bengal to directions between north-east and north-west on the 1st and 2nd of August, and the disturbance increased in intensity. It advanced across the Balasore coast on the morning of the 3rd and passed rapidly through Chutia Nagpur and South Behar and disappeared beyond the limits of Bengal into the North-West Provinces on the evening of the 4th. It gave moderate rain to Orissa, South-West Bengal, and East Bengal on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, and to North Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and Behar on the 3rd and 4th.

(2) *Small cyclonic storm of the 26th and 27th.*—This was a very small disturbance, which was generated off the Ganjam and Orissa coasts on the 25th and 26th. The centre crossed the Ganjam coast near Gopalpore on the evening of the 26th, and advanced across the neighbouring hills into the Central Provinces. It gave moderate rain to Orissa and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal.

Barometric depressions of September 1884.

The month of September was intermediate in character between July, which was distinguished by a rapid succession of small storms, and August, during which only two storms formed near the head of the bay. The following gives a brief account of the four depressions which formed during September:—

(1) *Land-formed depression of the 3rd to the 7th.*—The small storm, which was formed in the north of the bay during the last week of August, having advanced landwards across the Ganjam coast and passed into the Central Provinces, southerly humid winds set in over South Bengal, and gave heavy rainfall, which was mainly determined to the Jessore and Khoolna districts on the 2nd. This initiated a slight depression, which intensified during the day, and was very distinctly marked on the morning of the 3rd, when the air was circulating cyclonically about a centre near Jessore. The depression marched westwards, and its centre was near Calcutta on the morning of the 4th and Midnapore on the 5th. During this period it gave very heavy rain to the whole of South Bengal from Khoolna to Burdwan. It began to fill up after passing Midnapore, but continued to move westwards through Chutia Nagpur, and passed as a small and feeble depression into the northern ditsricts of the Central Provinces on the 7th.

(2) *Depression of the 8th to 11th.*—Light to moderate monsoon winds prevailed on the 7th, when the previous depression was passing into the Central Provinces. Another advance of strong humid southerly winds was in progress at that time up the bay. On the 7th and 8th the barometer fell at the Bengal and Orissa coast stations, the winds shifted to directions between north-east and west, indicating that another whirl was in process of formation. Its centre

was in the north-west angle of the bay on the morning of the 8th, and crossed the Balasore coast near Chandbally late on the evening of that day, after which it drifted slowly westwards across the North Orissa hills into the Central Provinces. The disturbance gave heavy rain to Orissa, but was otherwise unimportant, and was very feeble at sea.

(3) *Depression of the 15th to the 21st.*—This depression differed considerably in character from the two previous. Its existence was first indicated by the Akyab observations of the 15th, when it was forming off the Arakan coast. It developed very slowly and drifted westwards, and was near the Ganjam coast on the morning of the 19th. It advanced across that coast between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam on the morning of the 21st, and passed into the Central Provinces before the evening. The indraught to this depression produced a prolonged and general break in the rains in Bengal and Behar, lasting from the 16th to the 23rd.

(4) *Land-formed depression of the 23rd to the 27th.*—After the previous storm crossed the coast, strong southerly winds advanced into Bengal, and rapidly increased the humidity and clouded the skies over on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. Some additional but unknown factor determined a fall of the barometer in Behar, and it became on the 24th the area of minimum pressure in Northern India. It gave rise to strong indraught and heavy rainfall over the greater part of Behar, which lasted until the morning of the 28th, when a rapid increase of pressure occurred over that area, and minimum pressure was transferred to Orissa and Ganjam.

Barometric depressions of October 1884.

Two depressions of unusual character formed during October. They gave rise to very moderate winds, and were chiefly remarkable for the large amount of rain which occurred over the province under unusually favourable conditions during their existence.

(1) *Depression of the 3rd to the 5th in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and North Bengal.*—Moderate monsoon winds were blowing at the head of the bay and across the north of the Peninsula from the Bombay coast on the 29th and 30th of September. Pressure was at that time lowest in Orissa and Ganjam. This determined the rainfall on the 1st and 2nd chiefly to Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. In consequence probably of a large increase in the strength of the currents, or perhaps of some unknown atmospheric actions in Central or Upper India, the area of minimum pressure was transferred on the 3rd to Behar and the adjacent districts of Chutia Nagpur. Pressure at 10 a.m. of the 3rd was lowest at Hazaribagh, and 0·13″ below the normal. Heavy rain commenced to fall in North and Central Behar and the northern districts of North Bengal. Pressure increased rapidly, and on the 4th was generally above the normal. It was lowest in Central Behar, and this drew the moist winds from the bay chiefly to North Bengal and Behar, where abnormally heavy rain was now received. The barometer continued to rise, and on the 5th there was no longer a local depression, nor any definite cyclonic circulation. Showers, more or less local in character, fell during the 5th, after which fine clear weather set in.

(2) *Depression of the 22nd to the 27th.*—This commenced to form immediately after the first break in the north-east monsoon rains on the Coromandel coast. Its existence was not plainly indicated by the observations at the coast stations of the bay until the morning of the 23rd, when there was a well-marked depression and cyclonic circulation covering Ganjam and Orissa and the adjacent portion of the bay. The depression intensified slightly and drifted northwards. The centre crossed the coast on the evening of the 25th, and was near Calcutta at 10 a.m. of the 26th. It filled up rapidly during the day, and disappeared before 10 a.m. of the 27th. It was throughout a very shallow depression, and the winds were unusually feeble near the earth's surface. It, however, brought up very large supplies of vapour, which were carried northwards and westwards as far as North Bengal and West Behar, and gave general rain over the whole province, which was large in amount in many of the districts of Behar and North Bengal that had received very deficient rainfall in August and September.

Small cyclone in the Chittagong district in November 1884.

During the closing week of October a considerable burst of rainfall occurred over the greater part of Bengal, but on and after the 27th the north-east monsoon had spread itself over the whole province, giving

northerly winds with fine weather, a falling temperature, and clear skies. South-west monsoon winds were, however, probably still blowing in the centre of the bay, and weather became unsettled on the 31st instant, with the result that a small cyclonic whirl was generated near the head of the bay. This storm must have been comparatively small and local, though rather severe in character, for it gave little or no indication of its existence till it reached the Chittagong coast on the 1st of November, crossing the mouth of the Megna into the Noakholly and Comilla districts. It had, however, filled up and almost disappeared before the 2nd, and thus the observations gave little indication of its character. Very strong winds, however, accompanied it, and blew at Chittagong from about noon to 5 p.m. of the 1st, during which time they did a considerable amount of damage. Heavy rain accompanied this storm, and was received in the districts through which it passed.

Rainfall.

In January, except for a few slight showers about the 18th, 19th, and 21st, which fell principally in Orissa, South-West Bengal, South Behar, and North Bengal, the whole province was rainless, and the only meteorolgical district in which the average rainfall exceeded a tenth of an inch was Orissa.

In February rainfall was brought first by a disturbance which had originated in Upper India, and which travelled southwards. It gave moderate but fairly general rain to the whole of Orissa, South-West Bengal, and the adjacent districts of North and East Bengal between the 14th and 18th. The second period of rainfall, on the 25th and 26th, was brought by a local disturbance only, which gave light to moderate rain in Orissa, South-West Bengal, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur, and a few light showers to East and North Bengal. The rainfall of the month was slightly in excess over the greater part of East Bengal and Orissa, and in defect in South-West Bengal, Behar, and North Bengal.

In March, during the first and second weeks, the province was practically rainless; the third week was one of slight disturbance, and gave moderate rain to East and North Bengal and Orissa, and afterwards the disturbed conditions passed to North Bengal, where they gave heavy rain. The last part of the month was again practically rainless. Rainfall was therefore slightly in excess in North Bengal, and in defect in all other districts.

In April the rainfall occurred almost entirely during the second fortnight, and the rainfall for the month was rather largely above the normal in East Bengal. It was also decidedly above the normal in North Bengal, and to a smaller extent above the normal in South-West Bengal; but North and South Behar, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur received falls in this month which were decidedly below the normal.

In May the rainfall was brought up entirely by the local sea winds from the head of the bay, and it occurred mainly during thunderstorms, and nor'-westers, which were most frequent and severe in the neighbourhood of the hills of East and North Bengal. The first fourteen days of the month was the period of most general disturbance, and at the close of the month fairly general rain was received on the 25th and on the 31st. The rainfall for the month was in excess in Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Bankoora districts of South-West Bengal, and the whole of East Bengal excepting a part of the Furreedpore district, and the whole of North Bengal except part of the Rungpore district and Darjeeling hills. It was also above the average in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The rainfall was in defect over the remainder of the province, but the defect was only large over a large part of Orissa and the Nuddea and Jessore districts of South-West Bengal, where the defect was between 2 and 3 inches.

The monsoon rains may be said to have set in over East and North Bengal on 31st May, in South-West Bengal on 1st June, in Behar on 3rd June, and in Orissa on 9th June. The monsoon, as stated previously, broke rather feebly over the province, and except in Orissa and South-West Bengal the rainfall for the month of June was distinctly below the normal. Those areas which received excess rainfall corresponded with the region of diminished air pressure during the previous three months.

The approximate percentages of excess rainfall which were received in the various districts during the month of June were as follows:—Balasore 60 per cent., South Midnapore 45 per cent., Jessore 35 per cent., Cuttack 25 per cent., Motihari 20 per cent., Burrisal 13 per cent., 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly 12 per cent.

Assuming that when the difference between the actual and the average rainfall is less than 10 per cent., the rainfall may be considered normal, then the following districts received a normal fall:—Durbhunga, Patna, Bhagulpore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Rajshahye, Mymensingh, Comilla, Chittagong, Dacca, and Furreedpore.

The rainfall in June was in defect over the remaining districts of the province. The deficiency was between 40 and 50 per cent. of the normal rainfall in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and Shahabad; between 30 and 40 per cent. in North Midnapore, Manbhoom, Singbhoom, Hazaribagh, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; between 20 and 30 per cent. in Chumparun and Noakholly; and between 10 and 20 per cent. in Bogra, Pubna, Dinagepore, Julpigoree, Cooch Behar, Purneah, and Pooree.

In July the monsoon, as previously described, continued weak, and the rainfall over the whole province was very decidedly in defect, every meteorological division showing a defective fall, which varied from 1 inch in Orissa to between 4 and 5 inches in East Bengal, North Bengal, and South Behar. Nevertheless there were three districts—Midnapore, Purneah, and Singbhoom—which received falls somewhat above the normal, while in the following districts the fall, showing a variation of less than 10 per cent., was practically normal:—Pooree, Balasore, 24-Pergunnahs, Bankoora, Khoolna, Noakholly, and Manbhoom. In the following districts the defect was between 10 and 20 per cent. of the normal fall:—Howrah, Hooghly, Backergunge, Comilla, Mozufferpore, Chumparun, Sarun, and Lohardugga. The defect was between 20 and 30 per cent. of the normal fall in the districts of Cuttack, Beerbhoom, and Moorshedabad, and between 30 and 40 per cent. in Burdwan, Nuddea, Jessore, Chittagong, Furreedpore, Dacca, Bogra, Rajshahye, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Cooch Behar, North Bhagulpore, Durbhunga, Shahabad, Monghyr, South Bhagulpore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Hazaribagh. The greatest defect was in the following districts, where it varied from 40 to 50 per cent.—Mymensingh, Maldah, Gya, and Patna.

In August rainfall was again very considerably in defect over the larger part of the province, and was very unequally and irregularly distributed as to time and locality. The deficiency was not so much due to the occurrence of prolonged breaks in the rains as in the actual lightness of the showers. The rainfall was in every meteorological division very largely in defect, the smallest defect being in Orissa, where it was about 2½ inches, and increasing to more than 6 inches in East Bengal. In no single district was rainfall above or equal to the normal; but assuming that a variation of less than 10 per cent. may be considered for practical purposes a normal fall, the following districts reported a normal fall in August:—Cuttack, Cooch Behar, Monghyr, and Hazaribagh. In the following districts the defect varied between 10 and 20 per cent. of the normal fall:—Hooghly, Bankoora, Purneah, Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, and Lohardugga. The defect was between 20 and 30 per cent. in Pooree, Balasore, Howrah, Beerbhoom, Chittagong, Noakholly, Mymensingh, and Chumparun, while it was between 30 and 40 per cent. in 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, Khoolna, Backergunge, Furreedpore, Dacca, Comilla, Durbhunga, Patna, and Manbhoom. The defect was between 40 and 60 per cent. of the normal fall in Midnapore, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Pubna, Rajshahye, Maldah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, North Bhagulpore, Mozufferpore, South Bhagulpore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Singbhoom, and finally in Bogra the defect from the normal was nearly 70 per cent.

In September rain fell in rather considerable excess in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chota Nagpore: it was slightly in defect in East Bengal, rather largely in defect in Behar, and very largely in defect in North Bengal. The rainfall in this month then was extremely unequally and irregularly distributed, and this was the case both as to time and locality.

In the districts of Khoolna and Backergunge in September the rainfall was between 60 and 80 per cent. in excess of the normal; it was between 40 and 60 per cent. in excess of the normal in 24-Pergunnahs, Chumparun, and Lohardugga; from 30 to 40 per cent. in excess of normal in Pooree, Balasore, and Jessore; and from 20 to 30 per cent. in excess in Cuttack, Howrah, Burdwan, Bankoora, Chittagong, and Singbhoom; and the excess was also between 10 and 20 per cent. in Furreedpore. Rainfall was practically normal in the following districts:—Hooghly, Noakholly, and Manbhoom, where the variations were, if anything, in excess, and Midnapore, Nuddea, Durbhunga, Sarun, Shahabad, and Hazaribagh, where the slight variations were defective. The rainfall was from 10 to 20 per

cent. in defect in the following districts:—Dacca, Comilla, and Mozufferpore, and from 20 to 30 per cent. in defect in Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Pubna, Gya, and Patna. It was between 30 and 40 per cent. in defect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and from 40 to 60 per cent. in defect in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Monghyr, and South Bhagulpore, and from 60 to 80 per cent. in defect in Mymensingh, Bogra, Dinagepore, Cooch Behar, Julpigoree, Purneah, and North Bhagulpore; and finally the excessive defect of more than 80 per cent. of the normal fall was reported from Maldah.

In October the rainfall was entirely dependent on the advance of two depressions from the bay, which have been described under the previous heading of storms and barometric depressions. Its chief feature was that it was most abundant in those districts which received most deficient rain during the preceding months of August and September. It was in excess therefore over the central and eastern districts of North Behar, the northern districts of North Bengal, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bankoora, the southern districts of South-West Bengal bordering on the coast, and the whole of East Bengal excluding Furreedpore and Dacca; and the rainfall was in defect over the western districts of North Behar, the greater part of South Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the whole of Orissa except a small tract on the coast, and the greater part of Central Bengal.

In the districts of Purneah, North Bhagulpore, and Durbhunga the fall was more than double the normal quantity; in Cooch Behar the fall was more than 80 per cent. in excess; and in Bankoora and South Bhagulpore the excess was from 60 to 80 per cent. In the following districts the excess fall was between 40 and 60 per cent.—Poôree, Backergunge, Maldah, and Julpigoree, and from 30 to 40 per cent. in excess in Comilla, Dinagepore, and Mozufferpore. The excess varied between 20 and 30 per cent. in Khoolna, Chittagong, Pubna, Sonthal Pergunnahs; and the excess rainfall was between 10 and 20 per cent. in Balasore, Midnapore, Noakholly, Rungpore, Patna, and Monghyr.

Rainfall in October was practically normal in the following districts:—Howrah, Beerbhoom, Mymensingh, and Gya. It was from 10 to 20 per cent. in defect in Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Shahabad, and from 20 to 30 per cent. in defect in 24-Pergunnahs, Furreedpore, Bogra, Rajshahye, and Hazaribagh. The defect rose to between 30 and 40 per cent. in Hooghly, Burdwan, and Manbhoom, and to from 40 to 60 per cent. in Cuttack, Sarun, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom, while it was nearly 80 per cent. in Chumparun.

The rainfall in November was confined to two short periods,—the first due to the passage of the small cyclonic storm towards Chittagong, and the second period in the middle of the month due to local action only. The only district which received excess rainfall was East Bengal, which, under the influence of the storm, received an average fall of 2·29 inches, while in all other districts little or no rain fell. The amount recorded in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and North Bengal averaged only a few hundredths of an inch, while Behar and Chutia Nagpur were rainless.

In December rainfall was entirely absent except over very limited areas. The only district which received at all general rain was Orissa, and even here the average fall was less than a quarter of an inch. Chutia Nagpur received the average amount of somewhat less than a tenth of an inch, and North and South-West Bengal received slight showers, while East Bengal and Behar were entirely rainless.

The following table gives the normal annual average rainfall in the various parts of the province, together with the average rainfall for 1884 and its variation from the normal average:—

District.	Division.		Normal average in inches.	Actual average fall for 1884 in inches.	Variation from the normal fall.
Bengal	South-West ...	Burdwan	57·36	50·17	—7·19
		Presidency	59·81	55·47	—4·34
	East	Dacca	78·60	70·89	—7·71
		Chittagong	101·99	98·64	—3·35
	North	Rajshahye	66·37	48·61	—17·76
		Cooch Behar	124·43	108·59	—15·84
Behar	South		44·56	31·75	—12·81
	North		50·24	41·66	- 8·58
Chutia Nagpur ...	.....		49·12	38·62	—10·50
Orissa	.....		59·52	57·18	—2·34

Working of the Meteorological Department.

During the year 1884-85 the extended scheme of meteorological observation, and the special arrangements for the speedy transmission of the meteorological and rainfall observations taken throughout the province, together with their speedy reduction, collation, and publication through the various publications of the Meteorological Department, which were sanctioned in the year 1882-83 and brought into action in 1883-84, have been carried out steadily. The details as to the extent and nature of the observations which are now made, together with the method of collection of the returns and the manner in which such returns are utilised for the information of Government and for subsequent publication, have been described in the Administration Reports of 1882-83 and 1883-84.

During the year there has been no change or addition to the number of the regularly constituted observatories in Bengal and Assam of the second and third classes. There was only an addition of one observatory to the list of provincial third-class stations, viz. Bogra, which was opened from the 2nd December 1884. The total number of stations thus reporting to the Bengal Meteorological office during the year was as follows:—one first-class (Alipore observatory), seven second-class, fifteen third-class, and twenty-three provincial third-class observatories.

Sanction was given to the establishment of observatories at three other stations during the year, viz. one at Tezpore in Assam, which is to be an imperial third-class observatory, and two other provincial third-class stations at Krishnagore and Maldah in Bengal. But owing to difficulties in the selection of suitable sites for the observatories and to other delays, they could not be started within the official year. In the case of Tezpore and Krishanagore Mr. Eliot found it necessary personally to visit the stations for the selection of the sites for the respective observatories. The Magistrate of Bankoora proposed to open a voluntary observatory at his station, which would furnish observations for the Bengal daily weather report; and sanction was given to this proposal by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India in August 1884. A shed was provided by this department, and it is hoped that the observations which will be received will be useful to give indications of the weather over a large area which is practically now unrepresented by any regular station, except distantly by Raneegunge.

Second-class observatories.—There were, as in the preceding year, five second-class observatories in Bengal and two in Assam, of which five are provided with self-registering anemographs. The anemographs at Dhubri, Hazaribagh, and Cuttack are of the Casella pattern, which record the wind direction and amount at intervals of one hour. The remaining two stations, Saugor Island and Chittagong, are provided with Beckley's anemographs, which register wind direction and amount continuously. There were very few breaks exceeding 24 hours in the working of these self-recording instruments, and in the majority of instances the cause of them has been the necessity for cleaning and repairing the instruments, and there have been extremely few stoppages which could possibly have been avoided.

Two second-class observatories were inspected during the year.

The Dhubri observatory shed was destroyed by fire on the 6th April 1884. Complete observations had therefore to be suspended from that time to the first week of November 1884, when a new shed was built and the observations resumed. The rest of the observatories of the second class continued to furnish very satisfactory returns throughout the year. There have been very few breakages of the instruments in these stations. At Cuttack the sun radiation thermometer was broken by a sudden hailstorm while under exposure, and a new instrument was supplied in May 1884. The readings of the Saugor Island barometer had to be rejected for the period 8th February to 15th March 1885, consequent on the instrument having become useless by leakage of the mercury from the cistern. It was replaced by a new instrument.

Imperial third-class observatories.

These were fifteen in number:—ten in Bengal, one at Akayab in Burma, two at Silchar and Tura (voluntary observatory) in Assam, and two at Gopalpore and Coconada in Madras. The two last are maintained in connection with the Bay of Bengal storm signal service.

Of the third-class observatories very few required inspection. Five stations only were visited during the year, viz. Darjeeling, Durbhunga, Jessore, Gya, and False Point. The Casella anemograph provided in 1882 for the Darjeeling observatory having failed to give workable anemograms has been replaced by a self-registering anemograph of Beckley's pattern, which is yielding excellent results. The instruments in the other observatories are in good order.

Third-class provincial observatories.

These are twenty-three in number. They were established in accordance with the extended system sanctioned in 1882-83. They have on the whole done satisfactory work, and the readings which have been recorded have been generally reliable. Eleven of these observatories were inspected during the year.

Daily weather reports.

The new form of the Bay of Bengal weather reports of the storm signal service has been continued this year with but slight modification. The reports were issued in blue and black instead of entirely in black, and advantage was taken of the establishment of an observatory at Midnapore and direct telegraphic connection with Jessore to add two more stations to the number of the stations sending observations for this report. The report last year furnished observations taken at nineteen stations against seventeen in 1883-84. An observatory has also been established at Burrisal, and the observations from this station will form a valuable addition to the existing number of stations on or near the coast of the bay which furnish observations for the report. This report was supplied to twenty-seven subscribers and thirty-seven Government officials at the end of the year. The receipts for subscriptions during the year covered the cost of printing and distributing the reports.

The Bengal daily weather reports, which were first issued in 1883, were published last year during the period May 16th to November 7th, 1884. The number of stations which furnished observations for this report during the year was thirty-two, which is one in excess of the last year. These reports were published and issued by the Bengal Secretariat Press, and were supplied to 102 Government officials and to three subscribers. The report is now appreciated by the mercantile community and by the general public, and it is hoped that the number of subscribers to the report will increase with each succeeding year. That such will be the case is probable from the fact that with the commencement of the 1885-86 reports no fewer than fifteen new subscribers have registered their names.

Copies of the weekly and monthly meteorological and rainfall returns (as published in the Gazette) were struck off for the convenience of the public, and were supplied at a charge just sufficient to cover the actual expense of printing and distribution.

Marine meteorology.

The working of this department for the year remained entirely in the hands of Mr. W. L. Dallas, the scientific assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, so that no details can be given in the Bengal Administration Report as to the amount of work done and progress made in this branch of meteorological research. There turns sent to the Government of India Meteorological Office are, however, placed at the disposal of the Bengal Reporter, and the information has proved of much value in the preparation of special reports and accounts of various storms, the formation and history of which have been worked out by Mr. Eliot, and accounts of which have been published from time to time.

During the year an exceedingly valuable memoir was drawn up by Mr. Eliot on the south-west monsoon storms generated in the Bay of Bengal during the years 1877 to 1881, which has since been published as volume II, Part IV of the Indian Meteorological Memoirs. Mr. Eliot also drew up an account of the south-west monsoon storms of the 26th of June to 11th of July and of 10th to 15th November 1883. This paper was published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, volume 53, Part II. A third valuable paper was also drawn up by Mr. Eliot on the cyclone which passed inland near Akyab on the 17th of May 1884, but up to the present time this paper has not been published.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

THE unusual mildness of the last cold season exerted a favourable influence on the more delicate plants cultivated in the conservatories, while the show of orchids was the most magnificent that has been seen for many years. A large number of the numerous trees planted during the past few years have grown well, and the garden presents a fine park-like appearance, for which the public of Calcutta, no less than the Government, are indebted to Dr. King.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

The cultivation of several economic plants engaged the attention of the Superintendent during the year. A fresh attempt was made to introduce the plantain (*Musa textilis*), from which Manilla hemp is derived; but, as on previous occasions, the cold weather proved fatal to every plant of this species. Of the *Rhea* plant, both stems and roots were distributed among persons interested in discovering a proper method of extracting the fibre. Another fibre which has lately attracted considerable attention is bow-string hemp, the product of the plant *Sanseviera Zeylanica*. Although not indigenous, the tree grows well in Bengal, and the fibre is said to be admirable, while it is easy of extraction from the plant. Dr. King reports as follows on the Japan paper mulberry:—

Economic and fibrous plants.

"In several of my recent reports I have referred to the Japan paper mulberry as a hopeful source of paper fibre for Bengal. I am happy to say that the trees of this species in the garden continue to grow well. Although now only three years old, they are twenty-five feet high, and have proportionately thick stems. The fibre contained in the bark is one of the best materials for paper known. It is easily separated, is strong, and requires little bleaching. As the tree grows thoroughly well and coppices freely, I think it quite possible that in the course of time natives may be induced to grow it on the odd corners of land which are so common near Bengali villages."

The *Sabai* grass, the suitability of which as a raw material for paper has been established beyond doubt, is now largely used in local manufacture. Attention has lately been given to an important alkaloid, called cocaine, which is extracted from the leaves of the cocoa plant; and this plant is propagated to a large extent for distribution.

There were considerable additions to the collection of dried plants, the contributors being Sir J. D. Hooker, Mr. Kunstler, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Duthie, Mr. Talbot, Dr. Cooke, and several others. The interchange of seeds and plants went on actively during the year, the issues amounting to 23,433 living plants and 2,979 packets of seeds, and the receipts to 12,056 living plants and 1,201 packets of seeds. The receipts from sale of surplus plants amounted to Rs. 1,075-11-6.

The *Lloyd Botanical Gardens, Darjeeling*, which had suffered severely in recent years from the depredations of cockchaffer grubs, were comparatively free from this pest during the year under review. The grub has gradually disappeared, and the garden has once more been stocked with varieties of plants.

Lloyd Botanical Gardens, Darjeeling.

A second exhibition of silk cocoons was held at Berhampore, in the Moorshedabad district, from the 19th to 24th January 1885, and showed a large increase in the number of exhibits, which rose from 184 in 1883-84 to 448 in 1884-85. Of these 416 belonged to the Moorshedabad district, 27 to the Beerbhoom district, 1 to Maldah, and 4 to Nuddea.

Exhibition of silk cocoons.

The cocoons of 1885 were of decidedly superior quality to those of 1884, but were not better than those of the season of 1883. The superiority of the cocoons of 1885 is attributed to the large crop of mulberry, which enabled the cultivators to feed the worms at a small cost.

The funds available for the exhibition this year amounted to Rs. 3,586, and were made up of Rs. 2,631 remaining over from last year and Rs. 955 locally subscribed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,816. A sum of Rs. 2,067 was distributed in 189 prizes, of which Moorshedabad secured 173, Beerbhoom 11, Nuddea 4, and Maldah 1 for its single exhibit.

The exhibition attracted considerable interest, and an officer was specially deputed by the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to attend it.

It has been decided that the next exhibition of silk cocoons shall be held at Rampore Beauleah, in the Rajshahye district.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices which ruled, and of the general economic condition of the people in the different Divisions of Bengal during the year 1884-85.

The table below shows the rainfall in each district of the Burdwan Division during the year under review, as compared with the previous four years:—

Burdwan Division.

DISTRICTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	53·64	53·60	52·04	57·28	42·91
Bankoora	69·32	61·95	49·23	52·24	46·93
Beerbhoom	58·01	52·35	45·79	54·63	41·11
Midnapore	66·9	78·81	60·82	51·99	58·54
Hooghly	47·60	68·66	73·94	50·07	49·87
Howrah	63·82	65·97	60·88	50·92	56·42

In Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom the rainfall of the year was deficient in quantity and unevenly distributed over the district areas. A cessation of the rains in July prevented sowing and retarded transplantation, while the maturing crop suffered from insufficient rain in August and September. Thus, in those parts where the rainfall was least plentiful, a large area of land remained uncultivated, and the area actually tilled yielded a comparatively scanty return. Irrigation was freely resorted to where possible, and a large tract of country is said to have been saved from failure by the Eden Canal in Burdwan, which, however, was not made for purposes of irrigation, but for supplying pure drinking-water to the tracts through which it passes. In Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah the crops were generally good. In Hooghly and Howrah the cultivation of sugarcane and potato is reported to be gradually increasing.

The subjoined table shows the average prices of rice and wheat in each district of the Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the previous two years:—

DISTRICTS.	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan	24 6½	15 9	19 8	17 2	15 2⅔	16 8
Bankoora	29 12	14 4	21 11½	14 2	17 5⅓	15 13
Beerbhoom	25 7	15 13	19 13	16 6	16 5	16 14
Midnapore	28 12	13 8	22 8	11 8	18 10½	18 0
Hooghly	22 12	14 5	18 3½	13 10	15 4	15 8
Howrah	21 1	13 5⅔	17 5½	13 6	15 14½	14 14

The average price of rice for the Division rose from Rs. 2 per maund in 1883-84 to Rs. 2-7 per maund in the year under report, the highest average being Rs. 2-10-6 in Burdwan. That the rise was not greater seems to be due to the existence of considerable stocks of grain, and to the fact that distress was confined to a limited area readily accessible by rail.

There has been an appreciable fall in the wages of unskilled labour in the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom. The demand for skilled labour is gradually increasing, and its scarcity and dearness are said to be matters of universal complaint.

In the three northern districts of the Division the partial failure of the rice crop following upon previous bad harvests pressed severely upon the resources of the lower classes. Day-labourers suffered from want of work, and the poorer cultivators found difficulty in obtaining advances to enable them to cultivate their fields; hence large numbers of both classes quitted their homes in search of work, leaving their families to be supported by Government relief or private charity. In Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah the condition of the agricultural and working classes was prosperous, and the high prices which prevailed enabled the cultivators to dispose of their surplus harvests to the best advantage.

Presidency Division.

The table below shows the average rainfall of the five districts in the Presidency Division during the year, as compared with the average fall of the preceding three years:—

	Average of three years (1881-82 to 1883-84).	1884-85.
	Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	62·43	66·76
Nuddea	51·00	44·70
Jessore	55·68	56·36
Khoolna	71·33	77·93
Moorshedabad	46·16	38·29

The rainfall of the year was below the average of the preceding three years in Nuddea and Moorshedabad and in parts of Jessore, but exceeded the average in the 24-Pergunnahs, in Khoolna, and in the greater part of Jessore. There was an average good rice crop throughout the 24-Pergunnahs district. The partial failure of the rice crop in the Nuddea district was compensated for to a great extent by good *rabi* and sugarcane. In Jessore the outturn of the year was not a very bad one, but it was considerably below the standard of an average year. In the Khoolna district the outturn of the rice crop was above the average. In Moorshedabad the winter rice crop is said to have been greatly affected by the early cessation of the rains, and the outturn was much below the average. It was specially bad in the Kandi subdivision owing to scanty rainfall in the transplanting season. The outturn of the winter crops was generally good in all the subdivisions except Kandi, where it was very poor.

The price of common rice was generally higher than in the previous year, as will be seen from the following comparative table:—

	Quantity obtainable for a rupee.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	S.	S.
24-Pergunnahs	13⅛ to 19⅓	13⅓ to 19⅕
Nuddea	16 „ 20¾	15-3 „ 15-4
Jessore	20	15-10
Khoolna	14-13 to 24-13	15 to 17-10
Moorshedabad	18⅓	14⅔

There was, however, a general fall in the prices of other food-grains except in the 24-Pergunnahs. The prices of labour remained practically unchanged. The labourer in Moorshedabad earns the lowest rate of wages in this Division.

In the 24-Pergunnahs the condition of the labouring classes, especially that of the agriculturists, was generally very prosperous. Though in some parts of this district the rice crop was below the average, the deficiency of yield was made up by a rise in price. In Nuddea the people of Ranaghat and Kooshtea were well off, but in Chooadanga and Meherpore, on account of deficiency of the rice harvests, the people were not very prosperous. In Moorshedabad the

condition of the people was far from good: the landless class in this district suffered severely from high prices, and the landholding class have been impoverished by successive years of short crops. In Jessore also the people were not well off, though there was nothing like distress in any part of the district, and in Khoolna, in spite of the good harvests of the year, the people are said to be poor because they are improvident.

Rajshahye Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall registered at the different registering stations in each district of the Rajshahye Division during the year under report and the average fall of the preceding five years:—

	Average of five years 1879-80 to 1883-84)	1884-85.
	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	65·3	42·54
Rajshahye	60·04	45·02
Pubna	61·05	51·93
Bogra	62·30	44·86
Rungpore	83·84	57·66
Julpigoree	142·65	119·19
Darjeeling Hills	125·99	88·49
Ditto Terai	124·74	92·28

The rainfall was considerably below the average in all districts, and the year is described as having been a bad or indifferent one for agriculture in the greater part of the Division. Only in Darjeeling, where the excellent distribution of the rainfall more than compensated for its shortness, were the crops generally good. The winter rice crop, which is by far the most important crop of the Division, was below the average in every district except Darjeeling, ranging from 5 annas in Bogra to 10 annas in Dinagepore. The *aus* or *bhadoi* crop was an exceptionally good one (14 annas) in Bogra, an average one in Dinagepore and Rungpore, below the average in Pubna, and a little over half an average crop in the remaining districts. Jute, which is the next crop in importance in the Division after rice, was a good crop only in Dinagepore and Bogra, and was below the average in other districts. Cold weather crops, especially mustard, pulses, and the tobacco and sugarcane crops, were generally good. Sugarcane cultivation is steadily increasing in Rajshahye, and the use of the Behea Sugar Mills is rising in public favour. Ganja cultivation, which is carried on in the districts of Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Bogra, declined somewhat on account of low prices in the previous year.

The prices of food-grains current in the several districts of the Division were as follows:—

Districts.	Common Rice.		Pulses.		Wheat.		Remarks
	Average quantity in rupee per 1884-85.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	Average quantity in rupee per 1884-85.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	Average quantity in rupee per 1884-85.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	
Dinagepore ...	15 4	22 8	16 10	14 6	12 13	12 13	This is four years' average.
Rajshahye ...	14 8	20 13	20 1	20 6	16 14	18 5	
Pubna ...	14 12	21 3	18 0	18 0	18 7	17 7	
Bogra ...	15 5	25 8	17 10	16 3	14 15	16 15	
Rungpore ...	14 0	20 8	10 1	14 4	14 15	16 3	
Julpigoree ...	14 2	17 14	10 12	9 11	10 12	10 7	
			Indian corn.				
Darjeeling Hills...	11 7	11 12	16 9	20 6	.....	.....	
Ditto Terai	12 14	15 12	Figures not furnished.				

On account of poor harvests, and on account of exports, the price of rice rose throughout the Division. The rise in the price of rice had apparently little general effect on the wages of labour.

There was no marked change in the condition of the people. In Darjeeling, it is said, that the people, both on the hills and plains, are well fed, well housed, and well-clothed, and that the demand for labour is far in excess of the supply. The indigenous races of the hills—the Lepchas and Limbus—are not so well off, but have all they want, and are contented and happy.

Dacca Division.

The following table compares the rainfall at the head-quarters stations of the several districts in this Division with the figures of the preceding two years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca	63·46	58·54	61·04
Furreedpore	64·82	50·92	57·42
Backergunge	91·23	68·64	97·52
Mymensingh	79·61	63·02	86·04

The year was on the whole a good one from an agricultural point of view. The rains began early, and were plentiful in April, May, and June. The comparatively scanty showers in July and August were followed by good rain in September and October. The *amun*, *aus*, and *boro* rice crops, which are, in the order named, the most important food-crops of the Division, were generally average crops. Jute, which is largely grown in Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh, was a very good crop, but fetched low prices. Sugarcane was a good crop in Furreedpore, and the cultivation of this crop was largely extended during the year in Backergunge. A storm in the Backergunge district in November did much damage to the crops and to cocoanut and betelnut trees.

The average prices of rice during the year were—

	S.	c.			S.	c.	
In Dacca	15	7	per rupee, as compared with		17	9	in 1883-84.
„ Furreedpore	15	13⅛	ditto,	ditto	19	9⅝	ditto.
„ Backergunge	17	3⅛	ditto,	ditto	19	2⅜	ditto.
„ Mymensingh	14	10⅛	ditto,	ditto	17	2	ditto.

Rice was dear all over the Division—in the three northern districts on account of large exports to the west, and in Backergunge on account of damage done by the storm of November, and also, it is said, on account of "rumours of famine in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, which checked exportation and raised prices in anticipation of an increased demand." Wages have increased, as might be expected, consequently on the increase of the price of rice. The rates of wages for skilled labour are reported to vary from Rs. 9 to Rs. 30, and those for unskilled labour from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per mensem.

The agricultural and labouring classes of this Division, in which, owing to the large rainfall, the harvests are less precarious than in any other part of Bengal, and a strong measure of customary tenant right has become established, continue to be prosperous and well to do. The high rates of wages noticed above every year attract arge numbers of labourers, who come from Behar and the North-Western Provinces to reap the rice harvests and to work in the jute industry at Naraingunge. The Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway continues to give employment to a large number of these immigrant labourers.

Chittagong Division.

The following table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the several districts of the Chittagong Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year and with the average fall of previous years:—

	Inches.
Chittagong—	
1884-85	105·64
1883-84	135·25
Average in 1882 of 24—28 years	102·95
Noakholly—	
1884-85	116·05
1883-84	135·68
Average in 1882 of 24—26 years	110·53

	Inches.
Tipperah—	
1884-85	99·03
1883-84	91·44
Average in 1882 of 25-26 years	93·02
Hill Tracts—	
1884-85	74·40
1883-84	103·11
Average in 1882 of 14 years	98·92

The rainfall of the year was above the average in Chittagong, Noakholly, and Tipperah, but below it in the Hill Tracts. The rice crop was generally a good average crop in the three plains districts, though it was damaged to some extent in Chittagong and Noakholly by a cyclone on the 1st November. In Noakholly considerable damage was also caused by the cyclone to the betel-nut crop, which is, next to rice, the principal crop of the district. The cold-weather crops in Chittagong suffered from want of rain, but on the whole the year was decidedly a favourable one. Tea was only a fair crop in Chittagong, and jute in Tipperah was a fair crop, but fetched low prices. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the crops were poor for want of rain, and were also ravaged by rats after the harvests.

As shown in the table below, rice was everywhere dearer than in the previous year:—

	Quantity per rupee.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Seers.	Seers.
Chittagong	16·75	21·17
Noakholly	18·50	20·58
Tipperah	17·1	20·17
Hill Tracts	12·2	14·33

The high prices were due to the demand for export.

There was no marked change in the rate of wages, which, however, are usually high in this Division.

Except in some parts of the Hill Tracts, where, on account of the scantiness of the crops, relief on a small scale was administered by the Deputy Commissioner, the condition of the people throughout the Division is said to have been excellent during the year.

Patna Division.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year at the head-quarters of each district of the Patna Division, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	31·31	37·28
Gya	25·63	45·15
Shahabad	26·10	29·89
Mozufferpore	31·74	47·76
Durbhunga	31·89	41·17
Sarun	34·63	36·54
Chumparun	44·02	35·54

The year was, from an agricultural point of view, one of anxiety in at least three of the seven districts of this Division. The rainfall was even more deficient than that of 1883-84, itself a year of deficient rain, in all districts except Chumparun, where the rain of September was excessive. The *bhadoi* crop is estimated to have been 12 annas in Sarun and Shahabad, 11 annas in Mozufferpore and Chumparun, 8 to 11 annas in Gya, 4 to 7 annas in Durbhunga, and 6 annas in Patna. The *aghani* crop was best in Chumparun, where it is estimated to have been 14 annas, and was worst in Patna and parts of Gya, where it is estimated at 4 annas and 2 to 10 annas respectively. In parts of the Behar and Nawada subdivisions this crop was a total failure, a great part of the rice-growing area not even having been ploughed. In Durbhunga this crop is said to have been 6 to 8 annas, and in Shahabad,

Mozufferpore, and Sarun 11, 10, and 8 annas respectively. The *rabi* crop was on the whole the best crop of the year, varying from 14 annas in Chumparun and Sarun to 6 to 7 annas in Durbhunga. The poppy crop was a good one in Patna, Gya, and Sarun, and exceptionally good in Chumparun. In Mozufferpore this crop was much damaged by blight, and there was also a falling off of cultivation in the Hajeepore Sub-Agency.

The following table gives the average rates at which rice and wheat sold per rupee in the different districts during the year, as compared with those of the previous year:—

Districts.	Common Rice.		Wheat.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patna	16 1¾	14 4	17 13¼	18 8
Gya	14 14¾	13 6¾	18 1	16 14¼
Shahabad	15 1¼	13 14½	17 4¾	19 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	13 6	18 0	17 6⅓
Durbhunga	16 6⅓	13 4	16 2⅓	16 5⅓
Sarun	16 4⅓	14 2	18 6	19 2⅓
Chumparun	17 14½	15 12	19 1⅓	17 3½

The prices of food-grains, which had been high during 1883-84, rose still higher in 1884-85, but fell from the middle of the latter year, and were much easier at the close than at the beginning of the year. Large importations of wheat from the Upper Provinces at a critical time had a beneficial effect on the market. The poorer classes in the Division cannot afford to eat rice and wheat. They eat the cheaper grains—Indian corn and millets. These grains too were dear during the year.

The rate of money-wages is believed to have increased in the neighbourhood of the railways. The wages of agricultural labour are paid in this Division in kind, and have not altered.

The exceptionally high prices generally pressed hard on the people. The short outturn of crops in most of the districts, especially in parts of Patna, Gya, and Durbhunga, straitened their resources, and it was necessary to open relief works to give employment to the labouring classes in places where the failure of crops was most complete. While, however, there was severe pinching in these parts, there was no actual famine. In Shahabad, Sarun, and Chumparun it is said that the condition of the people was on the whole satisfactory during the year. In the two last-named districts the harvests were above the average, and works on the newly-opened Bengal and North-Western Provinces Railway gave employment to a large number of the labouring classes.

Bhagulpore Division.

The annexed table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the several districts of the Division during the year, as compared with that of the previous year and with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

	Average of preceding five years.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	44·68	28·38	32·59
Bhagulpore	41·00	40·17	37·04
Purneah	71·89	36·39	50·01
Maldah	53·12	35·97	39·70
Sonthal Pergunnahs	58·44	47·69	33·75

The rainfall of the year was considerably below the average in all districts. In Monghyr the winter rice crop was hardly half an average crop, but the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops were good. In Bhagulpore rice was a poor crop, and the *rabi* suffered from the ravages of caterpillars, but the *bhadoi* crop was

generally an excellent one. In Purneah the rainfall of the past year was nearly 22 inches below the average. In the Sudder subdivision about 12 annas of the *aghani* rice crop was lost by the drought in September. The heavy floods of the Ganges in September and October also destroyed the *aghani* and the greater part of the *bhadoi* crops in about half of the Manihari thana. In Maldah the scantiness of the rainfall in September did much harm to the paddy on the high lands, while on the other hand there were two unseasonable and harmful inundations, which destroyed a great part of the *bhadoi* paddy and a large quantity of the *kalai*. The *rabi* crops suffered from insects in this district. *Aghani* rice suffered much in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, owing to scanty rainfall from June to September, which seriously retarded the transplanting operations. In many parts of the district a large area of the ordinary rice land remained fallow. *Rabi* was an average crop, and *bhadoi* an excellent crop in this district.

The following table shows the average prices of rice and wheat at the head-quarters of each district for the last three years :—

Districts.	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Monghyr	19 1½	18 9⅝	18 13	14 7	12 15	20 0
Bhagulpore	21 6	15 12	16 1	16 0	12 11	18 12
Purneah	22 13	15 9	16 7	16 8	14 13	16 12
Maldah	21 12	16 9	15 9	18 4	14 4	19 11
Sonthal Pergunnahs	23 15½	13 13	19 11	14 9	15 3	15 3

Rice was dear in all districts, particularly in Monghyr and Bhagulpore. Wheat was cheaper throughout the Division than in the preceding two years. This is attributed to large stocks remaining from former years, and to dulness of the export trade in this grain. Maize was also cheap, especially in Bhagulpore.

Wages of agricultural labour, which are generally paid in kind in this Division, did not noticeably change during the year.

The material condition of the people of the Division was not generally satisfactory during the year on account of the partial failure of crops, which followed bad harvests of previous years, with consequent high prices. Landless labourers were pinched, but the fact that there was no free resort to such relief works as were opened indicates that actual want of the necessaries of life was not felt to an excessive degree.

Orissa Division.

The rainfall at the Sudder stations of the districts of this Division during the year under report compared with that of the preceding year is given below :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	67·91	61·24
Pooree	62·65	66·99
Balasore	57·72	80.18

In Balasore the rainfall was ample, and was also happily distributed over the year. The harvest over the whole district was excellent, and the outturn is said to have been better than any within the memory of the present generation. In the greater part of Pooree the season was a tolerably good one for agriculture, but some tracts suffered from drought, and the outturn of the harvests for the whole district was therefore something below the average. The harvest in the Cuttack district was generally good, but some tracts suffered from inundations.

The average prices of common rice at the head-quarters of each district during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, were—

	Quantities obtainable for a rupee	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	S. c.	S. c.
Cuttack	21 3½	18 6
Pooree	24 3	19 9
Balasore	24 12	22 10½

—but rice was very much cheaper in the mofussil than at the head-quarters of the districts.

Wages of labour remained stationary during the year.

The year was, on the whole, one of prosperity throughout the Division. Although in some parts there was a comparatively short crop, the deficiency was in great part made up to the cultivator by a general rise of prices. Food-stocks were ample, and work was plentiful for those in need of it. In Balasore the people are said to be exceedingly prosperous on account of good harvests and on account of a large increase in their sea-borne trade.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The following table compares the rainfall at the head-quarters of the four districts of the Chota Nagpore Division during the past three years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.*
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazareebagh	57·53	48·00	42·39
Lohardugga	63·43	57·60	54·14
Singbhoom	61·15	53·12	48·98
Manbhoom	60·01	60·57	42·47

The year under review, like the preceding year, but in a more marked degree, was one of deficient rainfall in the Division. In the Sudder subdivision of the Hazareebagh district the outturn of rice was much below the average. The *bhadoi* yielded a 16-anna crop in the Giridhi subdivision, but its outturn in the Sudder subdivision was estimated at 12 annas only. The outturn of *rabi* was much below the average. In Lohardugga the crops were average ones, and in Singbhoom were above the average. In Manbhoom transplanting was delayed for want of rain, and large areas were not planted at all. In pergunnah Bagda there was an extensive failure of the rice crop. The *bhadoi* crops, however, were good, and the rice crop on the low lands yielded well, and in many places abundantly. Indian-corn, millets and *mohua*, which are also important food crops in this Division, yielded fairly.

The following table compares the average prices of common rice and wheat in the Sudder stations of the four districts during the past three years:—

Year.	Hazareebagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.	
	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
1882-83	19 7	14 13	24 7	16 5	30 11	13 0	39 0	20 0
1883-84	15 9	15 3	20 9	15 8	23 13	13 8	31 8	18 4
1884-85	14 10	14 6	18 7	13 14	20 0	14 0	24 0	18 0½

Common rice sold dearer in this Division during the year than in any of the five preceding years. In Lohardugga *marwa*, and in Manbhoom Indian corn, sold cheaper than in the previous year. The high price of rice was chiefly due to a large demand for export to the east and west.

Wages of labour remained unchanged in Lohardugga and Hazareebagh, but the Bengal-Nagpore Railway works raised the rates for unskilled labour in Singbhoom and Manbhoom.

On account of the partial failure of crops in two successive seasons, the condition of the people in Hazareebagh, Manbhoom, and Palamow was worse than in the previous year. In Singbhoom, on the other hand, the harvests were good, and the people were fairly well off.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1884 to March 1885.

Districts.	Number of seers of 80 tolahs weight purchaseable for a rupee.											
	Common Rice.											
	1884.									1885.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 3	10 14	10 10	10 8	10 8	10 15	11 7	11 7	11 6
Burdwan	18 0	17 10	17 0	16 8	13 12	14 10	15 7	16 0	16 7	17 14	17 12	16 14
24-Pergunnahs ...	15 12	15 2	15 8	14 2	13 14	13 6	14 4	16 0	18 0	17 12	18 4	17 12
Backergunge	18 0	18 0	16 8	18 0	17 0	16 0	14 8	13 14	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
Chittagong	16 8	16 0	16 4	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 8	16 0	17 8	16 8	14 0	16 0
Patna	14 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 1	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Durbhunga	13 7	13 10	14 4	14 4	11 13	12 10	13 3	13 14	16 5	14 14	14 7	13 12
Bhagulpore	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10	12 15	13 14	13 14	14 3	13 4	14 7
Pooree	24 15	23 10	21 0	17 11	18 6	16 10	18 2	17 6	18 2	19 11	19 0	21 0
Hazareebagh ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 2	11 4	11 14	14 0	17 8	18 8	18 0	16 12	15 0

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 14	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 2	16 4	16 6	15 12
Burdwan ...	18 0	16 14	15 2	14 12	14 12	14 6	15 8	15 12	16 0	16 0	16 10	16 8
24-Pergunnahs ...	13 12	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 2	15 4	16 0	16 0	15 10	15 10
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	12 0	12 8	13 4	14 4	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 8
Patna	22 8	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 4	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0
Durbhunga ...	16 0	15 5	15 11	17 9	16 3	17 9	18 6	18 12	19 14	18 15	18 12	17 9
Bhagulpore ...	18 2	17 10	16 14	17 15	17 12	18 9	18 15	19 9	20 15	20 8	18 15	18 15
Pooree	13 12	13 7	13 2	12 7	13 2	13 12	14 7	15 1	17 1	15 12	17 11	17 11
Hazareebagh ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 0	13 12	15 4	15 4	16 0	14 12	14 12	14 4

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	18 0	16 8	20 0	20 10	26 14	26 11	20 0	20 0	19 4	18 8	20 0	20 0
Burdwan	32 0	26 12	26 14	22 8	22 4	22 0	21 8	28 0	31 0	20 0	.....	24 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	20 0	18 0	16 12	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 12	18 12	18 6	18 4	17 10	22 1
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	24 0	23 8	22 8	20 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	26 7	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Durbhunga	...	21 6	20 15	19 4	19 0	20 15	21 7	20 14	26 12	26 4	25 13	26 6
Bhagulpore	21 7	21 7	20 3	20 3	19 9	19 9	19 9	20 3	20 3	18 14	20 3	26 8
Pooree	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazareebagh	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 4	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	19 8	...	...	...	21 5	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 7	21 4	28 12	15 5
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	20 0	...	...	17 8	16 0	21 6	23 10	22 0	22 14	21 7	22 13
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ...	25 0	24 0	23 8	22 8	23 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Durbhunga ...	20 14	20 1	20 15	20 15	21 7	26 14	26 14	28 11	29 12	26 5	26 15	25 4½
Bhagulpore ...	20 3	18 15	20 13	21 2	27 2	28 7	30 4	32 2	32 12	29 0	27 2	27 2
Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazareebagh ...	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	.....	31 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	21 0	21 0	20 0

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1884 to March 1885—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

GRAM.

Districts.	1884.									1885.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	18 10	18 10	18 10	20 0	22 0	20 13	19 11	19 11	19 0	18 4	18 12	19 0
Burdwan ...	22 8	20 6	19 8	19 12	18 10	18 12	17 14	19 0	19 0	20 4	20 4	22 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	17 8	17 10	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	18 12	18 8	17 12	17 10	17 12
Backergunge ...	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 2	17 2	16 4	16 4	16 4
Chittagong ...	12 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	14 8	13 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Patna	24 8	21 0	22 8	23 0	20 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	24 0
Durbhunga ...	21 3	21 1	22 0	21 7	20 6	21 7	20 6	21 2	25 4	25 13	20 6	20 3
Bhagulpore ...	20 8	21 2	20 8	22 1	21 12	21 12	21 7	22 1	24 0	24 10	23 5	22 6
Pooree	21 0	21 10	19 11	17 1	18 6	17 12	17 2	17 1	19 11	17 11	18 6	20 5
Hazareebagh ...	16 0	16 12	15 0	14 12	14 8	17 0	16 8	17 4	17 12	18 8	17 4	16 10

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	13 0	13 4	13 4	13 4
Burdwan ...	13 4	13 2	13 2	13 5	13 4	13 5	13 0	13 0	13 5	13 10	13 10	13 4
24-Pergunnahs ...	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	13 1	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13
Backergunge ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	8 12	9 8	8 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8
Patna ...	10 4	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Durbhunga ...	12 3	12 12	12 4	12 0	12 7	12 4	12 9	13 1	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 0
Bhagulpore ...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Pooree ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	15 3	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Hazareebagh ...	10 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 10	10 12	10 0

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.
BENGAL.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	24—25	4·91	1·75	19·69	12·02	44·08	41·71	8·09	5·85	52·17	47·56	4 80	2·86	56·97	50·42	0·71	...	57·68	...
	Cutwa	14—15	4·86	3·38	19·40	16·73	41·04	44·98	8·25	11·43	49·29	56·41	4·30	1·70	53·59	58·11	0·34	...	53·93	...
	Culna	14—15	5·34	4·32	18·53	15·12	40·20	46·99	6·18	9·10	46·38	56·09	4·02	4·04	50·40	60·13	0·68	...	51·08	...
	Raneegunge	15	3·57	2·56	15·02	12·51	39·97	60·02	6·87	11·53	46·84	71·55	3·61	2·56	50·45	74·11	0·31	...	50·76	...
Bankoora	Bankoora	27—30	4·58	2·07	17·86	15·04	42·11	58·17	8·86	6·27	50·97	64·44	4·85	2·77	55·82	67·21	0·55	...	56·37	...
	Bissenpore	5—6	3·86	2·39	19·94	16 97	43·55	53·67	7·43	19·90	50·98	73·57	3·15	2·04	54·13	75·61	0·25	...	54·38	...
Beerbhoom	Sooree	22—25	2·97	2·06	16·37	12·44	41·87	35·71	9·38	16·77	51·25	62·48	3·73	1·66	54·98	54·14	0·28	...	55·26	...
	Rampore Hât	12	3·58	1·67	16·23	13·88	38·86	44·09	10·23	19·62	49·09	63·71	3·87	3·60	52·96	67·31	0·38	...	53·34	...
Midnapore	Midnapore	19—21	4·78	1·63	20·00	16·09	43·16	66·43	8·39	7·38	51·55	73·81	5·26	2·81	56·81	76·62	0·65	...	57·46	...
	Ghatal	8—9	5·15	2·53	19·56	25·01	46·69	75·84	8·03	13·81	54·72	89·65	3·81	3·21	58·53	73·25	0·38	...	58·91	...
	Tumlook	14	5·44	3·10	19·42	17·00	44·13	60·55	8·69	9·70	52·22	70·25	4·93	1·60	57·15	71·85	0·50	...	57·65	...
	Contai	16—18	4·33	3·64	20·11	15·76	48·24	62·50	12·11	6·69	60·35	69·19	9·33	4·06	69·68	73·25	1·40	...	71·08	...
Hooghly	Hooghly	20—21	6·49	6·35	22·55	19·43	46·61	60·15	7·80	5·62	54·41	65·77	4·08	5·62	58·49	71·39	0·63	...	59·12	...
	Serampore	13—14	4·91	4·96	19·93	21·71	44·07	60·92	7·90	4·05	51·97	64·97	4·56	2·54	56·53	67·51	0·53	...	57·96	...
	Jehanabad	13—14	5·15	1·26	19·95	11·77	46·55	75·35	9·30	7·82	55·85	83·17	4·82	1·74	60·67	84·91	0·41	...	61·08	...
Howrah	Howrah	16—17	6·04	3·16	22·08	20·96	47·37	48·42	9·32	6·11	56·69	54·53	4·41	2·44	61·10	56·97	0·61	...	61·71	...
	Qoloobariah	9—10	4·78	2·83	20·85	14·02	46·99	57·00	8·20	10·77	55·19	67·77	3·74	2·05	58·93	69·82	0·89	...	59·82	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alipore (Jail)	14—15	5·62	4·20	21·08	19·03	47·43	54·91	9·77	6·00	57·20	60·91	4·54	4·55	61·74	65·46	0·72	...	62·46	...
	Bassirhat	14—15	5·35	7·58	22·47	30·04	47·66	60·97	8·76	4·53	56·42	65·50	4·41	1·51	60·83	67·01	0·64	...	61·47	...
	Baraset	14—15	4·79	7·15	21·08	19·40	43·07	54 65	9·27	4·59	52·34	59·24	4·53	5·68	56·87	64·92	0·64	...	57·51	...
	Diamond Harbour	14—15	6·11	6·41	21·67	19·52	50·21	56·59	10·98	6·95	61·19	63·54	5·72	0·88	66·91	64·42	0·65	...	67·56	...
	Barrackpore	14—15	5·32	5·47	19·50	23·90	42·58	61·90	7·41	4·66	49·99	66·56	3·56	2·79	53·55	69·35	0·86	...	54·41	...
	Dum-Dum	14—15	5·07	5·88	20·72	23·16	44·94	56·86	8·67	11·46	53·61	68·32	4·59	3·38	58·20	71·70	0·59	...	58·79	...
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	21—24	5·33	1·31	21·58	13·77	42·32	35·99	7·40	13·80	49·72	49·79	4·56	3·90	54·28	53·69	0·56	...	54·84	...
	Meherpore	14—15	6·29	6·43	21·29	21·93	43·04	48·05	7·68	12·21	50·72	60·26	3·72	4·05	54·44	64·31	0·35	...	54·79	...
	Chooadanga	14—15	6·32	4·72	23·56	21·84	44·95	45·87	9·93	16·89	54·88	62·76	4·53	5·87	59·41	68·23	0·72	...	60·13	...
	Kooshtea	15	6·35	3·56	24·97	19·51	47·64	42·16	9·74	13·16	57·38	55·32	4·64	10·75	62·02	66·07	0·51	...	62·53	...
	Ranaghat	14—15	5·95	3·81	20·97	14·60	43·49	48·65	7·46	8·00	50·95	56·65	3·85	4·87	54·80	61·52	0·64	...	55·44	...

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for 1885—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Numbers of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 5.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.
Presidency Division—*concluded.*		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Khoolna ...	Satkhira	14—15	6·87	5·98	25·61	31·25	49·43	66·99	9·03	6·06	58·46	73·05	4·75	1·10	63·21	74·15	0·84	...	64·05	...
	Bagirhat	13—14	7·09	5·64	28·45	27·82	55·53	51·95	9·46	16·20	64·99	68·15	5·26	1·64	70·25	69·79	0·98	...	71·23	...
	Khoolna	13—14	7·24	6·79	26·52	25·38	58.90	53·18	9·64	12·52	60·51	65·70	4·46	3·71	64·97	69·41	0·89	...	65·86	...
Jessore ...	Jessore	25—30	8·06	8·38	29·09	27·48	51·86	60·64	9·00	12·07	60·86	72·71	5·74	2·18	66·60	74·89	1·09	...	67·69	...
	Narail	13—14	7·38	6·86	25·87	23·29	45·91	43·18	7·47	4·91	53·38	48·09	3·47	3·37	56·85	51·46	0·74	...	57·59	...
	Bongong	15	5·86	6·06	21·84	19·15	45·16	55·25	7·36	10·66	52·52	65·91	4·70	2·33	57·22	68·24	0·74	...	57·96	...
	Jhenidah	13—14	7·42	5·63	26·61	23·54	49·32	47·02	9·26	9·32	58·58	56·34	4·59	5·12	63·17	61·46	0·47	...	63·64	...
	Magoorah	13—14	8·13	7·87	26·80	33·28	47·40	57·25	8·18	10·43	55·88	67·68	3·46	6·32	59·04	74·60	0·44	...	59·48	...
Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30—32	4·42	3·14	19·16	9·31	39·95	37·89	9·38	14·12	49·53	52·01	5·45	1·67	54·78	53·68	0·42	...	55·20	...
	Lalbagh	14	3·21	1·46	17·03	8·93	38 85	37·80	9·77	14·46	48·62	52·26	4·26	2·79	52·88	55·05	0·41	...	53·29	...
	Jungypore	14	3·26	0·73	16·44	5·96	38·27	30·52	9·64	15·51	47·91	46·03	3·89	1·33	51·80	47·36	0·24	...	52·04	...
	Kandi	9—10	3·53	2·63	17·79	10·18	40·89	39·76	9·36	10·08	50·25	49·84	3·81	5·91	54·06	55·75	0·71	...	54·77	...
Rajshahye Division.																				
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	25—27	3·98	1·98	28·38	19·27	56·36	53·24	12·40	19·38	68·67	72·62	5·14	0·37	73·90	72·99	0·33	...	74·23	...
Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	26—30	4·27	2·14	20·73	12·60	42·99	38·54	10·74	12·18	53·73	50·72	5·11	1·05	58·84	51·77	0·38	...	59·22	...
	Nattore	14—15	4·81	1·09	22·34	14·07	46·28	44·72	10·96	16·58	57·24	61·30	4·84	2·80	62·08	64·10	0·43	...	62·51	...
Rungpore ...	Rungpore	24—28	4·84	3·71	36·50	40·09	66·94	64·16	12·99	17·03	78·93	81·19	5·18	2·97	84·11	84·16	0·43	...	84·54	...
	Nilphamari	8—10	5·68	4·62	43·05	34·23	73·98	58·00	14·75	17·98	88·73	75·98	4·98	0·27	93·71	76·25	0·20	...	93·91	...
	Gyabanda	14	4·88	2·72	28·71	29·36	52·56	48·10	11·63	12·37	64·19	60·47	5·42	4·25	69·61	64·72	0·33	...	69·94	...
	Kurigram	9—10	6·66	5·65	41·75	50·71	66·67	70·67	12·13	13·75	78·80	84·42	5·12	0·50	83·92	84·92	0·40	...	84·32	...
Bogra ...	Bogra	22—25	5·96	0·78	30·05	19·91	59·07	43 31	11·70	13 67	70·77	56·98	4 93	2·12	75·70	59·10	1·00	...	76·70	...
Pubna ...	Pubna	21—23	6·91	1·83	26·21	20·67	49·57	43·66	10·79	20·92	60·36	64·58	4·70	6·38	65·06	70·96	0·47	...	65·53	...
	Serajgunge	14—15	5·62	1·24	24·33	19·56	46·97	42·11	9·08	17·62	56·05	59·73	4·64	3·94	60·69	63·67	0·57	...	61·26	...
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	24—27	7·95	13·51	39 96	43·13	96·09	111·27	17·23	28·81	113·32	140·08	6·73	1·87	120·05	141·95	0·40	...	120·45	...
Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	15—16	6·54	5·56	47·28	42·80	98·63	97·31	23·56	24·27	122·19	121·58	5·72	6·50	127·91	128·08	0·20	...	128·11	...

DACCA DIVISION.																			
Dacca ...	Dacca	34-36	9·54	9·21	32·05	33·36	57·07	55·41	10·09	10·69	67·16	66·10	5·35	3·45	72·51	69·55	0·91	...	73·42	...
	Moonshigunge ...	12—13	10·81	9·58	36·44	38·04	67·53	60·85	12·54	13·33	80·07	74·18	5·78	4·93	85·85	79·11	1·32	...	87·17	...
	Narraingunge ...	.....	.....	8·89	.....	36·41	.....	59·78	.....	19·44	.....	79·22	.....	3·89	.....	83·11	.....	...	.....	...
	Manickgunge ...	12—13	7·31	5·60	26·03	33·87	48·98	63·87	7·77	13·83	56·75	77·70	3·94	3·40	60·69	81·10	0·57	...	61·26	...
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	18	8·77	5·61	30·37	33·64	55·25	57·47	9·42	11·57	64·67	69·04	4·48	6·21	69·15	75·25	0·66	...	69·81	...
	Goalundo	13—14	7·75	3·10	26·62	23·57	50·02	49·55	8·26	15·15	58·28	64·70	4·81	7·61	63·09	72·31	0·55	...	63·64	...
	Madaripore	14—15	8·66	3·69	31·08	30·23	55·56	60·03	8·75	6·77	64·31	66·80	4·49	3·23	68·80	70·03	0·60	...	69·40	...
Backergunge ...	Burrisal	19—20	7·62	6·06	32·70	32·78	62·60	70·23	11·84	12·75	73·84	82·98	4·58	4·82	78·42	87·80	1·25	...	79·67	...
	Perozepore	14—15	5·92	6·72	29·55	25·50	59·95	60·30	11·31	18·21	71·26	78·51	6·22	1·44	77·48	70·95	1·49	...	78·97	...
	Patuakhally	12—13	6·30	5·10	40·20	34·56	78·40	88·70	12·96	15·59	91·36	104·29	6·29	7·28	97·65	111·57	2·21	...	99·86	...
	Bhola	7—8	7·14	6·38	38·50	28·17	75·43	70·77	11·93	17·18	87·36	87·95	5·20	3·63	92·56	93·60	1·68	...	94·24	...
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	23—25	9·53	5·43	42·48	36·44	74·24	55·56	13·90	20·04	88·14	75·60	5·48	6·16	93·62	81·76	0·96	...	94·58	...
	Jamalpore	14—15	6·40	4·65	30·96	28·13	58·75	46·90	13·26	20·74	72·01	67·64	5·19	4·75	77·20	72·39	0·60	...	77·80	...
	Atia	14—15	6·47	7·11	27·40	25·51	50·43	54·62	10·03	13·57	60·46	68·19	4·97	4·72	65·43	72·91	0·38	...	65·81	...
	Kishoregunge ...	14—15	9·45	7·64	39·12	37·45	65·49	51·97	12·90	23·59	78·39	75·56	5·58	4·91	83·97	80·47	0·84	...	84·81	...
	Netrokona	.....	.....	5·77	.....	18·59	.....	36·60	... ..	29·41	.....	66·01	.....	11·02	.....	77·05	.. ...	...	.....	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																			
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	26—30	7·97	13·21	40·20	38·39	82·32	87·10	13·72	19·71	96·04	106·81	5·83	4·53	101·87	111·34	2·11	...	103·98	...
	Cox's Bazar	14—15	4·98	7·75	51·76	49·88	116·07	157·26	15·76	8·48	131·83	165·74	7·73	6·14	139·56	171·88	1·94	...	141·50	...
Noakholly ...	Noakholly	26—28	8·16	6·36	42·15	38·81	85·28	89·36	16·99	12·26	102·27	101·62	7·56	12·21	109·83	113·83	2·19	...	112·02	...
	Fenny	8—9	8·62	12·09	50·22	40·03	95·88	86·17	16·79	19·52	112·67	105·69	6·11	3·52	118·78	109·21	4·59	...	123·37	...
Tipperah ...	Comillah	27—28	10·97	12·41	40·03	53·51	74·66	82·28	11·39	20·74	86·05	103·02	5·40	2·39	91·45	105·41	1·67	...	93·12	...
	Brahmunberiah ...	14—15	11·50	7·27	38·19	36·98	62·56	49·17	11·17	21·10	73·73	70·33	4·99	5·46	78·72	75·79	0·89	...	79·61	...
	Chandpore	6—7	9·63	7·55	39·73	31·75	76·39	72·27	12·85	10·20	89·24	82·47	6·91	7·70	96·15	90·17	1·18	...	97·33	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Rangamati	16	8·32	8·23	37·35	26·37	74·85	54·64	13·03	12·36	87·88	67·00	7·72	2·86	95·60	69·86	2·32	...	97·92	...
Hill Tipperah ...	Agartola	12—13	11·10	9·72	36·55	40·50	62·14	57·97	10·49	14·02	72·63	71·99	5·07	4·35	77·70	76·34	1·56	...	79·26	...
BEHAR.																			
PATNA DIVISION.																			
Patna ...	Patna	29—31	1·87	0·52	10·49	3·48	30·08	29·22	7·85	13·44	37·93	42·66	2·87	1·09	40·80	43·75	0·35	...	41·15	...
	Behar	14—15	1·61	1·25	10·73	4·29	33·41	38·63	5·75	11·28	39·16	49·91	3·32	4·04	42·48	50·27	0·33	...	42·81	...
	Barh	14—15	1·45	0·40	9·08	3·48	30·54	27·16	7·35	9·80	37·89	36·96	3·38	3·7	41·27	36·96	0·26	...	41·53	...
	Dinapore	14—15	1·36	0·44	9·66	3·66	30·98	31·29	6·53	10·78	37·51	42·07	2·95	3·6	40·46	42·96	0·25	...	40·71	...
Gya ...	Gya	23—25	1·97	1·73	9·52	5·27	30·38	39·32	6·50	10·11	36·88	37·37	2·44	4·3	39·32	49·43	0·29	...	39·61	...
	Nowadah	14—15	1·81	1·46	9·61	5·03	31·52	29·75	6·12	11·56	37·64	37·88	2·48	3·1	40·12	41·31	0·30	...	40·42	...
	Aurungabad	13—15	1·46	1·68	8·18	6·88	32·13	43·88	6·59	10·65	38·72	39·70	2·58	3·1	41·30	55·22	0·36	...	41·66	...
	Jehanabad	12	1·54	1·44	8·27	5·28	31·95	36·48	4·43	8·61	36·38	37·06	3·10	3·8	59·48	45·09	0·36	...	39·84	...
Shahabad ...	Arrah	26—29	2·52	1·13	10·63	5·09	32·88	35·65	8·27	9·31	41·15	44·96	2·70	0·80	43·85	45·76	0·28	...	44·13	...
	Sasseram	14—15	1·37	1·15	7·69	6·05	31·26	30·26	6·62	6·79	37·88	37·05	3·60	Nil	41·48	37·05	0·32	...	41·80	...
	Buxar	16—17	1·60	0·82	7·25	3·09	28·17	30·86	6·79	13·37	34·96	44·23	3·20	0·02	38·16	44·25	0·29	...	38·45	...
	Bhabhua	14—15	1·99	1·10	8·15	8·60	32·06	32·03	6·68	7·06	38·74	39·09	3·04	Nil	41·78	39·09	0·76	...	42·54	...

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for 1885—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1884.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1885.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
PATNA DIVISION—*concluded.*																				
Mozufferpore...	Mozufferpore... ...	26—29	2·42	0·62	11·38	8·09	31·96	30·63	8·10	12·96	40·06	43·59	2·94	Nil	43·00	43·59	0·14	...	43·14	...
	Hajipore	13—14	1·83	0·73	10·71	3·29	32·24	27·67	6·95	10·05	39·19	37·72	4·18	0·82	43·37	38·54	0·23	...	43·60	...
	Seetamurhee	14	2·70	0·44	13·19	7·03	32·68	27·48	8·05	26·30	40·73	53·78	2·60	0·24	43·33	54·02	0·09	...	43·42	...
Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga	14	1·84	0·78	12·17	7·46	34·36	33·77	8·82	24·74	43·18	58·51	3·01	0·04	46·19	58·59	0·17	...	46·36	...
	Mudhubunny ...	13—14	2·79	0·97	14·12	6·50	33·84	29·01	10·09	16·01	43·93	45·02	2·74	0·42	46·67	45·44	0·08	...	46·75	...
	Tajpore	14	1·70	0·78	10·75	9·33	32·16	33·25	7·32	21·03	39·48	54·28	2·94	0·65	42·42	54·93	0·12	...	42·54	...
Sarun ...	Chupra	29—32	1·96	1·56	9·60	5·54	28·82	34·51	7·21	11·64	36·03	46·15	2·68	1·89	38·71	48·04	0·24	...	38·95	...
	Sewan	14—15	1·89	0·63	10·92	4·70	32·35	35·91	8·65	11·88	41·00	47·79	3·81	0·02	44·84	47·81	0·17	...	45·01	...
	Gopalgunge	5— 7	1·37	0·69	12·31	2·96	35·60	25·23	5·91	7·48	41·51	32·71	6·14	Nil	47·65	32·71	0·19	...	47·84	...
Chumparun ...	Motihari	25—27	1·96	0·60	12·60	7·34	35·53	40·31	8·08	16·76	43·61	57·07	3·64	0·82	47·25	57·89	0·18	...	47·43	...
	Bettiah	13—14	2·46	0·57	14·10	6·23	37·93	40·69	9·32	11·40	47·25	52·09	3·22	0·57	50·47	52·66	0·10	...	50·57	...
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.																				
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	30—33	1·98	0·75	10·65	5·47	32·66	21·46	7·71	17·91	40·37	39·37	4·09	0·64	44·37	40·01	0·35	...	44·72	...
	Begusarai	14—15	1·62	0·80	9·95	4·64	30·35	35·21	6·46	12·61	12·61	47·82	3·05	0·65	39·86	48·47	0·36	...	40·22	...
	Jamui	13—15	2·29	0·66	10·97	5·15	34·01	38·68	7·05	10·64	41·06	49·32	2·37	Nil	43·43	49·32	0·12	...	43·55	...
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	30—31	2·41	1·01	13·27	8·77	34·34	40·60	7·11	18·75	41·95	59·35	4·28	Nil	46·23	59·35	0·31	...	46·54	...
	Soopole	13—14	1·92	1·04	14·55	10·01	37·34	29·52	9·58	13·96	46·92	43·48	2·93	0·23	49·85	43·71	0·14	...	49·99	...
	Mudehpoorah ...	14—15	2·37	0·93	14·53	12·81	38·33	29·81	9·61	15·13	47·94	44·94	4·97	0·11	52·91	45·05	0·13	...	53·04	...
	Banka	14—15	2·12	0·65	12·15	5·62	33·84	32·78	7·52	13·30	41·36	46·08	3·55	0·58	44·91	46·66	0·26	...	45·17	...
Purneah ...	Purneah	14—15	2·81	1·00	17·80	10·34	45·70	35·87	13·62	19·69	59·32	55·56	4·29	0·77	63·61	56·33	0·24	...	63·85	...
	Kissengunge	13—14	3·24	2·64	24·68	17·31	56·60	42·72	12·69	21·00	69·29	63·72	3·61	0·14	72·90	63·86	0·19	...	73·09	...
	Arrareah	12—14	3·18	1·44	22·41	11·69	51·17	40·27	13·11	15·39	64·28	55·66	3·81	0·50	68·09	56·16	0·12	...	68·21	...
Maldah ...	Maldah	27—29	3·81	0·24	17·55	7·58	37·72	41·09	10·22	18·53	47·94	59·62	4·44	0·40	52·38	60·02	0·60	...	52·98	...

Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka	14	3·10	1·56	15 81	9·74	42·36	42·93	9·47	16·79	51·83	59·72	4·54	1·19	56·87	60·91	0·43	...	56·80	...
	Deoghur	15—16	2·72	1·46	14·06	6·16	37·58	61·01	8 42	9·94	46·00	70·95	4·70	2·91	50·70	73·86	0·28	...	50·98	...
	Rajmehal	13—15	2·23	0·27	16·76	12·34	38·57	48·20	10·55	17·74	49·12	65 94	3·34	0·26	52·46	66·20	0·33	...	52·79	...
	Godda	12—13	1·74	0·28	11·52	6·28	33·61	29·67	9·20	18·70	42·81	48·37	3·30	1·08	46·11	49·45	0·23	...	46·34	...
	Jamtara	9—11	2·30	1·64	13·71	13·07	38·51	55·14	7·08	9·89	45·59	65·03	2·70	2·91	48·29	66·94	0·45	...	48·74	...
	Pakour	6—7	1·87	2·50	18·82	7·65	40 54	34·51	9·37	20·68	49·91	55·19	4·30	2·02	54·21	57·21	0·21	...	54·42	...
ORISSA.																			
Orissa Division.																			
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	24—27	3·36	6·37	17·00	15·19	41·09	33·73	9·67	8·33	50·76	42·06	5·66	2·60	56·42	44·66	1·47	...	57·89	...
	Jajpore	13—14	4·77	7·34	18·94	18·60	42·96	41·56	10·08	7·93	52·99	49·49	5·85	1·21	58·84	50·70	1·44	...	60·28	...
	Kendrapara	14	2·90	5·54	15·24	16·95	40·67	40·47	9·21	10·76	49·88	51·23	6·35	5·50	56·23	56·73	1·31	...	57·54	...
Pooree ...	Pooree	27—30	2·83	5·17	13·56	11·34	35·23	21·59	10·11	6·05	45·34	27·64	8·47	5·73	53·81	33·37	2·49	...	56·30	...
	Khoorda	14—15	2·61	4·04	15·91	11·61	42·01	35·84	10·31	9·15	52·32	44·99	7·20	2·14	59·52	47·13	1·89	...	61·41	...
Balasore ...	Balasore	25—26	6·89	4·90	21·86	17·28	46·25	45·56	12·59	11·07	58·84	56·63	7·10	1·84	65·94	58·47	1·39	...	67·33	...
	Bhuddruck	14—15	4·59	5·29	18·65	13·83	41·92	39·78	10·45	13·08	52·37	52·86	5·04	0·97	57·41	53·83	1·34	...	58·75	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
Chota Nagpore Division.																			
South-West Frontier Agency.																			
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	23—25	2·29	2·58	11·96	18·47	37·19	48·15	7·83	9·87	45·02	58·02	3·16	0·99	48·18	59·01	0·46	...	48·64	...
	Pachamba (in Giridih)	14—15	2·48	2·06	13·09	11·81	37·01	60·38	8·05	14·55	45·06	74·93	3·10	1·61	48·16	76·54	0·35	...	48·51	...
Lohardugga ...	Ranchi	27—29	3·87	3·34	13·39	15·55	37·32	46·57	8·29	6·38	45·61	52·95	3·17	0·46	48·78	53·41	0·44	...	49·22	...
	Palamow	14—15	2·07	1·50	9·09	12·85	33·24	41·28	7·42	9·05	40·66	50·33	2·38	3·30	43·04	53·63	0·71	...	43·75	...
Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	15—16	3·83	2·17	15·59	15·23	43·77	43·62	9·06	4·75	52·83	48·37	3·04	4·63	55·87	53·00	0·50	...	56·37	...
Manbhoom ...	Purulia	20—22	3·23	2·35	15·08	12·84	38·50	46·07	7·64	6·57	46·14	52·64	3·81	4·12	49·95	56·76	0·37	...	50·32	...
	Govindpore	13—14	2·78	0·96	12·47	8·73	37·78	32·98	7·10	7·00	44·88	39·98	4 29	1·09	49·17	41·07	0·30	...	49·47	...

N.B.—This statement shows *roughly* the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *aman*. The fall in September matures the *aman*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *aman* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Forests.

Area of forests.

THE following statement shows the areas of the various classes of forests superintended by the Forest Department during 1884-85:—

Class of Forest.	Area in acres.
Reserved	3,124,267
Protected	1,470,376
District	2,760,563
Total ...	7,355,236
Proposed reserves not included under either district or protected forests	147,980
Total ...	7,503,186

The forest areas specified above lie chiefly on the declivities and at the foot of the Himalayas in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts, in the Chittagong district, in the Sunderbuns, and in the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions. In addition, however, to the forests under State control or supervision, there are considerable private forests in Bankoora and Midnapore in South-Western Bengal, in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh in Eastern Bengal, in Rungpore and Dinagepore in Northern Bengal, in Chumparun, in North Behar, in Shahabad and Monghyr in South Behar, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in Chota Nagpore, and in Orissa.

Demarcation and surveys.

Some progress was made during the year with the important work of forest demarcation and survey. One hundred and thirty miles of boundaries were newly demarcated at an average cost of Rs. 6-13 per mile, and 1,464 miles were re-cleared at a cost of Rs. 6-7 per mile. With slight exceptions, all the boundaries of the forests under the management of the Department were cleared, and the boundary marks repaired where necessary during the year. The total expenditure debited during the year to "Demarcation" was Rs. 10,309 (the cost per mile varying from Rs. 21-4 in the Buxa Division to Re. 1-11 and Re. 1-14 in the Singbhoom and Khoorda subdivisions).

Establishments.

At present there is a combined list of forest officers for Bengal and Assam—an arrangement which is not without its inconveniences. Several alterations in the strength of the staff occurred during the year, but the only change which need be noted here was the increase in the strength of the sub-assistant conservator class. This increase was very necessary, but owing to the want of suitable candidates it has not yet been carried out in its entirety.

At the close of the year the subordinate establishment (excluding clerks, peons, and menials) consisted of 20 forest rangers (out of 27 sanctioned), 78 foresters, and 297 forest guards. A forest ranger had on an average 575 square miles of forest to supervise, a forester had 149 square miles, and a forest guard had 40 square miles to watch. These figures do not include the area of proposed reserves, and they indicate a probable cause of the small measure of success which in some forests has attended the efforts at fire prevention.

Breaches of Forest Law.

During the year 443 cases of breach of the Forest Law were taken into court, and 800 cases were compounded. The total number of cases (1,243) is much below the corresponding number (2,229) for the preceding year, the falling off being due to the large decrease of compounded cases, which, in the Sunderbuns, were 602 only in number, as against 1,698 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to better supervision, resulting in fewer breaches of the law. The results of prosecutions, which were most frequent in Darjeeling and Orissa, also show that cases were not brought into court without adequate reasons.

Forest fires.

In this branch of work special measures were taken during the year to preserve from fire (806,209 acres) 1,259 square miles of forest. Of that area, nevertheless, 279 square miles were burned, while 488 square miles of forest, not the subject of special protective measures, were also injured. The failure of protective measures may be localised to the Singbhoom and Angul forests, where about 230 square miles, or nearly one-half of the protected area, was burnt. In these forests protection was first attempted during the year under report, and it has been found to be a difficult task to bring the Kols to understand that they must not light fires indiscriminately in reserved forests.

Of the total area of the reserves, covering 4,882 square miles, including those in which special measures were not adopted, the only forests which entirely escaped fire during the year were those in the Sunderbuns and Chittagong Divisions and in the Hazaribagh subdivision. The Darjeeling and Teesta forests suffered only to a trifling extent. In Kurseong 3,899 acres were burned; in Palamow 12,000 acres, or 10·2 per cent. of the reserves, were burned; in Julpigoree 15,556 acres, or over 13 per cent. of the reserves, were burned; in Buxa 59,780 acres, or nearly 35 per cent., were burned. Omitting the Angul and Singbhoom forests from calculation, the measure of success obtained in the reserves in which fire protection has been well established is 94·2 per cent.

The expenditure on fire protection during the year amounted to Rs. 16,122. The fire protection rules, which were made in December 1881 for the Darjeeling and Julpigoree Divisions, are now in force in the Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Angul forests.

Grazing.

The revenue realised from grazing and the sale of grass and leaves for fodder was Rs. 6,237, against Rs. 6,692 in 1883-84, and the number of cattle admitted into the forests fell from 28,276 to 24,649. Grazing rules for the Darjeeling and Khoorda forests are now under consideration.

Natural reproduction, plantation, and cultural operations.

Under these headings good work was done by the Department during the year. The experiment of opening out the soil in the Buxa reserve by driving elephants through the forests with light logs attached to them was a success; and where this was done, followed by broadcast sowing of sâl seed to assist natural reproduction, seedlings came up plentifully.

The record of plantations stood as follows at the end of the year:—

	Area in Acres.		
	At beginning of the year.	Added during the year.	At close of the year.
Regular plantations	1,740	261	2,001
Other cultural operations (*i.e.* chiefly filling up of blank spaces in the forests in assistance of natural reproduction)	823	111	934
Total ...	2,563	372	2,935

Of the area thus planted, hill trees, principally oak and tun, cover 982 acres; teak, plains tun, sâl and other plains trees cover 1,581 acres; bamboos 312 acres; and the 60 remaining acres include small plantations and nurseries of conifers, mango, jack, divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*), India-rubber tree, rain-tree (*Pithecolobium saman*), paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), &c. The divi-divi seedlings in the Buxa reserve were devastated during the year by field rats, which destroyed all but 561 plants in a block of 45 acres. The

mahogany sowings appear to have been moderately successful in the Chittagong Division, but to have failed elsewhere. The expenditure under the head of planting and cultural operation in the year was Rs. 10,500.

Communications and buildings.

One hundred and five miles of new roads were opened during the year, and 320 miles were repaired, at a total cost of Rs. 12,588. Good progress was made in the Chota Nagpore Division, where there is much need for opening the forests for export.

Working and yield of the forests.

The yield of the forests for the year was as follows:—

	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
Removed—	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.	Mds.
From reserved forests—				
By departmental agency	78,147	328,213	581,933	427
,, permit-holders	5,067,051	11,035,383	4,862,388	31,20,915
On free grants	3,626	.....	.....	975
Total of Reserved Forests ...	5,148,824	11,363,596	5,444,321	31,22,317
From protected and district forests—				
By permit-holders	505,657	4,985,812	16,264,905	8,06,553
On free grants	.....	.....	900	.....
Grand Total of All Forests ...	5,654,481	16,349,408	21,710,126	39,28,870

Removal of timber and other produce of the forests of these provinces is effected for the most part by private agency, and the timber and fuel removed by the agency of the Department (which worked directly chiefly in the Buxa and Darjeeling forests) amounted during the year only to 1·3 and 2 per cent. respectively of the total yield.

There was a falling off in the operations of permit-holders under all the heads given in the above table except under the head of "Bamboos," as compared with the total yield of the forests in the year 1883-84, which was shown as follows—

Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
C. ft.	C. ft.	No.	Mds.
6,466,746	19,034,256	20,572,889	49,90,257

There was thus a decrease of 812,000 cubic feet in the removals of timber and of 2,684,000 cubic feet in the removals of fuel. The decrease in the removals of timber and fuel is especially noticeable for the Sunderbuns and Kurseong Divisions; the decrease in the case of fuel was great also in the Chittagong Division. From the reserved forests of the Sunderbuns Division (which yielded 70 per cent. of the whole outturn of wood brought out of the forests managed by the Department), 542,000 cubic feet of timber less than in the previous year, and 2,020,000 cubic feet of firewood less than in the previous year, were worked out during the year. The decreased working of the forests of this Division during the last two years is attributed to the fact that timber-dealers have been holding off in their operations on account of changes recently made in the permit system, whereby permits are given for shorter periods, and on account of better supervision, which now prevents two or more cargoes of timber or fuel being exported on payment for a single load. Large stocks accumulated in and round Calcutta in previous years have enabled dealers to hold off; but since the close of the year under review an active demand has again set in. In the Kurseong Division the decrease of demand is due to the fact that large clearings have recently been made for tea cultivation, and the demand of dealers has been in great part met from the newly-cleared area, "the managers of the gardens being glad to get rid of the forest produce cut at merely nominal rates." The same cause has been at work in the Julpigoree Division. The decreased working of timber in the Chittagong Division is due to the local market having been overstocked from heavy fellings in the previous year. There was an increased outturn during the year from the Darjeeling and Teesta Divisions.

Financial results.

The following table compares the financial results of the working of the Department during the last two years :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	6,94,334	3,87,813	3,06,521
1884-85	5,71,152	4,11,915	1,59,237

The expenditure of the year was higher than it has been in any previous year, while the receipts were less than in any of the preceding three years. The explanation given of the increase in expenditure would seem to indicate that the increase is not of a permanent character, and that, as far at all events as it has been incurred in the Chota Nagpore Division, it is of the nature of reproductive expenditure.

As in former years, the paying Divisions were the Sunderbuns and Chittagong Divisions only. All the other Divisions showed deficits on their working ranging from Rs. 5,300 in the Teesta Division to Rs. 49,000 in Chota Nagpore.

Manufactures and Mines.

Indigo.

In last year's report the outturn of indigo for each year from 1875-76 to 1882-83 and the estimated yield for 1883-84 were shown as follows:—

	Mds.
1875-76	1,02,860
1876-77	1,55,149
1877-78	1,13,201
1878-79	73,128
1879-80	1,36,200
1880-81	1,35,405
1881-82	1,50,278
1882-83	1,59,388
1883-84—estimated yield	1,64,000

The following statement, prepared from Messrs. W Moran & Co.'s market report, gives the actual yield of indigo for 1883-84 as compared with the estimate for that year and the probable outturn of 1884-85:—

	Estimated yield, 1883-84.		Actual yield, 1883-84.		Estimated yield, 1884-85.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	2,750		2,864		2,635	
Nuddea	2,500	Kishnaghur	2,806	Kishnaghur	2,695	
Midnapore ...	1,070		1,106		1,145	
Burdwan	300		255		460	
Maldah	430		419		530	
Moorshedabad ...	2,450		2,616		2,900	
Rajshahye and Pubna	500		520		815	
Bhagulpore ...	2,450		2,622		2,300	
Purneah	3,200		3,300		3,780	
Rungpore and Native...	2,850		3,160		2,540	
		18,500		19,668		19,800
Monghyr... ...	2,800		2,919		1,500	
Tirhoot	30,200		33,196		24,285	
Chumparun ...	15,000		16,466		15,965	
Chupra	9,500		9,457		10,900	
		57,500		62,038		52,650
Benares—						
European ...	10,000		10,170		6,000	
Native	13,000		14,971		6,550	
		23,000		25,141		12,550
Doab—						
European ...	7,000		6,004		4,000	
Native	58,000		53,656		21,000	
		65,000		59,660		25,000
Total ...		1,64,000		1,66,507		1,10,000

The estimate for 1884,85 shows a falling off of about one-third the usual yield. The season of 1885 has been unfavourable for indigo, and the crops in Tirhoot and Chupra were seriously damaged by the exceptionally heavy rainfall of September.

The following statement shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rss.
To the United Kingdom	57,916	1,71,73,297	50,402	1,38,13,647
„ Austria—Trieste	11,379	37,04,906	10,520	31,20,170
„ France	15,891	50,22,501	13,566	43,78,642
„ Italy	1,101	3,55,433	720	2,27,096
„ Egypt	3	782	47	12,054
„ United States	19,989	62,a0,172	23,770	66,26,771
„ Persia	499	1,90,582	393	1,31,410
„ Turkey in Asia	2,429	7,68,943	1,881	5,21,828
„ Other countries	808	2,85,194	4,770	14,02,339
Total ...	1,10,015	3,37,31,810	106,069	3,02,33,957
Quantity in Indian maunds, and average value per Indian maund	1,49,743 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 225 per Indian maund.	144,372 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 209 per Indian maund.

The exports show a decline of 3½ per cent. when compared with 1883-84, but were in excess of the exports of the three years from 1880–83. The average price, however, fell to the lowest point touched for many years. At the beginning of the season prices were much lower than in the preceding year, and throughout the demand was languid for nearly all descriptions, except occasionally for the better sorts. The quality of the crop generally was not up to the average.

The actual distribution of the crop was as below:—

	Chests. 1884-85.	Chests. 1883-84.
Great Britain, about	9,200	10,830
France	5,067	5,900
Germany, Holland, and Belgium	12,499	11,705
Italy and Switzerland	278	475
Russia	2,101	2,800
America	8,715	7,330
Gulfs, Suez, and Levant	973	960
Total ...	38,833	40,000

A small balance probably went to London, and about 1,000 chests were retained for Indian consumption. The exports to the United Kingdom have decreased 15 per cent. owing to the low prices obtained in London, and owing to shipments having been sent direct to the consuming countries instead of through the United Kingdom. During the year a much larger quantity was shipped direct to Germany (chiefly to Bremen) than in any former year, probably owing to better facilities for doing so. If such direct shipments continue, a falling off in those to the United Kingdom must follow as a matter of course.

Shipments of indigo to the United States are reviving. Stocks of Bengal indigo in London increased from 2,214 chests in 1883 to 4,875 in 1884. The stock is, however, not excessive, and it is likely that but for the low prices a greater accumulation would have occurred.

Tea.

The statement below illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1884:—

Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	Area in acres. Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted	Approximate yield in pounds. Black.	Green.	Total.	Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
Rajshahye	Darjeeling ...	170	250 to 6,500	29,127 0 0	6,395 0 0	35,522 0 0	10,916 0 0	7,955,987	...	7,955,987	273·15
	Julpigoree ...	106	300 to 2,000	7,648 0 0	5,615 0 0	13,263 0 0	42,432 0 0	2,673,884	...	2,673,884	349·62
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	19*	7 to 110	2,585 0 0	592 0 0	3,177 0 0	18,175 0 0	744,361	...	744,361	288
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1†	30	90 0 0	5 0 0	95 0 0	378 0 0	14,977	...	14,977	166·42
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	13 to 21	30 2 18	1 0 0	31 2 18	.....	3,828	...	3,828	125·05
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga ...	29‡	1,200 to 2,400	1,469 2 0	1,169 1 0	2,638 3 0	3,142 2 0	242,523	...	242,523	165·08
	Hazaribagh ...	6	2,277	807 0 0	164 0 0	971 0 0	1,820 0 0	104,730	...	104,730	129·7
	Manbhoom ...	1§	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	338	.....	41,757 0 18	13,941 1 0	55,698 1 18	76,863 2 0	11,740,290	...	11,740,290	281·15

* Besides these there are six plantations having an area of 509 acres, of which 413 are under mature plant, but the yield &c., are unknown, and one garden for which no return has been furnished.
† One of the two gardens open at the end of 1883 was abandoned during 1884.
‡ No returns received from two gardens.
§ Not known to have produced any tea during the year.

The total number of tea-gardens from which returns for the year were received* was 338, and the total area reported to be under plant was 55,698 acres. The total outturn of tea in pounds was 11,740,290, which, compared with the figures for 1883, shows an increase of 41 in the number of gardens, of 5,945 acres in the quantity of land under plant, and of 1,037,151lb in the outturn of tea. The yield per acre varied from 165lb in Lohardugga to 350lb in Julpigoree, the average for the province being nearly 281lb—the same figure as that returned for 1883. In a circular dated the 4th May 1885, the Indian Tea Association estimated the crop of the Lower Provinces in 1884 at 11,602,689lb—an estimate which agrees very nearly with the total above stated. The crop is generally regarded as having been a short one, the season having been nearly everywhere unfavourable; and while in 1883 prices were somewhat above the average, in the year under report prices again fell,† and the year upon the whole was not very profitable. The most noticeable feature of the year is the expansion of tea cultivation in the Julpigoree district.

* Note.—Eight more gardens known to exist during the year furnished no returns.

† The average price realised for the portion of the whole Indian crop for 1884 sold in Calcutta is stated by the Indian Tea Association to have been 8 annas and 9 pies per pound.

Julpigoree.—In this district the number of gardens rose from 63 to 106, the area under tea from 9,220 to 13,263 acres, and the total yield of tea from 1,983,124lb to 2,673,884lb in the year under review as compared with the year preceding. The average yield per acre also increased from 330 to 349lb. The increased yield is attributed to the rapid growth of tea plants in the Dooars during the first two or three years of planting. Plucking is generally commenced at the end of the second year, and a yield of from one to three maunds per acre is obtained from the plants in their third year. Most of the plantations in this district are situated in the Dooars, which is a Government estate, and the land is for the most part held direct from Government under the rules in force for the grant of leases for cultivation of tea. The total area leased under these rules up to the end of 1884 amounted to 55,330 acres. The tea plantations in the Dooars lie for the most part close along the base of the hills, where the country presents two distinct aspects, and differs as to soil also. High undulating tracts of 15,000 to 20,000 acres in extent, rising more or less abruptly to the height of from one hundred to three hundred feet above the plains, are divided from each other by broad glens formed by the action of the streams, whose stony beds are now seen far below the plateau. In these tracts there is generally a subsoil of rather stiff clay of a reddish or reddish yellow colour, overlying which there is a rich surface mould to a depth of from one

to four inches. In the lower lands the soil is very light and sandy, with hardly a sufficient admixture of clay to form a clod when dry.

The seed used during the past four or five years has been almost invariably the indigenous and hybrid Assam seed. Machinery is almost universally used in this district for rolling the withered leaf. Gangs of labourers come into the district in the winter months from Nepal. The permanent labourers, who remain on the plantations throughout the year, and some for several years, are generally recruited from the south-eastern districts of Nepal, and from Chota Nagpore, Beerbhoom, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Nepali women are found to be far more skilful, as a rule, than Dhangar women in leaf-plucking; and Dhangar men are found to be superior to the Nepalis in hoeing work. Besides these, Nepalese labourers annually pour in during the cold weather and retire after the clearing season is over. Medical advice and medicines are generally given gratis by managers. There was no serious mortality amongst the coolies during the year under review, though cholera was present in some localities. The sanitary condition of the Dooars, particularly of the western parts of it, where extensive clearances have been made, is reported to be improving. The average annual local expenditure on tea plantations in this district is estimated to be about Rs. 120 per acre of cultivation, exclusive of cost of stores, machinery, and rents and cesses. The want of good roads, passable under heavy traffic at all seasons of the year, is said to be the chief obstacle to the growth of tea cultivation in the Dooars. A good deal has been done in this direction latterly by Government, by the Road Cess Committee, and by the planters; and the Dooars being a Government estate, the Board of Revenue have, on the representations of the local officers, increased the amount set apart from its revenue for the improvement of the estate. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree thinks that a tramway to the centre of the tea districts, and along the base of the hills, would very shortly (if tea continues to flourish) pay large dividends on the capital invested.

Darjeeling.—In the district of Darjeeling there were 170 gardens during the year, being one more than in the preceding year. The old gardens in the district chiefly grow China plants, but the recent extensions and openings are planted with the hybrid variety. Some of the planters are attempting to root out some inferior China plants in their gardens and replace them with hybrid plants. Indigenous plants are rare in this district. Machinery for rolling tea has been introduced on the larger gardens. The hill gardens are wholly supplied by Nepali and Lepcha coolies. In the Terai, however, there is a mixture of Chota Nagpore Dhangars, Kharwars, a few Sonthals, and Nepalis. Mortality amongst coolies was very unusually low during the year.

The general rates of wages paid per month are—to able-bodied men, Rs. 5-8; to women, Rs. 4-8; to children, Rs. 3.

The rainfall of the year was much under the average, and the crop generally fell short of expectations.

Chittagong.—In the Chittagong Division there were during the year under report 27 gardens in all. Statistics for 20 of these gardens have been shown above. Of the rest, six are known to have an area of 509 acres, of which 413 acres are under mature plant. No information has been obtained for the remaining garden. The past season in Chittagong was not favourable, the rainfall having been deficient in July and August, when moisture is most required. Some gardens suffered from red spider and blight, and of other gardens it is said that the soil has been exhausted. Mention is made that bone-dust is to be tried as a manure. The average outturn per acre was 288lb as compared with 283lb in 1883; but the quality of the tea manufactured was not equal to the usual standard, and it sold nearly three annas lower per pound than in 1883. It is reported by planters in Chittagong that the cultivation of tea is becoming year by year less remunerative, and that there has been a general reduction of establishment during the past season. Local labour was fairly plentiful.

Dacca.—There were six gardens in the Dacca district during the year under report, as in the two previous years. The total outturn increased from 2,586lb in 1883 to 3,828lb in 1884, showing an average yield per acre of 125·05lb. The cost of cultivation is reported to have been Rs. 69-10 per acre, and the cost of manufacture 6 annas 6 pies per pound.

Chota Nagpore.—Lohardugga, with 29 gardens, is the chief tea-growing district in the Chota Nagpore Division. Hazaribagh has six gardens, and Manbhoom one garden. The returns show a slight diminution in the total area under plant, though the number of gardens increased by one in Lohardugga. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 165·03 in Lohardugga and 129·7 in Hazaribagh. The year was very unfavourable for tea cultivation, the rainfall having been abnormally deficient during the first four months of the year. In Hazaribagh labour is said to be scarce in consequence of emigration to Assam and elsewhere. The low prices which Chota Nagpore teas continued to fetch in the Calcutta market are attributed to the indiscriminate plucking of leaves of all kinds, and to imperfect modes of manufacture followed in a large number of gardens which have come into bearing within recent years, and also to the fact that the Chota Nagpore tea being hand-made instead of being rolled and dried by machinery is treated by the brokers as a coarse tea.

Coffee.

With the exception of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where three-fourths of an acre were during the year under report under coffee cultivation with a total outturn of 160lb, Lohardugga is the only district in Bengal where coffee is grown. In this district there were, as before, two gardens, from one of which only was a return received. The area of this garden under mature plants was 8 acres, and the yield per acre fell from 82lb in 1883 to 51·25lb in 1884.

Cinchona plantation and febrifuge.

The addition to the plantation of 174,800 trees of the quinine-yielding cinchonas known as *Calisaya Verde* and *Calisaya Morada* was the most interesting fact in the operations of the year. These trees have been raised from seed supplied in 1882-83 by the Secretary of State, and the varieties are known in Bolivia to produce some of the finest of the yellow bark of commerce. It would be premature to say whether the plants will be equally successful in Sikkim, although their present appearance is healthy. Another satisfactory fact is the extension of the cultivation of the rich variety of yellow bark known as *Ledgeriana*. Of this variety no less than 231,900 trees were planted out, while the hybrid cinchonas were increased by 64,600. Altogether a considerable advance has been made towards the substitution of quinine-producing trees for the sorts yielding the less valuable alkaloids.

The total number of trees of all kinds on the plantation at the close of the year was 4,912,111, namely red (*Succirubra*) 3,232,000, yellow (*Calisaya Ledgeriana*) 1,086,118, yellow (*Calisaya Verde* and *Morada*) 183,300, hybrid 385,100, and other kinds 25,593. The crop of the year amounted to 339,201lb of dry bark, of which 325,125lb were red and 14,076 were yellow. The whole of this crop, with the exception of a small quantity, was, as usual, made over to the Febrifuge Factory for disposal.

The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 81,726-14-9, against the budget allotment of Rs. 97,805. Of this Rs. 12,480-6 represented the capital expenditure on the new plantation at Rungjung, and the balance (Rs. 69,246-8-9) the working expenses of the old plantations at Rungbee, Mungpoo, and Sittong. The total amount sunk by the Bengal Government on cinchona plantations and factory since 1862 aggregates Rs. 10,84,202, which has been recouped more than twice over by the saving effected by the substitution of cinchona febrifuge for quinine in Government medical institutions.

The Carthagena bark again failed, and it is improbable that it will ever be successfully grown in Sikkim. A quantity of *Remija* seed, which produces a quinine-yielding bark under the name of *Cuprea*, was obtained from South America, and some 40 seedlings have been raised. The plants do not look altogether healthy, and it is feared that the climate of Sikkim will not suit their growth.

The demand for cinchona seeds and seedlings fell off greatly in consequence of the low prices that had ruled for bark during the last two years. The surplus seed of the *Calisaya Ledgeriana* was, as usual, distributed during the year gratuitously among applicants.

The cost of manufacture during the year was Rs. 12-5-11 per pound of ordinary febrifuge, and Rs. 18-8-11 per pound of crystalline febrifuge. The rates were higher than those of the previous year, and this is attributable partly

to the large expenditure incurred on new fittings for the factory, and partly to the inferior quality of the bark used, as well as to the smaller quantity worked up during the year under review. The issues also fell considerably below those of 1883-84, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	lb	oz.	lb	oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta	2,620	0	2,024	8
Ditto, Bombay	1,000	0	500	0
Ditto, Madras	580	0	20	0
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (for district medical officers of Bengal) ...	618	4	571	0
To Inspector-General of Jails (for jails and lock-ups in Bengal)	32	4	61	0
Sold to the public	4,276	0	3,965	8
Given as samples	18	4	10	4
Total ...	9,144	12	7,152	4

The great decline in the issues was chiefly owing to the medical depôts taking 1,656½ pounds less than in the previous year, while the decrease in sales to the public was attributed to the great cheapness of quinine, the price of which during the year ruled lower than it had done for many years.

The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark, amounted to Rs. 1,24,225-2:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark to the public ...	69,250	6	0
By credits from the Medical Depôt of Calcutta ...	35,516	4	0
Ditto ditto, Bombay ...	8,250	0	0
Ditto ditto, Madras ...	480	0	0
Ditto Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	9,648	8	0
Ditto Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal ...	1,080	0	0
Total ...	1,24,225	2	0

The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 37,582-6-8, which is equal to a dividend of about 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 10,84,202-6. It must, however, be borne in mind that these profits do not represent the whole of the gain of the year. The saving thus effected by the substitution of the febrifuge in Government medical institutions for an equal quantity of quinine which would otherwise have been used amounted to Rs. 20,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Presidency Division.

The principal manufactures in the Presidency Division are indigo, silk, and sugar. The first is manufactured in the Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad districts. The year was not a favourable one for indigo. Four new factories were opened during the year in the Jessore district. The industry, which has flagged for some time past in this part of Bengal, is said to be recovering itself. Silk is produced only in the Moorshedabad district in this division, and the industry has been on the decline. An exhibition of cocoons was held at the district head-quarters in the winter with the view of encouraging silk cultivation in this and neighbouring districts. Sugar is manufactured extensively in Jessore and Khulna, and there are also some sugar works in the Basirhat subdivision of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Bhagulpore Division.

In the Bhagulpore Division the Deoghur Mining Company extracted during the year some very fine specimens of copper ore, oxides, sulphides, and carbonates in the Bhagulpore district, but it has not yet been ascertained whether ore exists in sufficiently large quantities to justify the opening of regular works. The Collector of Bhagulpore remarks:—"The valuable ores in the south might be worked if the zemindars could be induced to accept reasonable royalties; but they are very suspicious, and no company will undertake the risk of starting work at the

exorbitant rates of royalty demanded. This alone has prevented the development of the undoubtedly rich resources of the district in mineral wealth." The two coal-mines on the Government estate Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs continued to be worked, and five new quarries were leased out during the year. The copper-mine at Tulsitar is still in the experimental stage.

The manufacture of indigo is dying out in Purneah, Maldah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, but still holds its own in the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts. The silk industry is also on the decline. Imported iron has largely taken the place of the iron smelted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The manufacture of guns at Monghyr and the lac industry at Jesidih continue to flourish.

Rajshahye Division.

The indigo and silk industries in the Rajshahye Division are steadily declining. The manufacture of country cloths is said to be an improving industry, and there has been a large increase in the outturn of gunny-bags and jute cloth. Molasses is largely exported from Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Rungpore.

The results of tea cultivation in the Julpigori and Darjeeling districts of this Division have been shown above. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling reports that there is an important copper mine in Sikkim, close to the frontier, which gives employment to 100 miners.

Dacca Division.

The Naraingani jute-mills were busy during the year. Cloth-weaving, especially the manufacture of the fine Dacca muslins, continues to decline. The important trade of shell working is on the wane in Dacca, where gold and silver ornaments are taking the place of shell ornaments. In Backergunge the manufacture of cocoanut, mustard, and sesamum oil in wooden presses is declining on account of the increasing competition of machine-made oil and of kerosine oil.

The Patna Division.

The chief manufactures in this Division are indigo, sugar, saltpetre, tobacco, paper, and opium which is a Government monopoly. The paper industry is not thriving, and the paper produced is for local use only. The tobacco factory of Messrs Begg, Dunlop at Poosah is said to give promise of larger success. Manufacture of saltpetre was extended somewhat in Chumparun, but in the other districts of the Division it seems to have remained stationary or to have shrunk. The outturn of sugar was large in Shahabad, where the area under sugarcane increases every year, but the year was unfavourable for sugarcane in Gya and Durbhunga. Indigo is the most important manufacturing industry in the Division. The year was favourable for this crop in Chumparun, and the area under cultivation was extended in Mozufferpore, but the crop was short in Sarun, and the season was unfavourable in Shahabad. Details of the outturn of this crop are given elsewhere.

Orissa Division.

Manufacture of salt is the great industry on the sea-front of all the districts of this Division. There was a considerable decrease in the quantities manufactured at Pooree and Balasore, and an increase of 47·2 per cent. in the sales in the former district during the year. Seven thousand seven hundred and forty-five maunds of Liverpool salt were brought as ballast to False Point, but only a small quantity was disposed of, and with difficulty. The Ooryahs are said to believe that there is bone-dust in foreign salt—a story which probably owes its origin to the local manufacturers. In Balasore, however, Liverpool salt was imported to the amount of over 13,000 maunds.

Chittagong Division.

No new information has been given in the divisional report with regard to manufactures. The production of tea in Chittagong has been noticed above.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The manufactures in the Chota Nagpore Division are few, and generally unimportant. The lac industry was dull owing to low prices. An increase is reported in the manufacture of *gur* in Manbhoom and of catechu in Hazaribagh. The collieries in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom continued to be worked, and the talc-mines in the north of Hazaribagh were worked more extensively than in former years. A copper-mine, which is being worked at Baraganda, appears to be likely to prove remunerative. Want of carriage prevents the mineral wealth of this Division from being opened up.

The results of tea cultivation in Chota Nagpore for the year have been shown above.

The total yield was somewhat less than last year's, but the average yield per acre has considerably increased.

Burdwan Division.

The manufacture of mulberry silk in the Burdwan Division continues to decline, owing, it is believed, to the competition of China and Italy. Tusser silk, on the other hand, has been more in demand, and the outturn in Beerbhoom was valued at Rs. 96,030, against Rs. 46,675 in 1883-84. Country-made cloth, though more durable than Manchester stuffs, and preferred to the latter by the higher classes of natives, is said to be gradually giving place to the cheaper, but less substantial, cloth imported from England, and many weavers have abandoned their hereditary calling for other work. Certain qualities of country cloth, however, still hold their own, and it is estimated that at the Howrah hât, which is the chief mart for the cotton goods of Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, and parts of Nuddea, the sales of country-made cloth amount to 18 lakhs a year.

Of the ten jute-mills in the Division, all but one show a depreciation in the value of outturn, and one was closed early in the year. There was a decline in the export of indigo from Midnapore. Shell-lac was produced more largely than in the previous year, but the business is said to have been unremunerative owing to a rise in the value of the raw material and a fall in that of the manufactured article. Brass and bell-metal utensils continue to be largely manufactured, particularly in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts.

The sales of iron from the Government iron works at Barrakur rose from 122,000 to 498,000 tons. Iron ore and coal are plentiful in the neighbourhood of the works, and a permanent supply of limestone has now been secured at a reasonable rate of royalty. Messrs. Burn and Company's pottery works at Raneegunge continue to prosper. They employ 700 men daily, and the value of their outturn in 1884-85 is estimated at Rs. 2,15,000. The coal industry suffered from the depression of trade.

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions during the past five years, was as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					
Foreign trade	24,09,99,535	22,36,31,980	23,41,84,301	24,43,64,406	24,13,86,662
Coasting „	4,67,96,494	4,89,62,649	4,95,41,511	5,62,84,886	6,14,65,252
Total of Imports ...	28,77,96,029	27,25,94,629	28,37,25,812	30,06,49,292	30,28,51,914
Exports—					
Foreign trade	33,50,80,551	34,28,35,436	34,43,30,483	36,21,33,528	33,13,32,666
Coasting „	6,93,51,437	6,65,54,182	8,03,34,716	7,34,73,568	6,79,67,260
Total of Exports ...	40,44,31,988	40,93,89,618	42,46,65,199	43,56,07,096	39,92,99,926
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,22,28,017	68,19,84,247	70,83,91,011	73,62,56,388	70,21,51,840

The above statement shows the total results for all ports. The statistics of the trade of each port during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are published separately in the following pages.

Foreign trade of the port of Calcutta.

Exclusive of Government transactions, the imports of the foreign trade of Calcutta declined from Rs. 24,40,48,995 to Rs. 24,07,73,371, and the exports from Rs. 35,07,72,762 to Rs. 32,15,49,602. The principal falling off in the imports was under the heads of white and coloured cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling-stock, machinery, and wrought copper and iron; while the decrease in exports occurred in wheat, raw cotton, opium, indigo, raw silk, and sugar. On the other hand, an improvement is observed in the imports of grey cotton piece-goods, kerosine oil, parts of ships, spices, refined sugar, and umbrellas, and in the exports of oil seeds, hides, raw jute, and gunny-bags and gunny-cloths.

The proportions which various nations contribute to the foreign trade of Calcutta were not disturbed by any remarkable change. The share taken by the United Kingdom fell off by nearly 3 crores, or 1·39 per cent. In the total trade with China there was a decline of about 97 lakhs, due to the Franco-Chinese war. The trade with France fell off from 3·02 per cent. to 2·49 per cent., and that with Italy from 1·89 per cent. to 1·70 per cent.; but, on the other hand, there were larger transactions with the United States, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Austria. In the case of the United States, there was an advance of nearly 51 lakhs in imports, consisting almost entirely of kerosine oil, and of 24 lakhs in exports of Indian produce. Ceylon took more rice and treasure from Calcutta, and has exported less *khopra* or cocoanut kernel. The trade with Straits Settlements showed an increase of over 47½ lakhs in exports, against a decrease of nearly 2¼ lakhs in imports. The increase under the former head was due to heavy shipments of opium and gunny-bags to Singapore and Penang. The decline of imports was entirely under the head of treasure. An advance of over 4¾ lakhs is observed in the trade with Austria, due almost entirely to larger importations of cotton goods and aniline dyes from that country. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta using the

Suez Canal amounted last year to 63·3 per cent., against 63·6 per cent. in 1883-84 and 58·6 per cent. in 1882-83.

IMPORTS.

Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn increased in quantity by 44,211lb, but the value fell off by Rs. 3,90,146 in consequence of accumulation of stocks. Piece-goods of all kinds taken together did not fare better, suffering a decline in value of Rs. 30,62,036, or 2·6 per cent. There was a heavy increase in the quantity of grey shirtings imported, but this increased importation was owing rather to excessive production in England than to any legitimate expansion of demand in Bengal, and the year closed with a large accumulation of stocks. Not only had the short crop in 1884 considerably affected the purchasing power of the agricultural population, but the complications with Russia on the Afghan frontier made dealers cautious and restricted their transactions. In British white piece-goods the decline was very large, and there was a decrease also in the small trade with France. American imports increased, but the trade in piece-goods with the United States is still very insignificant.

Woollen piece-goods and shawls.

The demand for woollen piece-goods was higher, and the price was favourable to importers. The trade in shawls was less active owing to unduly large importations in 1883-84.

Umbrellas.

Umbrellas were imported in larger numbers than in any previous year, and the demand is said to be at present unequal to the supply.

Metals.

The total results of the trade in metals showed a decline in value of Rs. 34,63,931, the decrease being most marked in iron, copper, quicksilver, and zinc. The imports of unwrought iron fell off by 59 per cent., and of wrought iron by 8 per cent. This was due to the overstocking of the market in 1883-84. The quantity of lead imported last year was about the average.

Machinery and mill-work.

Machinery and mill-work declined from Rs. 82,79,734 to Rs. 66,77,062, owing to the larger importations made in 1883-84 and to the depression in jute trade.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.

The value of the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock fell off by about 40 per cent., in consequence of the railways that were under construction either having been completed or being in an advanced state.

Mineral oil.

The trade in mineral oil was very brisk in the year under review: 17,282,047 gallons were imported, against 7,566,526 gallons in 1883-84. The increase was chiefly made up of the oil from America, which rose from 6,811,383 gallons to so many as 16,120,532 gallons, and large stocks accumulated. Prices therefore ruled very low, and the result will probably be a great expansion of the demand. Kerosine oil is now coming into free use in all places to which there are easy means of transport, and it would be difficult to assign a limit to the possible development of the trade. An advance is also observed in the imports of a superior quality of oil from the United Kingdom and British Burmah. The increase shown under other countries does not, it is said, indicate the opening out of any fresh sources of supply, but is mainly accounted for by two large consignments of American oil brought on here from Victoria, probably in anticipation of obtaining a better market.

Liquors.

The imports of malt liquors fell off in quantity from 601,477 gallons to 436,303 gallons, and in value from Rs. 14,58,090 to Rs. 10,87,848. The decline was principally observable in Bass' beer, from 200,800 gallons to 130,611 gallons. Pilsener slightly declined, but it has now displaced Bass from the head of the list, and become the most largely imported beer. The imports of spirits declined, both in quantity and value, owing to the stock remaining in hand from the shipments of previous years passing into consumption during the year under review. The demand for brandy was exceptionally low, and the imports of this spirit were, for the first time, less, both in quantity and value, than those of whisky. There was a general decline in every description of wine and liqueur, partly attributed to an increase of non-alcoholic habits, and to some extent to a growing preference for whisky, due to its comparative cheapness. The importation of Australian wines did not advance.

Corals.

The imports of corals fell off from 154,716lb to 151,892lb in weight, and from Rs. 20,39,316 to Rs. 16,17,434 in value. The depression in this industry was due to the over-stocking of the market in previous years.

Tea.

The trade in tea with China, Straits Settlements, and other countries fell off by 67¾ per cent. This is attributed to the very low prices of the common kinds of Indian teas during the last year having enabled the buyers of cheap tea to supply their wants from the local market at favourable rates. The chief recommendation of China tea is its cheapness, so that if the Indian gardens can continue to supply tea such as natives drink at low prices, importations from China will shortly cease altogether.

Tobacco.

The progressive increase in the importation of cigars was checked, Manilla cigars being displaced by cigars made in India and Burmah. The imports of manufactured tobacco, on the other hand, advanced, owing to the high prices ruling in the Calcutta market.

Exports.

Jute and gunny-bags.

The jute crop being abundant last year, the exports of the raw fibre rose by 1,352,244 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 21,68,906 in value. Except Australia, all the jute-consuming countries contributed to this increase. The exports of gunny-bags showed an increase in quantity from 62,420,662 to 81,626,604, and in value from Rs. 1,22,88,708 to Rs. 1,38,94,455. This apparent improvement in this trade, however, is no cause for satisfaction. The increase in exports shown, unfortunately, represents over-production: the outturn had somehow to be disposed of; but it could not be disposed of profitably. The prosperous condition of the jute manufacturing industry in 1882-83 produced more mills and large increases in the producing capacity of those in existence, and the extra quantity of the manufactured article to be disposed of accentuated the depression which began in 1883-84. The crop of jute last year, though large, did not reduce the cost of production sufficiently to ensure profits, for prices of bags also fell, with the result that nearly all the mills during the past year were working at a loss, and in one case a company has gone into liquidation.

Tea.

The exports of tea increased from 59,190,914lb to 63,330,228lb, with a decline in value from Rs. 4,02,34,619 to Rs. 3,98,18,726. There appears to be some reason to believe that the markets cannot be extended with sufficient rapidity to keep pace with the increased production of tea; and if this is the case, there can be no hope of any material rise in prices. The exports to Australia advanced, but those to America declined. The proportion of deliveries of Indian tea in London in the year under review was 41·3 per cent. of deliveries of China tea, while it was 34·6 per cent. in 1883-84. India, however, has a formidable rival in Ceylon. The exports of Ceylon tea to London rose to 2,392,973lb from 1,665,768lb in 1883 and 697,268 in 1882, and it is said that the trade is capable of great expansion.

Rice.

The exports of rice fell from 6,082,023 cwt. to 4,953,065 cwt., with a rise in price from Rs. 1,98,95,582 to Rs. 1,99,16,852. The decline in quantity is attributable to the large demand for local consumption arising out of scarcity in some parts of Bengal.

Oil-seeds.

Of the exports of oil-seeds, linseed—the most important—declined by 12·4 per cent., while poppy, rape, and tilseed improved.

Wheat.

The following table shows the exports of wheat from Calcutta for the last five years:—

1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
3,955,269	1,51,26,950	6,666,896	2,52,03,295	4,438,503	1,79,33,850	7,611,414	3,04,27,244	2,561,677	99,91,067

The figures of 1884-85 are the lowest for some years. The falling off amounted to 66 per cent., and more than 60 per cent. of this occurred in the

shipments to the United Kingdom. The cause of this heavy decline is said to be due to the extraordinarily low prices of wheat ruling in the United Kingdom, owing to an abundant wheat crop, and the enormous supplies available there and elsewhere.

Indigo. Indigo shows a falling off of 3·5 per cent. in quantity and 10·3 per cent. in value, due to the low prices which prevailed at the auction sales in London and to the quality of the crop being generally not up to the average.

Hides and skins. A satisfactory progress is observed in the trade in raw hides and skins. An increase of 9 per cent. occurred in the former, and of 19 per cent. in the latter.

Cotton, raw. Raw cotton fell off from 636,629 cwt. to 288,971 cwt. In Lancashire there was a fair demand for the article, and the decline in the trade was due to higher prices and shortness and bad quality of the crop.

Silk, raw, and silk piece-goods. The exports of raw silk decreased by 3·2 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value. This heavy decline in price was the result of the market in London for raw silk having been fairly supplied from China and of the accumulation of large stocks. There was, on the other hand, an improvement of nearly 28 per cent. in exports of silk piece-goods.

Lac. The trade in lac revived, the total quantity and value having increased by 30,275 cwt. and Rs. 4,41,449 respectively.

Sugar, refined. The trade in refined sugar collapsed, exports dwindling from Rs. 17,60,378 to Rs 1,37,221; and Bengal last year imported more of this article than was exported. The sudden depression is said to be due to the very low price of sugar resulting from the enormous production of beet-sugar on the continent.

Tobacco. The exportation of unmanufactured tobacco decreased by 40 per cent. The figures are, however, higher than those of 1882-83 and of all previous years.

Gold and silver. The net imports of gold fell off by more than 13 lakhs, owing, it is said, to the unfavourable state of trade. Both the imports and exports of silver increased by 80½ lakhs and 19 lakhs respectively. The increase under exports is said to be due to larger shipments made to Ceylon. The principal cause of the rise in imports was the smaller drawings of the Secretary of State, which necessitated the sending of silver by remitters from London.

Coasting trade of Calcutta. The total imports of the coasting trade of Calcutta rose from Rs. 3,33,17,031 to Rs. 3,47,94,792, while the total exports fell from Rs. 4,73,83,813 to Rs. 4,56,12,750. The importations of cotton twist and yarn show a further advance of 603,858lb, and the figures are the highest yet reached. The total value, however, declined by Rs. 1,51,080, owing to the low selling price of the articles. The receipts from Bombay exceeded those from the United Kingdom by 503,284lb. The increase in quantity has been attributed to the unsatisfactory state of the market in Bombay for country-made twist and yarn, leading the spinners there to seek outlets for their productions in other quarters. The imports of castor seed, turmeric, gram, manufactures of coir, and ground-nuts and refined sugar from Madras, and those of paddy from Bengal outports, increased. The imports from British Burmah declined with the decline in the importation of teak timber. The decline in exports occurred in shipments of rice and refined sugar to Bombay, and of cotton twist and tobacco leaf to British Burmah.

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong. The total value of the foreign trade of Chittagong declined off from Rs. 1,00,61,967 to Rs. 83,10,652, representing an increase in the imports of Rs. 2,88,650 and a decrease in exports of Rs. 20,39,965. The increase under the head of imports was chiefly due to the direct importation of salt from England and of kerosine oil worth over two lakhs from America. The trade in the latter article with America is likely to develop still further. The export trade showed a decline, both in quantity and value, in all articles of Indian produce except tea. The decreases were the heaviest in jute and rice.

In the coasting trade there was a total decrease of Rs. 14,58,015, the details of which are of no special interest.

Orissa ports.

The value of the total trade of the Orissa ports rose during the past year by Rs. 42,33,859, or 29 per cent. In the foreign trade of Bálasore there was a falling off, but the coasting trade of the port was exceptionally brisk. An advance of about 5 lakhs, or 45·1 per cent., was observed in the foreign trade of Cuttack, the increase being chiefly in exports of rice to Galle, Colombo, and the Maldives, but the coasting trade shows a considerable decline, and much of it is being diverted to the port of Chandbally in Balasore. The value of the Pooree rice trade increased over ¼ lakh, or 18·8 per cent., but the total trade of the port showed a slight falling off.

Port of Naraingunge.

An increase of Rs. 24,258, or ·3 per cent., was observed in the value of the total trade of the port. The exports of jute, to which Naraingunge principally owes its importance, rose from 1,030,637 cwt. to 1,200,903 cwt. in quantity, and from Rs. 70,23,759 to Rs. 71,25,069 in value.

System of registration as regards the internal trade of Bengal.

During the year under report no change was made in the system under which the internal trade of the province is registered. The statistics regarding the trade along the chief routes include the traffic registered on the Nuddea rivers, the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers, the Midnapore, Hidgellee, Orissa, and Calcutta canals, as well as the trade carried by inland steamers and by the different State railways in Bengal. The results of the registration during the past year of the boat traffic between Bengal and Assam, which is effected at Bhoyrub Bazar and at Dhubri under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, have for the first time been incorporated in this report. Regarding the trade of large towns and commercial centres details are furnished of the trade of Calcutta, Chittagong, and Orissa. The registration of the road traffic between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces at the Karmnasa bridge in the district of Shahabad was commenced from December 1884, and that of river traffic between those two provinces from August 1884. The statistics for the whole year of 1884-85 are therefore not available.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

The result of the past year's registration in respect of the trade of Calcutta with the interior is shown below as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By country boat	1883-84	3,76,08,432	11,83,33,354	84,80,106	3,92,65,940	4,60,88,538	15,75,99,294
	1884-85	3,67,11,734	10,09,44,517	81,47,526	3,43,04,623	4,38,59,260	13,52,49,140
,, inland steamer ...	1883-84	26,36,655	4,08,85,306	7,58,288	1,94,87,534	33,94,943	6,03,72,840
	1884-85	42,75,251	4,68,08,192	12,60,387	1,96,86,593	55,35,638	6,64,94,785
,, East Indian Railway...	1883-84	3,86,53,427	26,14,10,343	91,37,515	17,25,13,290	4,77,90,942	43,39,23,633
	1884-85	2,92,39,780	38,53,09,447	80,93,700	14,57,07,537	3,73,33,480	53,10,16,984
,, Eastern Bengal State Railway.	1883-84	65,64,278	5,20,17,334	26,51,146	4,50,27,663	92,15,424	9,70,44,997
	1884-85	89,27,176	5,39,68,388	33,90,002	4,69,22,956	1,23,17,178	0,08,91,344
,, road	1883-84	71,51,897	5,78,34,978	31,45,815	2,16,27,611	1,02,97,712	7,94,62,589
	1884-85	55,11,904	4,60,03,610	27,32,471	1,58,23,074	82,44,375	6,18,26,684
Total ...	1883-84	9,26,14,689	53,04,81,315	2,41,72,870	29,79,22,038	11,67,87,559	82,84,03,353
	1884-85	8,36,65,845	63,30,34,154	2,36,24,086	26,24,44,783	10,72,89,931	89,54,78,937
Average of the last two years ...		8,81,40,267	58,17,57,734	2,38,98,478	28,01,83,411	11,20,38,745	86,19,41,145

Cotton, raw.

The following statement gives the total quantity of raw cotton imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	12,65,173	8,04,529
Exports	9,30,333	4,42,858

Imports.

The total decrease under imports was 4,60,644 maunds, or 36·41 per cent., as compared with 1883-84, and 1,93,994 maunds, or 19·43 per cent., as compared with 1882-83. Last year the heavy decline of 4,87,074 maunds, or 49·74 per cent., in the quantities carried by the East Indian Railway was owing to a deficient outturn of the crops in the Upper Provinces. The quality of the crop was of a lower average than usual, and prices also were comparatively high. On the other hand, there was a tendency to the Mediterranean ports drawing in a greater measure from Bombay the supplies required by the continent, and this showed itself very decidedly in the past year.

Exports.

There was a very large decrease in the export trade, amounting to 52·74 per cent., as compared with 1883-84 and 39·17 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was to the following places:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	394,439	5,36,875	196,049	2,66,844
Other ports ...	242,190	3,29,648	92,922	1,26,477
Total ...	636,629	8,66,523	288,971	3,93,321
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other Indian ports ...	477	650	243	331
GRAND TOTAL ...	637,106	8,67,173	289,214	3,93,652

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 3,61,671 maunds, against 3,34,840 maunds in 1883-84 and 2,70,502 maunds in 1882-83.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The total quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,86,111	2,37,552	4,23,663	1,86,566	2,36,568	4,23,134
Exports ...	2,60,479	1,05,910	3,66,389	2,63,198	1,28,584	3,91,782

IMPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

Last year the total clearances of foreign twist and yarn from ship-board and from bond for consumption showed little or no fluctuation as compared with 1883-84, but they exceeded the figures for 1882-83 by 15·44 per cent. The sources of supply during the past two years were as follows:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	14,945,295	1,81,627	14,861,029	1,80,603
Other Foreign ports	310,667	3,775	439,144	5,337
Total of Foreign Trade ...	15,255,962	1,85,402	15,300,173	1,85,940
From Indian Ports—				
Madras	6,785	83	9,492	115
Bombay	5,663	68	15,200	185
British Burmah	3,000	37	1,200	14
Other Indian ports	29,842	363	16,486	200
Total of Interportal Trade ...	45,290	551	42,378	514
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,301,252	1,85,953	15,342,551	1,86,454

Indian twist and yarn.

There was very little change in the total importation of Indian twist and yarn during the past year as compared with 1883-84, but it showed an increase of 53·86 per

cent. when compared with 1882-83. The supply imported by sea was 8·94 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1883-84 and 25·75 per cent. greater than those for 1882-83. The boat and road traffic, which comprise for the most part the produce of the cotton mills in the vicinity of Calcutta, showed a decrease of 27·09 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. The supply imported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway showed an increase of 80·99 per cent. on the returns of 1883-84 and 149·39 per cent. on those of 1882-83.

Exports.

European twist and yarn.

The export trade by internal routes showed a falling off of 5·88 per cent. as compared with 1883-84, but an increase of 1·49 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. The sea-borne exports, however, show an advance of 19·40 and 29·62 per cent. on the figures of the two years 1883-84 and 1882-83 respectively. The distribution of the exports during the past two years was as follows:—

Exports by Internal Routes.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	1,10,180	99,386
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	35,993	35,091
„ Punjab	21,462	19,761
„ Assam	5,274	10,223
„ Behar	6,994	6,474
„ Central Provinces	6,082	4,987
„ Rajputana States	2,176	1,573
„ Other Provinces	984	528
Total ...	1,89,145	1,78,023

Exports by Sea.

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To Madras	1,976,205	24,017	2,296 534	27,909
„ British Burmah ...	792,025	9,625	584,121	7,099
„ Chittagong ...	226,841	2,757	218,452	2,655
„ Orissa ...	2,774,736	33,721	3,863,110	46,947
„ Bombay and other Indian ports ...	45,290	550	4,000	48
„ Foreign ports ...	54,619	664	42,626	517
Total ...	5,869,716	71,334	7,008,843	85,175

Principal river marts.

The different marts on river routes to which European twist and yarn were carried largely during the past two years were as follows:—

Mart.	District.	1883-84.	1884-85.
		Mds.	Mds.
Ghattal	Midnapore ...	11,224	5,302
Midnapore	Ditto ...	7,557	4,670
Nuddea	Nuddea ...	784	1,385
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	1,150	1,249
Santipore	Nuddea ...	2,513	551

In addition to these supplies, the amount of twist and yarn produced in the cotton mills on the banks of the Hooghly river and sent to Midnapore direct without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted on the Midnapore canals, aggregated 59,899 maunds, against 34,861 maunds in 1838-84 and 48,625 maunds in 1882-83. In return for twist, the supply of hand-made piece-goods shipped for Calcutta from the Midnapore district was valued at Rs. 2,52,190, against Rs. 6,77,450 in 1883-84. After Midnapore, the other districts which imported twist and yarn largely from Calcutta are Nuddea (12,953 maunds), Dacca (20,603 maunds), and Furreedpore (7,589 maunds).

Indian twist and yarn.

The exports of Indian twist and yarn showed an advance of 21·41 per cent. on the trade of 1883-84 and 27·58 per cent. on that of 1882-83. The quantity carried by the East Indian Railway during the past year was 75,349 maunds, against

54,052 maunds in 1883-84 and 51,540 maunds in 1882-83. The supply exported by sea was 4,285 maunds below the figures of 1883-84 and 2,445 maunds below those of 1882-83.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The exports balance the imports with a surplus amounting to 31,352 maunds in 1884-85, against 57,274 maunds in 1883-84. In 1882-83 there was a deficit amounting to 26,471 maunds.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The trade of Calcutta in European cotton piece-goods during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1883-84. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.
Imports	11,32,58,868	10,99,70,360
Exports	13,44,62,270	13,77,39,440

The figures given in the foregoing statement represent declared values in all cases except consignments carried by railway and by inland steamers. Piece-goods carried by these two routes are registered by weight only, and the values have been calculated at Rs. 72 per maund—the rate adopted in the report for 1883-84.

Imports.

The amount of piece-goods cleared for consumption from shipboard and from bond was 3·01 per cent. below the figures for 1883-84 and 2·50 per cent. below those for 1882-83. The different ports which contributed to the trade during the past two years were as follows:—

From	Imports by sea. 1883-84. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom	11,21,09,273	10,86,78,696
Other Foreign ports	6,57,579	6,44,324
Total of Foreign trade ...	11,27,66,852	10,93,23,020
Indian ports—		
Bombay	2,15,959	1,95,776
Madras	42,741	70,083
Other ports in Madras ...	651	3,260
British Burmah	19,994	47,353
Other Indian ports	1,500	2,850
Total of interportal trade ...	2,80,845	3,19,322
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,30,47,697	10,96,42,342

Exports.

The increase last year in the export trade was 2·44 per cent. on the figures of 1883-84, but there was a decrease of 0·86 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. The different provinces to which European piece-goods were carried during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	Exports from Calcutta. 1883-84. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.
To Bengal	4,29,50,319	4,54,53,083
„ Behar	3,30,31,806	3,44,47,604
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,14,51,260	3,08,52,076
„ Punjab	1,56,18,744	1,27,40,688
„ Assam	44,52,178	66,81,457
„ British Burmah...	20,46,323	24,69,382
„ Orissa	10,40,076	15,80,029
„ Chota Nagpore...	14,12,352	14,34,960
„ Madras	6,27,501	7,93,587
„ Central Provinces	9,01,872	6,55,488
„ Rajputana	5,27,760	3,59,352
„ Foreign ports	1,79,947	1,57,298
„ Other places	2,22,132	1,14,436
Total ...	13,44,62,270	13,77,39,440

Comparison of imports with exports.

After adding 25 per cent. to the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond on account of understatement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the total of the year's traffic by all routes would be raised to Rs. 13,73,81,445. The value of piece-goods exported amounts to Rs. 13,77,39,440, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 3,57,995 over the figures of imports. In 1883-84, however, there was a surplus of imports over exports to the extent of Rs. 70,58,522, against Rs. 18,02,940 in 1882-83.

Indian piece-goods.

The total value of Indian piece-goods carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	55,78,135	60,06,763
Exports	14,19,613	10,08,481

As compared with 1883-84, this trade shows an increase of 7·68 per cent. under imports and a decrease of 28·96 per cent. under exports.

Indigo.

The indigo trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with that of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,50,074	1,55,851
Exports	1,50,394	1,47,027

Imports.

The quantity of indigo brought to Calcutta during the past year was 3·85 per cent. in excess of the imports during the preceding year and 13·03 per cent. above those of 1882-83. The sources of supply, classified by provinces, were—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	73,939	71,861
Behar	65,515	69,841
Bengal	10,150	12,310
Other places	470	1,839
Total ...	1,50,074	1,55,851

Exports.

In the export trade there was a decrease of 2·24 per cent. in the supplies carried during the past year as compared with 1883-84, but an increase of 6·72 per cent. is shown when compared with 1882-83. The quantity of indigo exported by sea from Calcutta amounted to 1,44,622 maunds, against 1,49,774 maunds in 1883-84 and 1,35,939 maunds in 1882-83.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

During the year under report the surplus of imports over exports was 8,824 maunds. In 1883-84 the exports exceeded the imports by 320 maunds, while in 1882-83 the excess of imports over exports amounted to 111 maunds.

Jute, raw.

The total quantity of raw jute carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,06,59,425	1,30,50,727
Exports	85,61,898	1,03,65,201

Imports.

The imports showed an advance of 23,91,302 maunds on the trade of 1883-84 and a decrease of 24,79,677 maunds as compared with that of 1882-83. Last year there was a fall in the price of raw jute, due to a large harvest and to the inferior quality of the crop.

Principal supplying districts.

The different districts from which raw jute was largely consigned for Calcutta during the past two years are shown below, the quantities imported by railway being also given :—

Districts.	Imports by all routes.		Districts.	Imports by rail.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.		1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Pubna	30,79,588	29,44,393	Pubna	4,78,514	4,12,670
Dacca	21,38,093	28,44,640	Dacca	5,65,978	5,70,515
Furreedpore ...	14,26,744	28,22,094	Furreedpore ...	8,85,452	21,99,344
Rungpore	5,40,630	7,66,387	Rungpore	4,46,549	6,25,069
Mymensingh ...	6,72,567	5,93,402	24-Pergunnahs ...	6,071	2,645
24-Pergunnahs ...	6,42,914	5,29,377	Nuddea	3,53,476	4,63,078
Nuddea	4,37,301	5,24,013	Rajshahye ...	1,78,235	1,94,527
Rajshahye	3,86,974	4,76,474	Jessore	140	1,760
Hooghly	5,19,481	4,37,603	Julpigoree ...	2,40,167	2,17,184
Jessore	1,60,510	3,54,210	Dinagepore ...	25,488	66,300
Julpigoree	2,40,167	2,17,184	Bogra	72,124	1,14,843
Dinagepore	67,268	1,27,027	Other districts ...	.....	199
Bogra	75,385	1,16,228			
Maldah	54,946	65,134			
Backergunge ...	55,400	41,587			
Goalpara	25,770	40,966			
Moorshedabad ...	26,915	29,743			
Purneah	25,999	29,173			
Tipperah	3,800	27,490			
Other districts ...	78,973	63,602			
Total ...	1,06,59,425	1,30,50,727	Total ...	32,52,194	48,76,739

Exports.

The quantity of raw jute exported during the year showed an advance of 21·06 per cent. on the returns of 1883-84, but a decrease of 19·17 per cent. as compared with those of 1882-83. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows :—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	5,953,147	81,02,894	7,305,391	99,43,449
„ Indian „ ...	56,630	77,080	58,016	78,966
Total ...	6,009,777	81,79,974	7,363,407	1,00,22,415

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The quantity of raw jute not exported before the close of the year was 26,85,526 maunds, against 20,97,527 maunds in 1883-84 and 27,06,532 maunds in 1882-83.

Gunny-bags.

The total number of gunny-bags carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	No.	No.
Imports	24,311,816	18,196,002
Exports	125,397,761	137,783,938

Imports.

The import trade showed a decrease of 25·15 per cent. as compared with 1883-84 and of 37·38 per cent. as compared with 1882-83.

Principal supplying districts.

The principal districts which despatched gunnies in large quantities to Calcutta during the past two years are shown below:—

Districts.	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pubna	3,562,046	29,550	3,591,596	5,605,360	175	5,605,535
24-Pergunnahs	5,362,362	58,503	5,420,865	3,132,387	298,844	3,431,231
Hooghly	5,189,311	525,504	5,714,815	3,209,780	78,598	3,288,378
Julpigoree	.....	3,116,688	3,116,688	.....	2,492,210	2,492,210
Rungpore	.....	2,302,626	2,302,626	.....	1,537,200	1,537,200
Dinagepore	.....	3,223,633	3,223,633	.....	991,955	991,955
Burdwan	.....	162,603	162,603	.....	169,425	169,425
Purneah	.....	290,465	290,465	.....	94,145	94,145

Exports.

The number of bags exported during the year showed an advance of 9·87 per cent. over the trade of 1883-84 and 11·82 per cent. in excess of that of 1882-83. The total exportation by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian Ports ...	37,741,674	3,866,090	41,607,764	37,100,123	2,661,073	39,761,196
„ Foreign Ports ...	60,564,512	1,656,150	62,420,662	76,708,454	4,918,150	81,626,604
Total ...	98,306,186	5,722,240	104,028,426	113,808,577	7,579,223	121,387,800

Comparison of exports with imports.

If imports be deducted from exports, a deficit of 119,587,936 bags will be found, against 101,085,945 bags in 1883-84 and 94,157,569 in 1882-83. The excess of exports over imports is due to the large manufacture of gunny-bags in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Gunny-cloth.

The registered trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth carried by internal routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	26,934	34,836
Exports	339	284

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade under this heading during the past two years is shown below:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	15,944	48,775
Exports	11,010,569	19,923,884

Imports.

The imports by internal routes increased by 29·33 per cent. over those of of 1883-84, but they were 35·85 per cent. below the trade of 1882-83. The total trade of the past year comprised 8,690 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 26,146 hand-made pieces. If a machine-made piece be taken as equal to 80 yards, and a hand-made piece as equal to 22 yards, the total of the year's traffic would amount to 1,319,187 yards, showing an increase of 448,535 yards as compared with 1883-84, but a decrease of 794,019 yards as compared with 1882-83.

Exports.

The sea-borne exports exhibit an increase of 80·95 per cent. and 95·28 per cent. as compared with the two years 1883-84 and 1882-83 respectively. The destination of this traffic was as follows:—

	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	4,077,539	.....	4,077,539	4,597,767	.....	4,597,767
„ Foreign ports ...	6,814,630	118,400	6,933,030	15,249,450	76,667	15,326,117
Total ...	10,892,169	118,400	11,010,569	19,847,217	76,667	19,923,884

Comparison of imports with exports.

The surplus of exports over imports amounted to 18,627,417 yards, against 10,167,037 yards in 1883-84 and 8,123,043 yards in 1882-83; these quantities represent part of the outturn of the mills in and around Calcutta.

Outturn of the mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.

In addition to the registered supplies mentioned above, the returns of the Nuddea rivers show that large quantities of power-loom gunny-cloth were sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The following statement shows the total quantity sent to each district by these routes during the past two years:—

Importing districts.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhunga	65,700	83,900
Monghyr	80,500	74,395
Mozufferpore	.....	35,000
Bhagulpore	11,575	13,945
Chumparun	.....	10,000
Purneah	3,875	9,845
Goruckpore	22,990	8,200
Ghazipore	16,500	6,400
Moorshedabad	6,980	5,700
Other districts	12,050	11,050
TOTAL ...	220,170	258,435

There are at present 19 jute mills at work in the vicinity of Calcutta. In 18 of them the amount of raw jute worked up during the past year was 38,50,260 maunds, but no statistics, however, are available to show separately how much of the raw material was used in making gunny-cloth and gunny-bags.

FOOD-GRAINS.

Last year the crops in some parts of Bengal again suffered, although to a limited extent, from floods and scanty and unequal distribution of the rainfall, and consequently high prices ruled for all kinds of food-grains. The statistics show that there was a total decrease of 25·22 per cent. in the importation of these staples into Calcutta as compared with 1883-84, and of 24·66 per cent. as compared with 1882-83, while in the export trade the figures exhibited a fall of 31·36 and 32·29 per cent. respectively. The following statements show the total traffic under each class of food-grains separately during the past two years:—

	Imports into Calcutta.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,34,13,318	1,17,49,898
Paddy	15,53,920	20,68,448
Wheat	1,12,12,086	46,97,139
Gram and pulse	31,72,502	31,47,913
Other spring and rain crops ...	2,97,110	5,05,439
Total ...	2,96,48,936	2,21,68,837

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,16,08,260	95,92,975
Paddy	2,97,334	6,58,477
Wheat	1,04,51,808	35,92,135
Gram and pulse	12,58,142	15,50,349
Other spring and rain crops ...	1,30,313	2,99,263
Total ...	2,37,45,857	1,56,93,199

According to the above figures, the total quantity of food-grains not exported before the close of the year under report showed an increase of 9·69 per cent. compared with 1883-84, as detailed below:—

	Surplus of imports over exports.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	18,05,058	21,56,923
Paddy	12,56,586	14,09,971
Wheat	7,60,278	11,05,004
Gram and pulse	19,14,360	15,97,564
Other spring and rain crops ...	1,66,797	2,06,176
Total ...	59,03,079	64,75,638

The average retail prices which ruled in Bengal during the year 1884 for all sorts of food-grains are compared below with those of the preceding three years:—

		Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.											
		Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Lesser millets.		Maize or Indian corn.		Gram.	
Bengal.		S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.
Western districts	Average price for 3 years (1881-83)	14	12	20	5	18	8	24	8	...		40	9	20	0
	Ditto for 1884 ...	15	0	18	11	12	7	15	11	...		26	4	17	10
Central ...	Average price for 3 years (1881-83)	14	13	23	7	14	4	21	13	14	6	24	3	18	6
	Ditto for 1884 ...	15	4	18	7	10	6	14	2	12	6	19	1	17	5
Eastern ...	Average price for 3 years (1881-83)	13	7	33	10	19	4	26	5	...		...		16	6
	Ditto for 1884 ...	14	13	26	11	13	1	15	12	...		...		15	2
Bengal province	Average price for 3 years (1881-83)	14	5	25	13	17	5	24	3	14	6	32	6	18	4
	Ditto for 1884 ...	15	0	21	4	11	15	15	3	12	6	22	11	16	11
Behar ...	Average price for 3 years (1881-83)	17	11	35	3	15	1	21	1	34	9	40	0	26	11
	Ditto for 1884 ...	17	7	21	13	10	10	13	13	22	14	24	6	20	10
Orissa ...	Average price for 3 years (1881-83)	14	8	...		19	12	27	10	16	0	...		18	5
	Ditto for 1884 ...	15	12	11	3	13	14	19	11	15	8	...		18	13
Chota Nagpore ...	Average price for 3 years (1881-83)	16	12	28	11	20	8	27	9	46	3	36	0	19	15
	Ditto for 1884 ...	14	12	18	13	14	11	19	4	25	12	20	6	15	6
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.	Average price for 3 years (1881-83)	15	13	29	14	18	3	2	2	27	13	36	2	20	13
	Ditto for 1884 ...	15	12	18	4	12	13	17	0	19	2	22	8	17	14

It will be observed that during the last year there was a general rise in prices. The advance in the price of wheat was, however, merely nominal, amounting to only 0·40 per cent. as compared with that ruling in the three previous years. In the case of barley and Indian corn the percentages of

increase were 38·91 and 37·72 respectively; in the price of common rice the average rise amounted to 32·34 per cent., and in that of best rice to 29·55 per cent. The price of lesser millets showed an increase of 31·24 per cent. as compared with the average price of the three previous years, and that of gram an increase of 14·11 per cent.

WHEAT. The wheat trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown below:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,12,12,086	46,97,139
Exports	1,04,51,808	35,92,135

Imports. The total decrease in the imports amounted to 65,14,947 maunds as compared with the figures of 1883-84, and to 26,10,942 maunds as compared with those of 1882-83. A good harvest in England combined with large stocks available in America not only considerably lowered the price of this cereal in the English and continental markets, but also checked the export of Indian wheat and caused a depression in trade. The quantities received from each province during the past two years are shown below:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	70,47,837	30,81,031
Behar	33,54,234	9,91,048
Bengal	5,68,100	4,58,676
Punjab	2,11,384	1,17,681
Central Provinces	22,227	31,187
Other places	8,304	17,516
Total	1,12,12,086	46,97,139

Exports. The figures of the export trade show a decline of 68,59,673 maunds as compared with 1883-84 and of 25,34,374 maunds as compared with 1882-83. The details of the sea-borne trade are as follows:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	7,611,414	1,03,59,980	2,561,677	34,86,727
„ Indian „ ...	11,890	16,184	7,554	10,282
Total ...	7,623,304	1,03,76,164	2,569,231	34,97,009

Quantity not exported before the close of the year. After deduction of the exports from the imports there remained 11,05,004 maunds, against 7,60,278 maunds in 1883-84 and 11,81,572 maunds in 1882-83.

GRAM AND PULSE. The gross import and export of traffic of Calcutta under this head during the past two years was as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	31,72,502	31,47,913
Exports	12,58,142	15,50,349

Imports.

There was very little change in the import traffic of the past year as compared with the two previous years. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	11,16,646	18,03,624
„ Behar	12,18,017	7,56,455
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,62,583	3,07,121
„ Madras	74,177	1,95,725
„ Punjab	24,592	46,487
„ Central Provinces	62,778	32,004
„ Other places	13,709	6,497
Total ...	31,72,502	31,47,913

Exports.

The advance in the export trade during the past year was 23·22 per cent. over the figures of 1883-84 and 16·22 per cent. over those of 1882-83. The exports by sea from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

Whither Exported.	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports	300,831	4,09,465	533,460	7,26,098
„ Indian „	140,074	1,90,657	149,786	2,03,876
Total ...	440,905	6,00,122	683,246	9,29,974

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the surplus of imports over exports amounted to 15,97,564 maunds, against 19,14,360 maunds in 1883-84 and 18,27,411 maunds in 1882-83.

Rice and Paddy.

The gross weight of the Calcutta trade in rice and paddy during the past two years was as follows:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Boat	Rice ...	1,08,59,143	96,93,682	2,42,333	3,51,247
	Paddy ...	13,19,962	15,05,354	1,74,597	5,02,413
„ Inland steamer	Rice ...	37	.....	76,998	1,31,530
	Paddy ...	.....	.....	4	.....
„ East Indian Railway ...	Rice ...	2,62,611	1,37,895	2,08,475	2,62,646
	Paddy ...	11,412	1,095	39	.....
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice ...	2,79,806	3,02,221	3,48,854	69,971
	Paddy ...	299	213	1,616	.....
„ Road	Rice ...	9,16.878	8,03,788	1,86,974	1,86,845
	Paddy ...	93,380	1,01,513	82,382	76,542
„ Sea	Rice ...	10,94,843	8,12,312	1,05,44,626	85,90,736
	Paddy ...	54,867	4,60,273	38,696	79,522
Total ...	Rice ...	1,34,13,318	1,17,49.898	1,16,08,260	95,92,975
	Paddy ...	15,53,920	20,68,448	2,97,334	6,58,477
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy ...		1,43,84,518	1,30,42,678	1,17,94,094	1,00,04,523

Imports.

The import trade of the past year showed a decrease of 13,41,840 maunds, or 9·33 per cent., as compared with 1883-84, and 49,02,045 maunds, or 27·32 per cent., as compared with 1882-83. The abstract below gives the sources of this supply, province by province, together with the various channels through which the consignments were received during the past two years:—

Province.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal ...	1,25,58,115	1,11,48,482	5,82,026	4,59,615	1,31,40,141	1,16,08,097
„ Behar ...	1,493	14,634	583	729	14,776	15,363
„ Orissa ...	1,26,036	3,22,593	10,67,436	10,57,927	11,93,472	13,80,520
„ Assam ...	6,550	15,400	23	2	6,573	15,402
„ Madras ...	.....	.....	16,128	11,037	16,128	11,037
„ British Burmah	.....	.....	11,843	9,219	11,843	9,219
„ Other places ...	716	654	869	2,386	1,585	3,040
Total ...	1,27,05,610	1,15,01,763	16,78,908	15,40,915	1,43,84,518	1,30,42,678

Exports.

The figures of the export trade during the past year showed a decrease of 15·17 per cent. as compared with 1883-84 and of 35·08 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. The details of the sea-borne trade, which forms more than four-fifths of the total traffic, are as follows:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

Whither exported.	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.—				
Madras	32,939	24,200	5,393	3,962
Other ports in Madras...	4,63,706	340,682	4,82,089	354,188
Bombay	15,78,706	1,159,866	12,37,939	909,506
British Burmah	95,432	70,113	36,573	26,870
Pondicherry	17,969	13,202	1,018	747
Other Indian ports	77,564	56,986	86,052	63,223
Total of Interportal Trade ...	22,66,316	1,665,049	18,49,064	1,358,496
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom	18,00,749	1,322,999	11,47,682	843,195
Other Foreign ports	64,77,561	4,759,024	55,93,990	4,109,870
Total of Foreign Trade ...	82,78,310	6,082,023	67,41,672	4,953,065
Grand total of exports by sea ...	1,50,44,626	7,747,072	85,90,736	6,311,561

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports	17,328	12,731	42,424	31,169
„ Foreign ports	21,368	15,699	37,098	27,256
Grand total of exports by sea ...	38,696	28,430	79,522	58,425

Stocks of rice in Calcutta.

The stocks of rice at all the markets and warehouses in Calcutta and the suburbs in the first week of April of the past three years were—1885, 22,92,046 maunds; 1884, 26,21,179 maunds; 1883, 26,14,089 maunds. Paddy is not included in these figures. The total imports of paddy during the past year having been 20,68,448 maunds, and the total exports 6,58,477 maunds, there remained a surplus of 14,09,971 maunds, which, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund

of paddy, is equivalent to 8,81,232 maunds of rice. If this figure be added to the stocks of rice shown above, the total would be raised to 31,73,278 maunds, against 34,06,545 maunds in 1883-84 and 34,93,527 maunds in 1882-83.

Miscellaneous spring and rain crops.

The aggregate quantity of these grains carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years is given below:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	2,97,110	5,05,439
Exports	1,30,343	2,99,263

Imports.

The plentiful harvests of these grains resulted in a very large increase in the import trade of 2,08,329 maunds as compared with 1883-84 and of 2,02,574 maunds as compared with 1882-83. The supplies of miscellaneous food-grains were drawn from the following provinces:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	38,170	2,44,113
Behar	2,29,742	2,27,043
North-Western Provinces and Oudh... ...	25,778	30,271
Other places	3,420	4,012
Total ...	2,97,110	5,05,439

Exports.

There was an advance in the exports of miscellaneous food-grains of 1,68,950 maunds as compared with 1883-84 and of 1,75,019 maunds as compared with 1882-83. The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	90,666	1,23,407	89,223	1,21,443
„ Indian „ ...	784	1,067	1,712	2,330
Total ...	91,450	1,24,474	90,935	1,23,773

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the surplus of imports over exports amounted to 2,06,176 maunds, against 1,66,797 maunds in 1883-84 and 1,78,621 maunds in 1882-83.

Hides.

The imports and exports of hides to and from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	No.	No.
Imports	6,541,499	7,999,202
Exports	6,459,118	7,233,447

Imports.

As regards the imports, the figures show a large increase of 22·28 per cent. as compared with 1883-84 and of 15·30 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. Last year there was a fair demand in Calcutta for hides for shipment to Great Britain, and this augmented despatches to Howrah by the East Indian line, which carried

1,179,656 pieces more than in 1883-84. The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	No.	No.
Behar	2,493,560	2,801,531
Bengal	2,424,549	2,615,857
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	773,864	1,385,641
Punjab	323,400	507,792
Orissa	290,278	287,523
Chota Nagpore	133,760	154,912
British Burmah	4,738	122,709
Madras	73,915	116,827
Other places	23,435	6,410
Total ...	6,541,499	7,999,202

Exports.

Last year the percentage of increase in the exports was 11·98 as compared with 1883-84 and 29·54 as compared with 1882-83. The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	4,297,924	324,187	4,639,363	339,858
Other Ports ...	2,130,761	219,331	2,523,505	262,520
Total ...	6,428,685	543,518	7,162,868	602,378
To Indian Ports ...	280	23	8,672	636
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,428,965	543,541	7,171,540	603,014

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total number of hides not exported before the close of the year under report was 765,755, against 82,381 pieces in 1883-84 and 1,353,569 pieces in 1882-83.

Salt.

The amount of salt carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamers.	By boat.	By road	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	84,65,683	5,39,478	90,05,161	30,95,287	10,10,324	1,31,165	36,27,182	61,084	79,25,042	829	79,25,871
1884-85	85,65,650	4,19,963	89,85,613	35,67,632	10,23,491	1,17,786	35,74,953	58,016	83,41,878	7,540	83,49,418

Imports.

The total quantity of salt brought to Calcutta by sea during the past year was 0·22 per cent. below the imports of the preceding year, but 10·61 per cent. above those of 1882-83. The different ports which contributed to this supply are shown in the following statement:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Liverpool	242,088	272,142	65,90,185	74,08,296
Arabian and Persian Gulfs ...	37,473	30,861	10,20,100	8,40,108
Bombay	18,901	14,179	5,14,520	3,85,987
Italy	21,036	11,289	5,72,651	3,07,301
Madras	917	1,248	24,958	33,976
Other ports	10,387	365	2,82,747	9,945
Total ...	330,802	330,084	90,05,161	89,85,613

In addition to the above supply, the amount of indigenous salt carried to Calcutta by the East Indian Railway was 95 maunds, against 315 maunds in 1883-84 and 2,448 maunds in 1882-83.

Exports.

The exports of salt rose by 4,23,547 maunds, or 5·34 per cent., over those of 1883-84, but they were almost equal to those of 1882-83. The following statement illustrates the distribution of the past year's exports, province by province, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	45,59,142	44,95,934
„ Behar	26,90,681	29,86,987
„ Assam	3,23,527	3,76,730
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,04,943	3,01,901
„ Chota Nagpore	1,45,898	1,80,324
„ Other places	1,680	7,542
Total ...	79,25,871	83,49,418

Comparison of imports with exports.

If exports be deducted from imports there remain 6,36,290 maunds, against 10,79,605 maunds in 1883-84. In 1882-83, however, there was a deficit of imports over exports to the extent of 2,32,713 maunds.

Clearances from ship-board and bond.

The detail of quantities on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years, as compared with the inland despatches from Calcutta, is given in the following statement:—

	Sea imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	85,79,927*	12,657	85,92,584	79,25,871
1884-85	93,71,086†	11,124	93,82,210	83,49,418

* Including 5,16,498 maunds of Bombay and Madras salt which was passed free of duty.
† Ditto 4,15,994 ditto Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.

The quantity of salt available for consumption in Calcutta, the suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district was 10,32,792 maunds, against 6,66,713 maunds in 1883-84 and 4,55,803 maunds in 1882-83.

Principal salt-importing marts.

The principal salt-importing marts which imported salt from Calcutta direct to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds and upwards during the past year are Patna, Serajgunge, Durbhunga, Raneegunge, Sahebgunge, Balagunge in Sylhet, Ghattal, Naraingunge, Arrah, Gya, Jhalokati in Backergunge, Bhagulpore, Midnapore, Doolalgunge in Purneah, Dacca, and Goalundo.

Saltpetre.

The saltpetre trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	7,56,350	7,22,952
Exports	6,82,688	6,20,708

Imports.

The total quantity carried to Calcutta during the past year was 4·42 per cent. below the trade of 1883-84, but 14·76 per cent. in excess of that of 1882-83. The different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years were—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	5,29,347	5,07,264
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,39,321	1,27,906
Punjab	87,401	87,039
Other places	281	743
Total ...	7,56,350	7,22,952

Exports.

The exports showed a decrease of 9·09 per cent. as compared with 1883-84, but an increase of 13·01 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The quantity exported by sea was distributed as follows :—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	213,486	2,90 579	165,422	2,25,158
Other Foreign ports ...	277,315	3,77,457	285,186	3,88,170
Total ...	490,801	6,68,036	450,608	6,13,328
To Indian Ports—				
Madras	1,850	2,518	1,873	2,549
Other Indian ports ...	746	1,015	1,458	1,985
Total ...	2,596	3,533	3,331	4,534
GRAND TOTAL ...	493,397	6,71,569	453,939	6,17,862

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta during the past year there remained a surplus of 1,02,244 maunds, against 73,662 maunds in 1883-84 and 80,720 maunds in 1882-83.

LINSEED.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in linseed during the past year as compared with that of the preceding year :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	58,59,341	49,50,399
Exports	58,41,590	51,14,296

Imports.

The supply carried to Calcutta during the past year was 9,08,942 maunds below the figures for 1883-84, but it was 3,56,016 maunds in excess of those for 1882-83. The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of linseed was derived during the past two years :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	35,78,047	26,63,531
Bengal	8,67,297	11,22,180
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	12,02,808	8,62,262
Central Provinces	1,75,853	2,07,001
Assam	26,757	91,022
Other places	8,579	4,403
Total ...	58,59,341	49,50,399

Exports.

The total quantity of linseed exported from Calcutta during the past year was 12·45 per cent. below the total of 1883-84, but 7·55 per cent. over that of 1882-83. Almost the whole trade was sea-borne, and its distribution was as follows :—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	3,183,876	43,33,609	2,694,613	36,67,668
„ Other Foreign Ports ...	1,106,417	15,05,957	1,062,405	14,46,051
Total of Foreign Ports ...	4,290,293	58,39,566	3,757,018	51,13,719
To Indian Ports ...	16	22	11	15
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,290,309	58,39,588	3,757,029	51,13,734

Last year the exports exceeded the imports by 1,63,897 maunds. In 1883-84 there was a surplus of imports over exports to the extent of 17,751 maunds, while in the previous year the exports were 160,845 maunds in excess of the imports.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of mustard seed imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

MUSTARD SEED.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	35,36,367	37,99,891
Exports	28,73,803	30,34,604

The imports rose by 7·45 per cent. over those of 1883-84, but they were still 0·98 per cent. below those of 1882-83. The amount of mustard seed supplied by each province is shown below:—

Imports.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	10,56,191	12,67,087
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	14,19,883	10,37,707
Bengal	4,71,135	10,26,018
Assam	91,748	4,09,503
Other places	4,97,410	59,576
Total ...	35,36,367	37,99,891

There was an advance in the exports of mustard seed of 5·59 and 1·96 per cent. as compared with the two years 1883-84 and 1882-83 respectively. The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

Exports.

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,534,428	20,88,527	1,699,249	23,12,867
Other Foreign ports ...	158,066	2,15,146	210,614	2,86,669
Total ...	1,692,494	23,03,673	1,909,863	25,99,536
To Indian Ports—				
British Burmah ...	102	139	151	206
Other Indian ports ...	555	755	373	507
Total ...	657	894	524	713
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,693,151	23,04,567	1,910,387	26,00,249

After deducting the exports from the imports, there remained a surplus of 7,65,287 maunds, against 6,62,564 maunds in 1883-84 and 8,61,137 maunds in 1882-83.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The trade of Calcutta in raw silk registered during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

SILK, RAW.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	24,308	29,689
Exports	26,341	23,721

Imports.

There was a large increase in this trade during the past year, the total quantity carried to Calcutta having amounted to 29,689 maunds, which were 22·13 per cent. and 16·78 per cent. in excess of the figures of the two previous years 1883-84 and 1882-83 respectively.

Exports.

The supply exported from Calcutta by all routes was 9·94 per cent. less than the figures for 1883-84, but 5·21 per cent. greater than those for 1882-83. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	470,693	5,720	544,657	6,618
Other Foreign ports ...	1,087,461	13,216	962,837	11,701
Total ...	1,558,154	18,936	1,507,494	18,319
To Indian Ports—				
Madras	306,350	3,723	253,308	3,078
Other ports in Madras ...	17,621	214	25,341	308
Bombay	215	3	32,968	401
British Burmah ...	9,474	115	4,526	55
Other Indian ports ...	26,249	319	7,544	92
Total ...	359,909	4,374	323,687	3,934
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,918,063	23,310	1,831,181	22,253

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The result of the past year's traffic was a surplus of imports over exports amounting to 5,968 maunds. In 1883-84 there was a deficit in the imports compared with exports of 2,033 maunds, against a surplus of 2,874 maunds in 1882-83.

SUGAR.

The total amount of sugar carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

		1883-84.	1884-85.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Drained	5,09,044	3,83,927
	Undrained	10,53,516	9,92,036
Exports ...	Drained	4,23,187	1,82,100
	Undrained	3,51,873	2,93,337

Imports.

The decrease last year in the imports of drained sugar was 24·58 and 33·53 per cent. as compared with the two years 1883-84 and 1882-83 respectively. In undrained sugar the figures showed a falling off of 5·83 per cent. as compared with 1883-84, but they exceeded the trade of 1882-83 by 21·28 per cent. The supply imported during the past two years was derived from the provinces mentioned below:—

PROVINCES.	Drained Sugar.		Undrained Sugar.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal ...	3,62,031	2,13,868	9,78,814	9,55,111
„ Behar ...	84,475	24,913	65,166	33,667
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	31,052	6,378	8,947	2,157
„ Madras ...	26,863	41,937	20	11
„ Bombay ...	2,450	4,411	.....	.....
„ Other places ...	2,173	92,420	569	1,080
Total ...	5,09,044	3,83,927	10,53,516	9,92,036

Exports.

The figures of the export trade under drained sugar during the past year showed a large decrease of 2,41,087 maunds as compared with 1883-84, and of 1,89,419 maunds as compared with 1882-83. Similarly, the trade in undrained sugar fell off by 58,536 maunds as compared with 1883-84 and by 86,923 maunds as compared with 1882-83. The quantity exported by sea was distributed as follows:—

	Drained Sugar.				Undrained Sugar.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	2,17,773	159,996	17,493	12,852	83,789	61,559	35,450	26,045
„ Indian „ ...	88,284	64,862	24,559	18,043	4,812	3,535	4,500	3,306
Total ...	3,06,057	224,858	42,052	30,895	88,601	65,094	39,950	29,351

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

If two and a half maunds of undrained sugar be taken as equal to one maund of drained sugar, the total of the year's traffic amounted to 19,51,853 maunds of undrained sugar under imports, and to 7,48,587 maunds under exports. The excess of imports over exports therefore amounted to 12,03,266 maunds, against 9,16,281 maunds in 1883-84 and 9,52,819 maunds in 1882-83.

Tea, Indian.

The following statement shows the registered trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1883-84		1884-85.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
Imports ...	6,75,422	55,577,673	7,17,788	59,063,698
Exports ...	7,28,665	59,958,640	7,77,172	63,950,153

Imports.

The import traffic during the past year showed an increase of 6·27 per cent. as compared with 1883-84, but a decrease of 1·42 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. The following table gives an abstract of the imports from each province separately during the past two years:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
From Assam	5,17,022	42,543,524	5,52,839	45,490,752
„ Bengal	1,41,420	11,636,845	1,52,066	12,512,859
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	7,570	622,903	4,762	391,844
„ Behar	1,689	138,981	2,972	244,553
„ Punjab	5,700	469,029	3,551	292,197
„ Chota Nagpore ...	1,968	161,938	1,430	117,669
„ other places ...	53	4,361	168	13,824
Total ...	6,75,422	55,577,581	7,17,788	59,063,698

Imports by sea.

The tea imported by sea during the past two years was shipped from the following places:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
Chittagong ...	849,598	10,325	853,491	10,372
Other Indian ports ...	4,455	53	13,830	168
Total ...	854,053	10,378	867,321	10,540

Exports.

As regards the exports, the increase noticed last year was still further extended during 1884-85. The total quantity rose by 6·66 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and by 10·70 per cent. on the trade of 1882-83. The amount of tea shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	1883-84		1884-85	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	58,586,486	7,11,989	61,535,118	7,47,823
Other Foreign ports...	604,428	7,346	1,795,110	21,815
Total ...	59,190,914	7,19,335	63,320,228	7,69,638
To Indian Ports—				
Bombay ...	237,035	2,881	211,769	2,574
Madras ...	94,451	1,148	54,816	666
Other Indian ports ...	21,520	261	20,510	249
Total ...	353,006	4,290	287,095	3,489
GRAND TOTAL ...	59,543,920	7,23,625	63,617,323	7,73,127

Comparison of imports with exports.

After deduction of imports from exports, the result indicates a deficit of 59,384 maunds during 1884-85 as against 53,243 maunds in 1883-84. In 1882-83, however, there was a surplus of imports over exports amounting to 26,116 maunds.

TOBACCO.

The total quantity of the trade of Calcutta in tobacco during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	7,79,884	6,15,243
Exports	5,96,266	4,10,550

Imports.

The supply of tobacco imported by all routes was 21·11 per cent. below the trade of 1883-84 and 5·43 per cent. below that of 1883-84. The following statement shows the quantities imported from the different provinces during the past two years:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	7,07,849	5,58,779
„ Behar	57,861	41,690
„ Madras	5,887	5,087
„ Other places	8,287	9,687
Total ...	7,79,884	6,15,243

Exports.

The decrease in the export trade was 31·14 per cent. as compared with 1883-84 and 2·52 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. The amount of the sea-borne exports was 62·07 per cent. of the total trade. Its destination was as follows:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To Indian Ports—				
Madras and ports in Madras ...	116,387	1,414	57,296	696
Bombay ...	37,012	450	12,086	147
British Burmah ...	16,505,233	2,00,584	10,168,449	1,23,575
Other Indian ports ...	1,752,628	21,300	1,975,362	24,006
Total ...	18,411,260	2,23,748	12,213,193	1,48,424
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	9,125,555	1,10,901	5,335,712	64,844
Other Foreign ports	5,595,879	68,005	3,420,537	41,569
Total ...	14,721,434	1,78,906	8,756,249	1,06,413
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,132,694	4,02,654	20,969,442	2,54,837

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The excess of imports over exports amounted to 2,04,693 maunds, against 1,83,618 maunds in 1883-84 and 2,29,394 maunds in 1882-83.

INLAND TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total weight of the traffic carried to and from Chittagong by country boats registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	19,22,906	19,82,753
Exports	4,71,905	6,19,522
Total ...	23,94,811	26,02,275

The following comparative statement shows the value of this trade as compared with the sea-borne trade during the past two years:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1883-84 ...	58,82,768	13,98,845	72,81,613
	1884-85 ...	77,29,259	18,78,726	96,07,985
Sea-borne trade	1883-84 ...	1,16,99,673	1,30,57,055	2,47,56,728
	1884-85 ...	1,12,30,570	1,03,16,828	2,15,47,398

As compared with 1883-84, a marked increase is shown in the value of the inland trade of Chittagong. Under imports, the advance was 31·41 per cent., and under exports 34·31 per cent. The falling off in the sea-borne trade was 12·96 per cent. as compared with 1883-84 and 8·93 per cent. as compared with 1882-83.

The trade in these articles showed a large expansion during the past year, the quantity imported into Chittagong having been 38,759 maunds, against 10,886 maunds in 1883-84 and 13,586 maunds in 1882-83. Of these supplies, Naraingunge contributed 37,060 maunds in 1884-85, 9,860 maunds in 1883-84, and 12,517 maunds in 1882-83.

Lime and limestone.

The value of the coasting trade under exports was Rs. 8,480, against Rs. 10,443 in 1883-84 and Rs. 8,430 in 1882-83, the decrease being due to the high prices which ruled for this article in the interior of the Chittagong district.

Caoutchouc.

In the past year the cotton crop promised to be excellent, but it was greatly damaged by the heavy rainfall just before it was fit to be gathered. The quantity exported from Chittagong by country boats showed an increase of 3,039 maunds as compared with 1883-84, and a decrease of 4,012 maunds as compared with 1882-83. The increase during the past year was due to smaller exports during the previous year, and not to actual expansion of trade. The exports by coasting vessels amounted in value to Rs. 1,70,200, against Rs. 1,81,730 in 1883-84 and Rs. 3,01,285 in 1882-83, the decrease being due to shorter exports to Calcutta on account of the high prices which prevailed in the Chittagong market.

Cotton, raw.

According to the coast trade returns, the value of the imports was Rs. 2,19,785, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,528 as compared with the trade of 1883-84, and an increase of Rs. 811 on that of 1882-83. The deficiency in the supply was compensated for by a more than corresponding rise in the imports of piece-goods from Calcutta for local consumption in the Chittagong district.

Cotton twist and yarn, European.

Last year the total value of the import trade by coasting vessels under this head was Rs. 18,63,168, against Rs. 17,04,493 in 1883-84 and Rs. 16,51,886 in 1882-83. The increase during the past year was due to larger supplies having been received from Calcutta to meet the increased local demand. The total value of these goods exported by country boats was Rs. 6,00,071, showing an increase of Rs. 2,82,460 over the figures of 1883-84 and of Rs. 2,97,256 over those of 1882-83. The whole of the past year's supply was sent from the town of Chittagong to the different markets in the interior of the district, and to Sundeep in Noakholly; a small quantity also found its way to Akyab.

Cotton piece-goods, European.

This article is brought to Chittagong from Naraingunge for shipment to England. The total quantity imported during the past year was 18,53,545 maunds, against 14,81,976 maunds in 1883-84, and 16,22,714 maunds in 1882-83. The quantity shipped for England from this port during those years was as follows:—

Jute, raw.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Quantities in Cwts.	1,064,570	1,063,268
Ditto in Mds.	14.48,998	14,47,226
Total value in Rs.	76,69,330	61,88,602

Compared with 1883-84, the decrease during the past year amounted to 1,768 maunds in quantity and to Rs. 14,80,728 in value.

The total value of the imports of gunny bags by sea-going vessels was Rs. 1,02,009, against Rs. 1,81,473 in 1883-84 and Rs. 1,75,463 in 1882-83. The falling off was due to the decrease in the export grain trade, and to the high prices which prevailed.

Gunny-bags.

The import trade in rice and paddy carried by country boats during the past two years is shown in the following table:—

Rice and paddy.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	11,96,152	7,89,511
Paddy	4,49,116	4,26,694

The supply of rice and paddy exported to foreign ports from Chittagong during the past two years was as follows:—

		1883-84.	1884-85.
Rice	Cwts.	663,939	407,442
	Mds.	9,03,695	5,54,573
Paddy	Cwts.	12,647	*Nil.*
	Mds.	17,214	

According to the above figures the surplus of imports over exports during the past two years was as follows:—

		1883-84.	1884-85.
Rice	Cwts.	214,866	172,607
	Mds.	2,92,457	2,34,938
Paddy	Cwts.	317,315	313,489
	Mds.	4,31,902	4 26,694

The quantity of rice and paddy shipped for the different coast ports from Chittagong during the past two years was as follows:—

		1883-84.	1884-85.
Rice	Cwts.	318,942	146,053
	Mds.	4,34,115	1,98,795
Paddy	Cwts.	315,916	203,534
	Mds.	4,29,997	2,77,034

Salt.

Salt continues to be the main article of import from England. The quantity imported from the United Kingdom was 6,30,270 maunds, against 4,57,363 in 1883-84 and 3,22,002 maunds in 1882-83. The salt imported in Chittagong now supplies the whole of East Bengal through the bonded warehouses at Naraingunge, and the increase during the past year was due to the development of the trade. The exports by country boats during the past two years were—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong	1,86,994	1,92,053
„ Noakholly	25,894	43,649
„ other districts	2,750	4,982
Total ...	2,15,638	2,40,684

Besides these supplies, the amount of salt carried to Naraingunge by coasting vessels was 2,83,002 maunds, against 2,48,860 maunds in 1883-84 and 1,71,278 maunds in 1882-83.

Tea, Indian.

The total quantity of Indian tea exported from Chittagong by coasting vessels was 890,076lb, against 888,845lb in 1883-84 and 1,029,973lb in 1882-83. The decrease in the past year's trade is attributed to low prices which ruled in the Calcutta market for this article. The quantity of tea sent direct to the United Kingdom was 3,847lb, against only 786lb in 1883-84 and 954lb in 1882-83.

Tobacco.

The quantity of tobacco brought to Chittagong by coasting vessels was valued at Rs. 83,065, against Rs. 1,54,894 in 1883-84 and Rs. 70,913 in 1882-83. The decrease is said to be due to a larger quantity having been imported in the previous year. The total quantity of tobacco despatched to Chittagong from Naraingunge during the past year was 17,238 maunds, against 26,234 maunds in 1883-84 and 8,683 maunds in 1882-83. The amount of tobacco shipped for foreign ports was 16,176lb, against 70,136lb in 1883-84 and 30,353lb in 1882-83.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years, exclusive of Government transactions, is shown in the following statement:—

Districts.		Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore ...	1883-84	57,72,178	7,31,030	65,08,208	38,60,444	6,86,335	45,46,779	96,32,622	14,17,365	1,10,49,987
	1884-85	74,46,660	14,55,537	89,02,197	45,80,486	16,69,730	62,50,216	1,20,27,106	31,25,267	1,51,52,403
Cuttack ...	1883-84	2,74,922	10,000	2,84,922	23,34,615	.....	23,34,615	26,09,537	10,000	26,19,537
	1884-85	1,97,727	1,600	1,99,327	26,48,000	.....	26,48,000	28,45,727	1,600	28,47,327
Pooree ...	1883-84	39,774	1,70,000	2,09,774	6,72,599	.....	6,72,599	7,12,373	1,70,000	8,82,373
	1884-85	13,497	.....	13,497	7,55,315	.....	7,55,315	7,68,812	.....	7,68,812
Total ...	1883-84	60,86,874	9,11,030	69 97,904	68,67,658	6,86,335	75,53,993	1,29,54,532	15,97,365	1,45,51,897
	1884-85	76,57,884	14,57,137	91,15,021	79,83,801	16,69,730	96,53,531	1,56,41,685	31,26,867	1,87,68,552

The entire traffic of the Orissa ports registered during the past two years is shown in the following table, according to the districts which contributed to the trade:—

	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	69,04,017	90,47,628	40,30,348	52,45,510
Other Indian ports	93,667	57,943	19,19,655	23,31,766
Foreign ports	220	9,450	16,03,990	20,76,255
Total ...	69,97,904	91,15,021	75,53,993	96,53,531

The foregoing figures show that 99·26 per cent of the imports came from Calcutta, while as regards the export trade only 54·34 per cent. of the total traffic was with Calcutta, and of the remainder, 24·15 per cent. was with other Indian ports and 21·51 per cent. with foreign ports.

Imports.

The chief articles of merchandise in the import traffic during the past two years were—

Principal Staples.			Quantity.				Value.	
			English weight.		Indian weight.		1883-84.	1884-85.
			1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.		
					Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel		Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,78,994	3,77,133
Cotton twist and yarn ...	European	lb	3,109,930	3,056,587	37,794	37,145	14.80,598	15,99,987
	Indian ...	,,	627,978	1,034,740	7,632	12,574	2,32,737	5,06,950
Cotton piece-goods ...	European	Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,19,400	15,15,676
	Indian ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,942	865
Gunny-bags		No.	2,156,798	2,923,515	.....	.....	4,97,226	6,77.165
Metals		Cwts.	26,944	34,001	36,673	46,277	8.04,803	9,90,881
Oils		Gallons	274,449	462,129	22,871	35,548	1,78.376	2,62,286
Ghee		lb	117,065	79,162	1,423	962	43,559	23,889
Spices		,,	1,717,233	2,234,685	20,869	27,149	1,88,616	2,63,302
Betel-nuts		,,	4,859,755	4,010,350	59,444	48,736	2,99,606	4,32,477
Tobacco		,,	1,676,453	1,784,966	20,373	21,692	2,06.919	2,34,831
Treasure		Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,11,030	14,57,137

Cotton twist and yarn.

Last year the importation of European cotton twist and yarn was much the same in quantity as in the previous year, but the increase in value was Rs. 1,19,389, or 8·06 per cent. In twist and yarn of Indian manufacture there was an advance of 4,942 maunds in quantity and of Rs. 2,74,213 in value.

Cotton piece-goods.

The total value of cotton piece-goods of European manufacture rose from Rs. 9,38,190 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,19,400 in 1883-84 and Rs. 15,15,676 in 1884-85. On the other hand, the value of country-made piece-goods fell from Rs. 13,209 in 1882-83 to Rs. 8,942 in 1883-84 and Rs. 865 in 1884-85.

Exports.

The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the Orissa ports during the past two years are given below:—

Principal Staples.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1883-84.	1884-85.
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwts.	2,133,614	1,971,839	29,04,086	26,83,895	55,17,524	60,07,234
Paddy ... ... „	36,292	381,741	49,397	5,19,592	53 628	6,83,886
Hides ... ... No.	341,378	378,669	.....	.....	6,75,019	8,77,925
Timber and sleepers ... ... Cwts.	42,297	56,210	57,570	68,576	99,827	55,367
Lac, stick and other kinds ... „	4,156	2,784	6,657	3,789	1,15,562	92,895
Silver ... ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,86,335	16,69,730

Rice and paddy.

Rice and paddy form the staple products of Orissa. The exports of rice were 2,20,191 maunds below the trade of 1883-84, but 6,37,942 maunds in excess of that of 1882-83. The money value of rice, however, showed a considerable advance of Rs. 4,89,710 as compared with 1883-84. In the case of paddy, the increase amounted to 4,70,195 maunds on the returns of 1883-84, and to 4,35,353 maunds on those of 1882-83. Of the supplying districts, Balasore contributed 12,68,145 maunds of rice and 5,18,382 maunds of paddy, against 14,55,469 maunds of rice and 48,220 maunds of paddy in 1883-84; Cuttack supplied 10,88,685 maunds of rice, against 11,09,258 maunds in 1883-84; and Pooree 3,27,065 maunds, against 3,39,359 maunds in 1883-84.

TRAFFIC ALONG THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of traffic carried downwards and upwards along the Nuddea rivers during the past two years were as follows:—

Year.	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1883-84	73,25,604	2,99,30,157	25,25,324	89,03,788	98,50,928	3,88,33,945
1884-85	70,60,585	2,71,54,373	27,58,470	89,28,468	98,19,055	3,60,82,841

The decrease in the gross weight of goods registered was ·32 per cent. as compared with 1883-84, but when compared with 1882-83 the past year's figures show an increase of 4·60 per cent. As regards the down traffic, there was a decrease of 2,65,019 maunds as compared with the figures of 1883-84, and of 2,31,535 maunds as compared with those of 1882-83. The upward traffic, however, showed a steady increase, the quantity carried during the past year having been 2,33,146 maunds in advance of that of 1883-84 and 6,63,164 maunds in excess of that of 1882-83. There was an improvement in the condition of the Bhagiruthee river, and navigation was carried on throughout the year, but the condition of the Jellinghee and Matabhanga rivers was

not satisfactory. The number of laden boats registered during the past year was 31,014, against 30,103 in 1883-84 and 28,639 in 1882-83.

Down-stream traffic.

The following statement shows all the chief articles of trade carried down-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic.						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Registered at Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo	1883-84	.....	1,246	.....	.....	1,246	2,76,612	1,246	.....	1,246
	1884-85	.....	658	.....	.....	658	1,26,994	658	.....	658
Jute, raw	1883-84	27,149	5,83,486	9,246	9,95,037	16,14,918	60,55,942	13,04,833	3,10,085	16,14,918
	1884-85	42,835	5,27,804	5,892	6,45,995	12,22,576	39,73,372	9,75,704	2,46,872	12,22,576
Gunny-bags*	1883-84	4,193	1,054,525	.....	875	1,059,593	2,87,845	814,750	244,843	1,059,593
	1884-85	9,900	338,312	.....	1,600	349,812	82,455	187,425		349,812
Wheat	1883-84	7,84,608	3,39,296	3,181	31,796	11,58,881	31,86,923	11,44,163	14,718	11,58,881
	1884-85	5,01,689	2,37,097	1,570	67,181	8,07,537	18,16,958	7,94,843	12,694	8,07,537
Gram and pulse	1883-84	4,59,500	2,11,646	6,176	1,82,319	8,59,641	19,34,192	8,07,533	52,108	8,59,641
	1884-85	2,31,621	2,44,709	13,203	3,82,552	8,72,085	19,62,191	8,37,455	34,630	8,72,085
Other spring crops	1883-84	56,190	1,55,755	50	2,369	2,14,364	4,42,126	2,12,701	1,663	2,14,364
	1884-85	89,914	2,04,334	64	2,705	2,97,217	6,13,010	2,94,349	2,868	2,97,217
Rice, husked	1883-84	4,647	1,94,503	3,553	4,32,958	6,35,661	15,89,152	5,26,143	1,09,518	6,35,661
	1884-85	4,749	24,387	1,060	2,24,893	2,55,089	7,01,495	2,35,728	19,361	2,55,089
Ghee	1883-84	11,720	17,414	.....	438	29,572	8,64,981	28,769	803	29,572
	1884-85	31,879	1,642	.....	307	33,828	10,14,840	32,623	205	33,828
Linseed	1883-84	7,15,396	1,94,828	733	1,36,981	10,47,938	44,53,736	10,29,303	18,635	10,47,938
	1884-85	6,09,894	2,10,874	3,670	1,86,377	10,10,815	37,90,556	9,97,830	12,985	10,10,815
Mustard and rape seed	1883-84	2,56,844	80,046	110	36,697	3,73,697	14,94,788	3,53,807	19,890	3,73,697
	1884-85	5,23,738	1,45,163	2,085	1,50,402	8,21,388	28,74,858	7,47,147	74,241	8,21,388
Other oilseeds	1883-84	1,44,530	29,348	175	2,609	1,76,662	5,76,907	1,75,824	838	1,76,662
	1884-85	1,61,853	14,822	117	7,311	1,84,103	5,14,299	1,81,416	2,687	1,84,103
Silk, raw	1883-84	271	137	.....	.....	408	1,70,544	137	271	408
	1884-85	23	115	.....	.....	138	46,368	115	23	138
Stone and marble	1883-84	2,40,902	86,493	251	1,290	3,28,936	13,15,744	3,26,348	2,588	3,28,936
	1884-85	4,26,999	64,487	1,125	909	4,93,520	33,31,260	4,87,026	6,494	4,93,520
Sugar, drained	1883-84	57,837	8,984	.....	5	66,826	9,18,857	63,374	3,452	66,826
	1884-85	17,334	581	50	12	17,977	2,33,701	12,459	5,518	17,977
Do., undrained	1883-84	40,232	4,140	1,786	8,510	54,668	5,19,346	35,099	19,569	54,668
	1884-85	36,863	312	2,415	11,081	50,671	4,43,371	34,273	16,398	50,671
Tobacco	1883-84	58,189	1,34,431	56	8,677	2,01,353	16,35,993	56,659	1,44,694	2,01,353
	1884-85	48,201	83,900	288	8,382	1,40,771	10,55,782	36,912	1,03,859	1,40,771

* Gunny-bags are shown according to number.

Up-stream traffic.

The traffic in the principal articles carried up-stream during the past two years is exhibited in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic.						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Registered at Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1883-84	17,912	1,60,610	.....	3,36,504	5,15,026	3,86,269	5,03,889	11,137	5,15,026
	1884-85	53,067	1,02,759	.....	1,93,333	3,49,159	1,96,402	2,93,492	55,667	3,49,159
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1883-84	10,900	10,428	.....	10,600	.....	31,928	25,828	6,100	31,928
	1884-85	17,925	7,000	.....	24,700	.....	50,525	44,800	5,725	50,525
Gunny-bags*	1883-84	2,635	198,334	.....	2,999	203,368	56,657	201,333	2,035	203,368
	1884-85	.....	14,600	.....	6,275	20,875	5,223	15,875	5,000	20,875
Gunny cloth*	1883-84	240,074	.....	.....	8,875	248,949	11,82,508	220,170	28,779	248,949
	1884-85	290,995	.....	.....	350	291,345	12,01,798	258,435	32,910	291,345
Rice	1883-84	31,682	79,587	1,490	14,017	1,26,776	3,16,940	27,362	99,414	1,26,776
	1884-85	44,996	92,830	22	30,421	1,68,269	4,62,740	78,392	89,877	1,68,269
Paddy	1883-84	1,692	88,709	1,54,156	19,469	2,64,026	4,62,045	86,591	1,77,435	2,64,026
	1884-85	26,518	3,34,084	2,68,076	89,844	7,18,522	14,37,044	4,33,199	2,85,323	7,18,522
Salt	1883-84	2,41,098	4,78,261	25	3,03,279	11,22,663	36,48,654	10,02,587	1,20,076	11,22,663
	1884-85	2,85,128	3,81,191	.....	3,77,371	10,43,690	33,26,762	9,31,037	1,12,653	10,43,690

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRADE ALONG THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The following statement shows the registered trade of Chittagong carried by country boats *viâ* the river Megna during the past year as compared with the preceding year:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	16,16,458	42,17,319	12,91,148	55,10,384
Exports ...	2,68,117	2,64 110	3,85,727	3,71,631
Total ...	18,84,575	44,81,429	16,76,875	58,82,015

The following statement shows all the chief articles of trade imported into and exported from Chittagong by this route during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1883-84	.....	915	915	13,725
	1884-85	.....	4,106	4,106	56,458
Rice, husked ... ... ,,	1883-84	10,91,629	.....	10,91,629	27,29,072
	1884-85	7,54,778	.....	7,54,778	20,75,640
Do., unhusked ... ... ,,	1883-84	4,32,290	.....	4,32,290	7,56,508
	1884-85	2,19,501	.....	2,19,501	4,39,002
Oils ... ... ,,	1883-84	9,988	340	10,328	69,597
	1884-85	28,891	892	29,783	1,71,637
Salt ... ... ,,	1883-84	.....	28,644	28,644	93.093
	1884-85	.....	48,631	48,631	1,55.011
Spices ... ... ,,	1883-84	1.386	.....	1,386	56,826
	1884-85	44,431	.....	44,431	9,33,051
Sugar, drained ... ... ,,	1883-84	3,200	.....	3,200	44,000
	1884-85	7,341	.....	7,341	95,433
Do., undrained ... ... ,,	1883-84	30,566	272	30,838	2,92.961
	1884-85	39,301	1,650	40,951	3,58,322

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The total quantity and value of merchandise carried along the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous year, were as follows:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore	1883-84	20,89,910	1,21,41,175	10,21,583	86,39,947	31,11,493	2,07,81,122
	1884-85	23,16,687	90,07,929	11,92,083	86,97,052	35,08,770	1,77,04,981
Hidgellee	1883-84	3.28,740	19,20,035	16,74,214	39,58,081	20,02,954	58,78,116
	1884-85	2,88,101	17,25,152	10,00,479	25,49,106	12,88,580	42,74,258
Total ...	1883-84	24,18,650	1,40,61,210	26,95,797	1,25,98,028	51,14,447	2,66.59,238
	1884-85	26,04,788	1,07,33,081	21,92,562	1,12,46,158	47,97,350	2,19,79,239

The number of laden boats registered during the past year was 69,130 against 71,049 in 1883-84 and 65,181 in 1882-83.

The principal articles of traffic carried along these canals during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1883-84	1,82,753	16,035	1,98,788	1,49,092	1,93,051	1,44,788
	1884-85	1,99,923	26,645	2,26,568	1,27,444	2,24,808	1,26,455
Cotton, raw	1883-84	6,761	5,830	12,591	1,88,865	12,441	1,86,615
	1884-85	4,440	270	4,710	64,762	4,695	64,556
Cotton, twist and yarn (European).	1883-84	18,599	1,380	19,979	10,78,866	19,979	10,78,866
	1884-85	11,667	540	12,207	6,59,178	12,207	6,59,178
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian).	1883-84	35,821	.....	35,821	13,53,735	35,821	12,53,735
	1884-85	60,454	.....	60,454	19,94,982	60,404	19,93,332
Cotton piece-goods (European).*	1883-84	13,63,900	91,056	.....	14,54,956	.....	14,50,796
	1884-85	7,16,800	3,13,325	.....	10,30,125	.....	10,29,000
Cotton piece-goods (Indian).*	1883-84	7,26,250	.....	.....	7,26,250	.....	6,92,900
	1884-85	3,05,140	.....	.....	3,05,140	.....	2,61,640
Indigo	1883-84	1,808	.....	1,808	4,01,376	1,808	4,01,376
	1884-85	1,165	.....	1,165	2,24,845	1,165	2,24,845
Jute, raw	1883-84	35,690	11,160	46,850	1,75,687	44,170	1,65,637
	1884-85	29,290	11,028	40,318	1,31,033	40,110	1,30,357
Gram and pulse	1883-84	1,86,515	2,400	1,88,915	4,25,059	1,88,315	4,23,709
	1884-85	1,98,076	2,725	2,00,801	4,51,802	2,00,431	4,50,970
Rice	1883-84	9,37,521	10,34,472	19,71,993	49,29,983	17,54,217	43,85,503
	1884-85	10,59,249	4,12,714	14,71,963	40,47,898	13,57,667	37,33,584
Paddy	1883-84	3,48,311	5,97,420	9,45,731	16,55,029	3,57,911	6,26,344
	1884-85	5,51,379	5,29,454	10,80,833	21,61,666	5,47,987	10,95,974
Hides†	1883-84	78,640	12,920	91,560	3,03,293	88,500	2,93,157
	1884-85	68,005	23,950	91,955	2,27,013	91,955	2,27,013
Brass and copper ...	1883-84	1,17,175	130	1,17,305	46,92,200	1,17,255	46,90,200
	1884-85	96,790	70	96,860	33,90,100	96,840	33,89,400
Salt	1883-84	3,42,026	1,08,474	4,50,500	14,64,124	4,48,726	14,58,229
	1884-85	4,08,623	1,07,776	5,16,399	16,46,022	5,13,130	16,35,602
Mustard-seed	1883-84	50,855	1,255	52,110	2,08,440	51,875	2,07,500
	1884-85	59,625	2,325	61,950	2,16,825	61,895	2,16,632
Silk, raw	1883-84	1,619	.....	1,619	6,76,742	1,541	6,44,138
	1884-85	334	.....	334	1,12,224	304	1,02,144
Sugar, undrained ...	1883-84	1,05,331	10,269	1,15,600	10,98,200	1,10,455	10,49,323
	1884-85	98,863	14,136	1,12,999	9,88,741	1,04,132	9,11,155
Tobacco	1883-84	33,795	89,024	1,22,819	9,97,904	1,15,925	9,41,890
	1884-85	35,893	78,553	1,14,446	8,58,345	1,06,167	7,96,252

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees.
† Hides are shown in number.

Rice and paddy.

There was a considerable decrease under rice, the total quantity registered during the year having amounted to 14,71,963 maunds, against 19,71,993 maunds in 1883-84, as shown in the following statement. This traffic was injuriously affected by the closing of the Hidgellee canal for silt clearance for three months from January 1885.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	19,71,993	14,71,963
Paddy	9,45,731	10,80,833
Total in rice, after converting paddy into rice at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy	25,63,075	21,47,484

The total quantity of the Calcutta traffic under this head was 13,57,667 maunds of rice and 5,47,987 maunds of paddy; of the remainder, 91,360 maunds of rice and 3,11,329 maunds of paddy relate to the local trade of the Midnapore district. The amount of rice and paddy carried to Hooghly from the Midnapore district was 21,101 maunds and 2,18,256 maunds respectively. The local trade of the Hooghly district amounted to 140 maunds of rice and 1,780 maunds of paddy, while the trade between Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Jessore was 1,695 maunds of rice and 1,481 maunds of paddy.

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total weight and value of the trade registered on the Orissa canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic	12,87,629	10,08,388	37,46,528	33,79,013
Up traffic	3,59,258	4,76,111	29,43,867	22,33,034
Total ...	16,46,887	14,84,499	66,90,395	56,12,047

The number of laden boats the cargoes of which were registered during the past year was 8,218, against 7,965 in 1883-84 and 6,391 in 1882-83.

The following statement shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1,241	510	18,615	7,012
Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	40,484	19,586	21,86,136	10,57,644
Turmeric	4,274	2,660	29,918	21,945
Wheat	240	350	660	787
Gram and pulse...	9,714	9,580	21,856	21,555
Rice	7,62,236	7,23,822	19,05,590	19,90,510
Paddy	74,351	89,658	1,30,114	1,79,316
Salt	19,580	25,437	63,635	81,080
Til-seed	7,127	6,022	30,290	21,077
Other oilseeds	1,557	1,164	5,060	3,201
Spices	7,670	7,390	3,14,470	1,55,190
Stone	2,34,968	83,272	9,39,872	5,62,086
Sugar, undrained	51,632	37,159	4,90,504	3,25,141
Timber	22,640	33,171	79,240	1,16,098

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried along the Brahmaputra and Upper Megna rivers during the past two years were as follows:—

Specification of Trips.		Along the Brahmaputra.		Along the Megna.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downwards ...	1883-84	15,34,746	2,89,53,118	11,05,709	1,21,36,991	26,40,455	4,10,90,109
	1884-85	21,07,889	3,09,61,526	21,72,281	1,62,31,645	42,80,170	4,71,93,171
Upwards ...	1883-84	12,77,368	89,30,044	3,05,764	1,15,58,336	15,83,132	2,04,88,318
	1884-85	12,72,771	1,01,07,960	3,20,052	1,06,63,059	15,92,823	2,07,71,019
Grand total	1883-84	28,12,114	3,78,83,162	14,11,473	2,36,95,327	42,23,587	6,15,78,489
	1884-85	33,80,660	4,10,69,486	24,92,333	2,68,94,704	58,92,993	6,79,64,190

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried by this route during the past two years—

Names of Principal Staples.	Grand total of traffic registered.				Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1883-84.	1884-85	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber... Mds.	9,574	7,511	5,55,292	3,94,327	7,917	6,966	4,59,186	3,65,715
Coal and coke ... ... ,,	4,96,413	4,55,213	3,72,685	2,56,057	4,96,413	4,53,213	3,72,310	2,55,932
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ,,	20,283	26,490	10,95,282	14,30,460	20,283	26,490	10,95,282	14,30,460
Piece-goods, ditto Rs.	84,06,430	94,43,210	84,06,430	94,43,210	84,06,430	94,43,210	84,06,430	94,43,210
Drugs and medicines—								
Other sorts, not intoxicating ... ... ,,	60,514	91,847	60,514	91,847	60,339	91,452	60,339	91,452
Fibrous products—								
Jute, raw ... ... Mds.	18,88,334	27,56,834	70,81,251	89,59,710	18,88,251	27,56,748	70,80,941	89,59,481
Grain and pulse—								
Gram and pulse ... ... Mds.	1,15,778	1,13,516	2,60,500	2,55,411	1,03,106	95,005	2,31,988	2,13,761
Rice (husked) ... ... ,,	3,93,281	4,19,512	9,83,202	11,53,658	77,035	1,31,530	1,92,587	3,61,708
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	13,175	20,321	43,645	61,913	10,998	10,906	36,429	33,229
Lac—								
Stick and other kinds ... Mds.	28,592	14,468	10,29,312	4,73,827	28,372	14,401	10,21,392	4,71,633
Leather—								
Manufactured ... ... Rs.	62,313	92,291	62,313	92,291	60,454	91,571	60,454	91,571
Liquors ... ... ,,	9,19,805	10,96,959	9,19,805	10,96,959	9,18,529	10,95,974	9,18,529	10,95,974
Metals and their manufactures—								
Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	8,269	10,209	3,30,760	5,61,315	8,174	10,081	3,26,960	3,52,635
Iron ... ... ,,	92,934	88,861	7,66,705	5,55,381	92,747	88,516	7,65,162	5,53,225
Other metals ... ... ,,	41,967	49,800	13,00,977	11,95,200	41,967	49,800	13,00,977	11,95,200
Oils ... ... ,,	24,961	25,010	3,04,871	2,35,511	24,701	24,337	3,02,349	2,29,173
Provisions—								
All other kinds ... ... ,,	30,292	35,603	5,89,329	4,62,839	23,655	29,425	4,61,272	3,52,525
Salt ... ... ,,	1,32,165	1,17,796	4,29,536	3,75,475	1,31,165	1,17,781	4,26,286	3,75,427
Seeds—								
Linseed ... ... ,,	879	19,676	3,736	73,785	877	19,645	3,727	73,669
Mustard seed ... ... ,,	1,07,805	6,49,536	4,31,220	22,73,376	1,07,701	6,49,432	4,30,804	22,73,012
Til seed ... ... ,,	7,209	17,470	30,641	61,145	7,209	17,470	30,638	61,145
Tea seed ... ... ,,	6,969	15,495	3,48,450	8,13,488	5,360	12,384	2,68,000	6,90,160
Silk—								
Raw ... ... ,,	612	755	2,55,816	2,53,680	592	711	2,47,456	2,38,896
Spices—								
Betelnuts ... ... Mds.	1,09,905	2,34,937	9,06,716	28,19,244	1,09,607	2,34,490	9,04,258	28,13,880
Sugar—								
Drained ... ... ,,	12,947	20,871	1,78,020	2,71,322	12,308	20,096	1,69,235	2,61,248
Tea—								
Indian ... ... ,,	4,60,080	5,06,414	2,99,05,200	3,03,84,960	4,60,064	5,06,414	2,99,04,160	3,03,84,840
Timber ... ... ,,	6,610	30,902	23,135	1,07,807	6,578	30,802	22,023	1,07,807
Tobacco ... ... ,,	14,536	15,408	1,18,105	1,15,560	14,198	14,586	1,15,358	1,09,395
Wool, manufactured—								
Indian ... ... Rs.	1,51,602	1,34,613	1,51,602	1,34,613	1,51,602	1,32,987	1,51,602	1,32,987
Treasure—								
Silver ... ... ,,	14,39,440	6,30,054	14,39,440	6,30,054	14,39,440	5,43,775	14,39,440	5,43,775

TRAFFIC ALONG THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The amount of traffic carried along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers by the different steamer services of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Total.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service ...	9,20,418	9,25,944	5,11,082	3,07,841	14,31,500	12,33,785
Serajgunge service ...	6,78,592	7,84,720	1,99,684	2,33,120	8,78,276	10,17,840
Despatch service ... (Between Goalundo and Naraingunge.)	93	117	20	41	113	158
Cachar service ...	58,444	49,205	39,481	37,734	97,925	86,939
Total { Quantity—Mds.	16,57,547	17,59,986	7,50,267	5,78,736	24,07,814	23,38,722
Total { Value— Rs.	1,54,40,809	1,28,50,559	1,21,48,205	1,45,74,525	2,75,89,014	2,74,25,084

Dacca service.

The decrease in the quantities carried both ways was 13·81 per cent as compared with 1883-84 and 38·34 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. The chief staples of merchandise of which this traffic consisted were—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	910	469	52,780	24,622
Cotton, raw	„	24,609	10,348	3,69,135	1,42,285
Piece-goods, European ...	Rs.	.....	.....	1,080	33,760
Ditto, Indian	„	.....	.....	79,440	16,480
Safflower	Mds.	2,356	2,115	63,612	56,576
Jute, raw	„	6,59,568	6,15,870	24,73,380	20,01,577
Other fibres, raw	Mds.	436	24,665	2,834	1,61,824
Hides	No.	1,527,809	1,452,971	50,60,867	35,18,907
Skins	Mds.	210,500	208,700	2,03,922	2,59,250
Linseed	„	5,054	13,782	21,479	51,682
Mustard and rape seed ...	„	7,943	24,513	31,772	85,795
Betel-nuts	„	1,485	10,783	12,252	1,29,396

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	Mds.	4,170	6,785	2,25,180	3,66,390
Piece-goods, ditto ...	Rs.	.....	.....	47,97,270	68,03,520
Ditto, Indian ...	„	.....	.....	1,64,240	27,760
Drugs and chemicals ...	„	.....	.....	26,910	20,520
Leather, manufactured ...	Rs.	.....	.....	2,83,560	43,200
Liquors	„	.....	.....	17,720	57,590
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	9,434	8,645	3,77,360	3,19,865
Iron and its manufactures ...	„	21,662	52,100	1,78,712	3,25,625
Other metals	„	913	1,234	28,303	29,616
Opium	„	66	93	67,100	1,19,226
Paints and colours	„	2,804	1,001	1,34,592	49,049
Other kinds of provisions ...	„	4,890	4,553	95,355	59,189
Salt	„	50,212	19,354	1,63,189	61,691
Silk, raw	„	131	71	54,758	34,151
Spices	Mds.	2,457	5,296	1,00,737	1,11,216
Sugar, undrained	„	5,213	18,186	49,523	1,59,128

Serajgunge service.

The total traffic exhibited an increase of 15·89 per cent. as compared with 1883-84, and a falling off of 19·4 per cent. as compared with 1882-83. The following statement shows all the principal articles carried by this service during the past two years—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	Mds.	5,03,938	4,42,456	18,89,767	14,37,982
Other fibres, raw	„	.....	7,288	.....	41,906
Gunny-bags	No.	3,051,404	5,134,950	8,50,034	12,83,739
Linseed	Mds.	4,957	12,794	21,068	47,977
Mustard seed	„	68,445	1,49,871	2,73,780	5,24,548
Tilseed	„	3,638	15,120	10,005	52,920
Betelnut	„	1,042	2,000	8,076	24,000
Tobacco	„	5,298	2,604	43,046	19,530

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity. 1883-84.	Quantity. 1884-85.	Value. 1883-84.	Value. 1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	Mds.	2,683	2,803	1,45,044	1,51,362
Piece-goods, ditto ...	Rs.	.....	.....	26,53,056	30,05,280
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds	1,670	766	66,800	28,342
Iron and its manufactures ...	,,	5,163	2,896	42,595	18,100
Oils	,,	6,349	8,879	61,109	90,889
Salt	,,	1,31,187	1,59,592	4,26,358	5,08,699
Spices	,,	3,963	1,910	1,62,483	40,110

The gross quantity carried showed a decrease of 11·22 per cent. and 8·73 per cent. as compared with the figures of the two years 1883-84 and 1882-83 respectively. The following abstract shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed during the past two years:—

*Cachar service.

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity. 1883-84.	Quantity. 1884-85.	Value. 1883-84.	Value. 1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	249	86	14,442	4,515
Hides of cattle	No.	.....	4,730	.....	11,451
Spices, other than betelnuts ...	Mds.	43	309	1,763	6,489
Tea, Indian	,,	56,962	46,046	37,02,530	27,62,760

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

Articles.		Quantity. 1883-84.	Quantity. 1884-85.	Value. 1883-84.	Value. 1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	Mds.	258	333	13,932	17,982
Piece-goods, European ...	Rs.	.....	.....	8,84,124	16,73,440
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	323	527	12,920	19,499
Iron and its manufactures ...	,,	5,002	3,456	41,266	21,600
Other metals	,,	1,163	528	36,053	12,672

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The total weight and value of the river-borne traffic between Bengal and Assam carried by country boats during the year 1884-85 were as follows. Statistics of this traffic for 1883-84 are not available, and therefore no comparison can be instituted—

Trade of Bengal with Assam.	Registered at Bhoyrub Bazar		Registered at Dhubri.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	44,35,244	56,10,066	10,56,877	25,84,211	54,92,121	81,94,277
Exports to Assam ...	12,75,228	80,41,116	3,73,838	20,06,765	16,49,066	1,00,47,881
Grand total ...	57,10,472	1,36,51,182	14,30,715	45,90,976	71,41,187	1,82,42,158

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal staples registered during the past year—

Imports from Assam.					Exports to Assam.				
Articles.	Registered at Bhoyrub Bazar.	Registered at Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.	Registered at Bhoyrub Bazar.	Registered at Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
				Rs.					Rs.
Lime and limestone ... ... Mds.	17,60,285	.....	17,60,285	8,18,772	Cotton twist (European) Mds.	.....	3,039	3,039	1,21,560
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1,010	21,682	22,692	2,10,235	Cotton piece-goods (ditto) Rs.	6,25,500	4,650	6,30,150	6,30,150
Jute, raw ... ... ,,	9,705	39,481	49,186	1,40,030	Ditto (Indian) ... ,,	42,520	17,640	60,160	60,160
Oranges ... ... No.	51,980,000	.....	51,980,000	2,47,352	Turmeric ... ... Mds.	6,375	246	6,621	65,386
Potatoes ... ... Mds.	1,03,496	40	1,03,536	2,78,428	Earthenware and porcelein... Rs.	5,458	22,644	28,102	28,102
Rice (husked) ... ... ,,	72,272	2,314	74,586	93,655	Cocoanuts ... ... No.	1,015,675	3,07,601	1,323,276	59,809
Do. (unhusked ... ... ,,	18,87,455	1,60,557	20,48,012	26,18,320	Vegetables and all other kinds of fruits ... ... Mds.	7,335	7,167	14,502	55,457
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	15,790	1,630	17,420	4,89,455	Wheat ... ... ,,	15,360	537	15,897	46,328
Shell lac ... ... Mds.	.....	2,232	2,232	22,010	Gram and pulse ... ... ,,	2,20,167	57,324	2,77,491	8,43,008
Mats ... ... Rs.	72,861	5	72,866	72,806	Rice, husked ... ... ,,	2,390	39,566	41,956	1,41,987
Dry fish ... ... Mds.	13,005	1,465	14,470	1,02,777	Iron ... ... ,,	7,985	8,336	16,321	1,16,340
Provisions, all other kinds ... ,,	13,200	2,164	15,364	1,96,807	Oils ... ... ,,	1,72,432	59,703	2,32,135	15,52,396
Linseed ... ... ,,	1,42,780	3	1,42,783	4,28,941	Provisions, all other kinds ... ,,	10,062	.....	10,062	43,387
Mustard seed ... ... ,,	49,045	3,28,492	3,77,537	12,09,765	Salt ... ... ,,	3,05,170	1,00,363	4,05,533	13,24,199
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	250	17,875	18,125	55,390	Betelnuts ... ... ,,	28,161	345	28,506	3,61,751
Spices, other than betelnuts ,,	10,086	37	10,123	75,820	Spices, other kinds ... ... ,,	1,19,112	676	1,19,788	10,21,177
Stone and marble ... ... ,,	19,835	.....	19,835	57,625	Sugar, drained ... ... ,,	34,624	2,631	37,255	4,61,413
Tea, Indian ... ... ,,	2,160	.....	2,160	1,29,600	Do., undrained ... ... ,,	1,26,739	33,776	1,60,515	8,60,478
Timber ... ... Logs.	9,101	2,90,743	2,99,844	7,99,912	Tobacco ... ... ,,	1,02,741	22,671	1,25,412	11,67,139
Bamboos ... ... No.	9,61,000	.....	9,61,000	37,239					

STATEMENTS OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The total amount of the external trade of Bengal with other provinces carried by rail during the year 1884-85 as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

Imports into Bengal.

	Behar.		Western Bengal.		Eastern Bengal.		Northern Bengal.		Calcutta.		Total.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Punjab ...	75,288	48,972	14,646	2,718	21	157	128	788	9,45,307	4,59,109	10,35,390	5,11,744
,, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	23,56,198	20,57,769	4,66,744	2,60,892	352	445	1,058	1,407	1,25,00,133	69,71,910	1,53,24,485	92,92,423
,, Rajputana ...	3,533	66,534	212	5,667	355	5	.....	2	4,076	1,36,318	8,176	2,08,526
,, Central Provinces	1,12,413	1,01,346	32,703	82,443	.....	.....	135	1	3,86,792	2,42,344	5,32,043	4,26,134
,, Southern India ...	23	579	4	4	.....	26	2	39	227	204	256	852
,, Bombay ...	3,518	5,295	33	50	12	4	34	203	834	1,018	4,431	6,570
Total ...	25,50,973	22,80,495	5,14,342	3,51,774	740	637	1,357	2,440	1,38,37,369	78,10,903	1,69,04,781	1,04,46,249

Exports from Bengal.

	Behar.		Western Bengal.		Eastern Bengal.		Northern Bengal.		Calcutta.		Total.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Punjab ...	4,68,015	5,52,972	2,24,739	1,15,142	7	757	43	221	5,86,270	5,19,644	12,79,074	11,88,736
,, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	41,84,886	50,73,355	11,36,978	4,41,246	297	19	66	843	35,07,305	30,92,306	88,29,532	86,07,769
,, Rajputana ...	73,723	86,689	44,907	38,690	.....	2	7	84	63,346	47,710	1,81,983	1,73,175
,, Central Provinces	2,30,673	3,49,310	9,342	26,445	.....	13,134	29	15	1,18,835	92,927	3,58,879	4,81,831
,, Southern India ...	96,545	46,082	609	1,085	.....	21	1	12	2,397	2,370	99,552	49,570
,, Bombay ...	264	5,036	12	211	.....	2	5	3	574	1,335	855	6,637
Total ...	50,54,106	61,13,494	14,16,587	6,22,819	304	13,935	151	1,178	42,78,727	37,56,292	1,07,49,875	1,05,07,718

It will be seen that the gross quantity of traffic carried both ways during the past year was 24·23 per cent. below that of the previous year. In the import traffic the decrease was so much as 38·20 per cent., and in the export trade 2·25 per cent. The figures of the Calcutta block showed the largest decrease, namely, 43·55 per cent. under imports and 12·21 per cent. under exports. In the Behar block there was a falling off of 10·60 per cent. in the import trade and a rise of 20·96 per cent. in the export trade, while

the weight of goods carried to and from the Western Bengal block showed a heavy falling off of 31·61 per cent. and 56·04 per cent. respectively. The chief staples of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports.		Exports.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1883-84	.....	.....	46,67,175	35,00,381	.....	.....	10,933	8,200
	1884-85	.....	.....	53,07,970	26,53,985	.....	.....	5,306	2,653
Cotton, raw	1883-84	11,13,940	1,67,09,100	1,083	16,245	9,78,623	1,46,79,345	567	8,505
	1884-85	5,96,436	82,00,995	719	9,886	4,90,860	67,49,325	457	6,284
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1883-84	586	31,644	65,926	35,60,004	88	4,752	63,884	35,57,736
	1884-85	172	9,288	61,549	33,23,646	41	2,214	61,492	33,20,568
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian).	1883-84	2,606	91,210	4,880	1,70,800	987	34,545	4,816	1,68,560
	1884-85	2,575	84,975	12,641	4,17,153	120	3,960	12,530	4,13,490
Cotton piece-goods (European).	1883-84	3,307	2,38,104	6,74,928	4,85,94,816	1,365	1,34,280	6,74,443	4,85,59,896
	1884-85	3,629	2,61,288	6,20,498	4,46,75,856	1,988	1,49,100	6,19,896	4,64,92,200
Cotton piece-goods (Indian).	1883-84	21,943	24,13,730	4,918	5,40,980	10,653	11,71,830	2,820	3,10,200
	1884-85	24,036	26,43,960	3,605	3,96,330	11,723	12,89,530	1,805	1,98,550
Indigo	1883-84	74,145	1,64,60,190	398	88,356	74,119	1,64,54,418	184	40,848
	1884-85	73,168	1,41,21,424	2,222	4,28,846	72,655	1,40,22,415	1,892	3,65,156
Miscellaneous dyes and tans.	1883-84	4,899	1,65,061	1,02,683	21,69,238	4,533	1,54,122	16,598	5,64,332
	1884-85	3,677	61,590	1,05,052	17,59,621	3,631	60,819	53,945	9,03,579
Fibres, manufactured ...	1883-84	8,078	78,761	5,06,192	49,35,372	1,030	10,039	3,44,004	33,56,914
	1884-85	9,305	79,093	4,71,382	40,06,747	1,417	12,044	2,67,913	22,77,260
Wheat	1883-84	72,56,557	1,99,55,532	1,381	3,798	71,42,557	1,96,42,031	1	3
	1884-85	32,63,317	73,43,588	246	554	31,74,051	71,41,615	7	16
Rice	1883-84	26,737	66,843	6,41,166	16,02,915	710	1,775	97,293	2,43,233
	1884-85	1,51,101	4,15,528	98,671	2,71,346	1,522	4,185	27,656	76,054
Gram	1883-84	9,80,090*	22,05,203	1,111*	2,500	7,18,751*	16,17,190	191*	430
	1884-85	6,51,357	14,65,553	581	1,307	3,77,174	8,48,642	18	40
Other food-grains ...	1883-84	3,14,928	7,08,520	12,350	22,361	20,474	46,062	24	54
	1884-85	2,09,703	4,19,406	4,104	8,208	24,745	49,490	411	822
Hides of cattle	1883-84	1,52,970	40,53,705	1,807	47,886	1,39,021	36,84,057	1,501	39,777
	1884-85	2,65,095	64,08,656	3,634	75,712	2,36,929	57,38,103	2,532	52,652
Shell lac	1883-84	88,611	32,78,607	462	17,094	88,605	32,78,385	99	3,663
	1884-85	83,609	30,95,753	1,420	52,540	83,644	30,94,828	484	17,908
Liquors	1883-84	4,003	3,29,062	67,504	36,44,932	2,602	2,71,124	66,763	36,19,138
	1884-85	2,947	3,09,156	47,006	31,51,935	2,622	2,75,028	46,981	31,49,604
Copper, unwrought ...	1883-84	19,822†	7,92,880	1,56,810†	62,72,400	5,372†	2,14,880	1,53,892†	61,55,680
	1884-85	159	5,247	95,901	31,64,733	110	3,630	95,817	31,61,961
Iron	1883-84	15,138	1,24,889	17,79,494	1,46,80,826	7,959	65,662	17,46,268	1,44,06,711
	1884-85	9,429	58,931	4,94,368	30,92,925	2,439	15,244	4,72,919	29,55,744
Oils	1883-84	3,979	37,552	45,288	3,23,160	881	10,895	44,274	3,10,488
	1884-85	2,675	25,895	75,096	4,76,525	1,121	13,166	73,656	4,61,718
Opium	1883-84	53,720	5,33,33,900	6	8,100	54,921	5,02,94,700	.....	.....
	1884-85	1,04,285	13,36,93,370	485	6,21,770	99,594	12,76,79,508	485	6,21,770
Ghee	1883-84	1,17,667	34,41,760	256	7,488	1,11,725	32,67,956	43	1,258
	1884-85	70,236	21,07,080	1,229	36,870	66,114	19,83,420	15	450
Salt	1883-84	74,134	2,40,936	1,83,772	5,97,259	315	1,024	1,81,039	5,88,377
	1884-85	35,035	1,11,674	2,89,990	9,24,342	95	303	2,87,853	9,17,531
Saltpetre	1883-84	2,97,051	20,43,459	8	72	2,97,000	20,43,000	.....	.....
	1884-85	2,16,203	19,45,827	182	1,638	2,15,608	19,39,472	157	1,413
Linseed	1883-84	12,99,430	55,22,578	125	531	12,49,254	53,09,330	64	272
	1884-85	10,59,729	39,40,234	27	101	10,01,314	37,54,927	2	7
Mustard seeds	1883-84	20,49,202	81,96,808	1,103	4,412	18,87,779	75,51,116	73	292
	1884-85	11,11,281	38,89,484	845	2,958	10,46,734	36,63,569	6	21
Til seed	1883-84	3,14,135	13,35,074	103	438	2,87,272	12,20,406	103	438
	1884-85	86,481	3,02,684	10	35	86,236	3,01,826	.....	.....
Other oil seeds	1883-84	4,72,222	15,34,721	4,341	14,108	4,00,737	13,02,395	2,997	9,740
	1884-85	5,95,623	25,49,423	51,259	1,60,143	5,67,122	24,23,662	8,798	27,481
Silk, raw	1883-84	281	1,17,458	3,904	16,31,872	215	89,870	2,584	10,80,112
	1884-85	518	1,74,048	5,499	26,05,434	51	17,136	3,489	19,28,914
Do., manufactured ...	1883-84	150	1,04,862	3,754	26,07,582	104	73,224	948	6,87,495
	1884-85	203	1,41,804	1,623	11,50,454	149	1,04,002	685	4,95,730
Sugar, drained	1883-84	8,325	1,14,469	1,54,530	21,24,788	3,314	45,568	6,327	86,996
	1884-85	9,453	1,22,889	1,00,735	26,09,555	2,726	35,438	13,773	1,79,049
Do., undrained	1883-84	10,584	1,00,548	3,08,992	29,35,424	6,262	59,489	24,069	2,28,656
	1884-85	6,209	54,329	3,06,437	26,81,324	2,024	17,710	45,784	4,00,610
Tea, Indian	1883-84	13,436	8,73,340	3,585	2,33,025	13,270	8,62,550	3,545	2,30,425
	1884-85	8,458	5,07,480	2,728	1,63,680	8,314	4,98,840	2,666	1,59,960
Tobacco	1883-84	2,161	17,553	1,85,228	15,04,977	1,969	15,998	2,001	16,258
	1884-85	2,134	16,095	1,14,073	8,55,547	1,886	14,145	2,946	22,095

* Includes pulses. † Includes brass.

Internal trade of Bengal.

The total quantity of the internal traffic of Bengal passing from one trade block to another within the province during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

Exports from—	Into Behar.		Into Western Bengal.		Into Eastern Bengal.		Into Northern Bengal.		Into Calcutta.		Total.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	.....	.....	42,60,695	33,64,270	1,361	1,589	1,719	2,178	1,00,73,663	71,11,216	1,43,37,438	1,04,79,253
Western Bengal... ...	26,06,929	19,65,741	.....	.....	380	303	203	884	1,65,77,864	1,36,25,367	1,91,85,376	1,55,92,295
Eastern ,, ...	457	769	230	258	.....	.....	75,059	75,659	55,08,477	66,81,530	55,84,223	67,58,208
Northern ,, ...	5,943	3,225	528	318	2,28,969	2,48,593	.....	.....	19,07,202	19,84,949	21,42,642	22,37,085
Calcutta	48,15,768	45,89,425	14,90,867	13,27,029	28,27,062	18,83,130	11,27,937	11,83,462	.....	.....	1,02,61,634	89,83,046
Total ...	74,29,097	65,59,152	57,52,320	46,91,875	30,57,772	21,33,614	13,04,918	12,62,183	3,40,67,206	2,94,03,062	5,15,11,313	4,40,49,887

The net amount of traffic carried downwards and upwards during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Quantity.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	3,85,60,858	3,30,20,313	88·35	89·04
Upward ,, ...	1,29,50,455	1,10,29,574	79·24	81·44
Total ...	5,15,11,313	4,40,49,887	86·06	87·14

The different articles registered during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal 1883-84	1,48,99,027	1,11,74,270	4,15,975	3,11,981	1,48,82,152	1,11,61,614	2,86,309	2,10,232
1884-85	1,40,68,492	70,34,246	5,08,740	2,84,370	1,32,44,364	66,22,182	2,78,371	1,39,186
Cotton, raw 1883-84	36,872	5,53,080	42,630	6,39,450	36,564	5,48,460	42,267	6,34,005
1884-85	25,732	3,53,815	39,672	5,55,408	25,475	3,50,281	39,428	5,42,135
Cotton, twist, European... 1883-84	70	3,780	58,062	31,35,348	70	3,780	57,833	31,22,982
1884-85	76	4,114	56,239	30,36,906	71	3,844	56,200	30,34,800
,, ,, Indian ... 1883-84	32,081	11,22,335	49,875	17,45,625	31,981	11,19,335	49,397	17,28,895
1884-85	57,725	19,04,925	63,595	20,98,635	57,709	19,04,397	62,948	20,77,284
,, piece-goods, European. 1883-84	1,297	93,384	9,23,726	6,65,08,272	1,035	74,520	9,23,062	6,64,60,464
1884-85	1,835	1,32,120	9,97,608	7,18,27,776	1,793	1,29,096	9,96,879	7,17,75,288
,, piece-goods, Indian 1883-84	5,381	5,91,910	6,274	6,90,140	3,677	4,04,470	5,803	6,38,330
1884-85	6,347	6,98,170	3,527	3,87,970	4,600	5,06,000	3,276	3,60,360
Indigo 1883-84	74,465	1,65,31,230	299	66,378	74,464	1,65,31,008	266	59,052
1884-85	80,641	1,55,63,713	133	25,669	80,613	1,55,58,309	133	25,669
Wheat 1883-84	31,32,481	86,14,323	3,890	10,698	29,45,547	82,00,254	3,750	13,313
1884-85	7,57,814	17,05,081	5,820	13,095	7,30,610	16,43,872	5,694	12,812
Rice 1883-84	5,52,735	13,81,838	24,67,621	61,69,053	5,41,707	13,54,268	4,60,036	11,50,090
1884-85	4,49,256	12,35,454	15,61,730	42,94,757	4,38,682	12,06,375	3,04,960	8,38,640
Gram 1883-84	12,63,784*	28,43,514	27,104*	60,984	8,96,308*	20,16,693	23,133*	52,049
1884-85	7,48,363	16,83,817	72,993	1,27,738	5,37,206	12,08,713	65,729	1,47,890
Other food-grains ... 1883-84	2,23,889	4,96,211	22,154	60,721	2,01,144	4,47,718	5,377	11,271
1884-85	6,19,601	12,39,202	2,01,033	4,02,066	6,05,915	12,11,830	1,72,776	2,45,552
Hides of cattle 1883-84	5,67,568	1,50,40,552	812	21,518	5,62,700	1,49,11,550	480	11,520
1884-85	6,26,463	1,57,25,529	3,313	79,020	6,22,411	1,56,40,988	2,832	69,281
Jute, raw 1883-84	34,33,945	1,28,77,294	11,740	44,025	32,52,194	1,21,95,728	11,740	44,025
1884-85	50,51,271	1,64,16,631	1,855	6,029	48,78,446	1,58,54,949	1,735	5,639
Gunny-bags and cloth ... 1883-84	2,97,019	28,95,995	2,50,204	24,39,486	2,72,079	26,52,770	2,15,848	21,04,515
1884-85	3,21,522	27,32,937	1,90,595	16,20,057	3,03,342	25,78,577	1,58,735	13,49,248
Stick lac 1883-84	12,805	4,60,980	5,185	1,86,660	6,463	2,32,668	1,082	38,952
1884-85	42,175	18,97,875	6,659	2,99,655	35,738	16,08,210	2,337	1,05,165
Shell ,, ... 1883-84	46,070	17,04,590	616	22,792	46,066	17,04,442	589	21,193
1884-85	87,773	32,47,601	536	19,832	87,643	32,42,791	433	16,021
Beer 1883-84	210	6,720	33,486	10,71,552	204	6,528	33,484	10,71,488
1884-85	42	1,512	28,713	10,33,668	42	1,512	28,702	10,33,272

* Includes pulses.

	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta Traffic to the Total Trade.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Wines ... ... {1883-84	172	15,824	20,087	18,48,004	164	15,088	20,043	18,43,956
{1884-85	156	16,848	17,388	18,77,904	152	16,416	17,378	18,76,824
Spirits ... ... {1883-84	2	212	2,940	3,11,640	2	112	2,938	3,11,428
{1884-85	19	1,243	2,544	2,67,120	11	1,155	2,543	2,67,015
Copper, unwrought ... {1883-84	16,684*	6,67,360	70,369*	28,14,760	15,104*	6,04,160	67,476*	26,99,040
{1884-85	309	10,197	16,511	5,44,863	306	10,098	16,465	5,43,345
Iron ... ... {1883-84	36,156	2,98,287	10,50,929	86,70,164	22,104	1,82,358	10,32,484	85,17,993
{1884-85	41,278	2,57,987	4,80,302	30,01,887	36,662	2,29,137	4,71,374	29,46,088
Other metals ... ... {1883-84	7,813	2,42,203	43,588	13,51,228	7,173	2,22,363	41,330	12,81,230
{1884-85	18,613	5,67,696	71,903	21,93,042	16,401	5,00,230	68,674	20,94,557
Oil, kerosine ... ... {1883-84	2,712	17,628	1,11,272	7,23,268	1,042	6,773	1,11,131	7,22,351
{1884-85	179	1,029	1,23,774	7,11,701	150	862	1,23,031	7,07,428
,, others ... ... {1883-84	9,309	1,18,690	27,813	3,54,616	7,048	89,862	27,596	3,51,849
{1884-85	6,352	73,048	26,956	3,16,733	5,736	67,398	26,650	3,13,137
Linseed ... ... {1883-84	33,31,696	1,41,59,708	471	2,002	32,30,646	1,37,30,245	15	64
{1884-85	26,33,372	98,75,145	353	1,324	25,84,150	96,90,563	108	405
Mustard and rape ... {1883-84	13,63,145	54,52,580	30,194	1,20,776	10,32,203	41,28,812	25,585	1,02,340
{1884-85	17,40,795	60,92,782	9,604	33,614	13,04,795	45,66,782	9,422	32,977
Til or jinjili ... ... {1883-84	43,222	1,83,694	867	3,685	37,451	1,59,177	825	3,506
{1884-85	1,38,311	4,84,088	164	574	1,36,252	4,76,882	148	518
Castor seed 1884-85	1,86,027	5,81,334	97	303	1,72,413	5,38,791	.....	.....
Poppy seed 1884-85	2,58,082	11,51,369	854	3,843	2,38,644	10,73,898	795	3,578
Other oil-seeds ... ... {1883-84	2,92,546	9,50,775	2,914	9,471	1,84,831	6,00,701	1,863	6,055
{1884-85	80,096	2,20,264	8,628	23,727	70,730	1,94,507	4,486	12,336
Opium ... ... {1883-84	36,840	3,36,52,350	482	6,50,700	36,840	3,36,52,350	482	6,50,700
{1884-85	98,292	12,60,10,344	1,939	24,85,798	98,292	12,60,10,344	1,939	24,85,798
Ghee ... ... {1883-84	31,913	9,33,455	5,662	1,65,614	25,616	7,49,268	5,585	1,63,361
{1884-85	55,244	16,57,320	3,455	1,03,650	45,577	13,67,310	3,375	1,01,250
Salt ... ... {1883-84	2,641	8,583	39,40,849	1,28,07,759	.....	.....	39,24,596	1,27,54,937
{1884-85	623	2,492	43,17,391	1,37,01,683	437	1,393	43,07,443	1,37,29,975
Saltpetre ... ... {1883-84	5,17,506	46,57,554	3,210	29,430	5,17,138	46,54,242	3,257	29,313
{1884-85	4,80,586	43,25,274	1,644	14,796	4,80,048	43,20,432	1,638	14,742
Silk, raw ... ... {1883-84	16,701	69,81,018	850	3,55,300	15,983	66,80,894	407	1,70,126
{1884-85	23,083	77,55,888	687	2,74,332	21,185	71,18,160	400	1,77,610
Do., manufactured, foreign ... ... {1883-84	8	6,168	321	2,47,491	8	6,168	321	2,47,491
{1884-85	926	6,97,278	10	7,530	926	6,97,278	10	7,530
Ditto, Indian {1883-84	8,793	60,14,412	248	1,67,632	7,958	54,43,272	171	1,16,964
{1884-85	3,109	21,70,082	178	1,24,244	2,936	20,49,328	104	72,592
Spices ... ... {1883-84	49,055	19,03,737	1,01,141	24,57,569	39,827	15,32,201	1,00,392	24,43,137
{1884-85	93,413	11,04,821	61,262	12,37,009	81,039	9,59,039	60,881	12,31,314
Sugar, drained ... ... {1883-84	84,026	11,55,358	20,802	2,86,028	78,087	10,73,696	19,029	2,61,648
{1884-85	29,924	3,89,012	24,071	3,12,923	26,327	3,42,251	23,112	3,00,456
Do., undrained ... ... {1883-84	4,39,292	41,73,274	19,072	1,81,184	3,87,632	36,84,504	13,066	1,24,127
{1884-85	3,51,018	30,71,407	37,311	3,26,471	2,97,890	26,06,537	25,460	2,22,775
Stone and lime ... ... {1883-84	2,89,829†	2,84,584	80,884†	81,990	2,79,118†	2,41,740	36,823†	51,952
{1884-85	2,79,890	10,49,587	53,818	2,01,818	2,78,151	10,43,066	23,948	89,805
Tea, Indian ... ... {1883-84	1,91,719	1,24,61,735	1,519	98,735	1,91,715	1,24,61,475	1,490	96,850
{1884-85	1,92,599	1,15,55,940	1,738	82,680	1,92,531	1,15,51,860	1,371	82,260
Timber ... ... {1883-84	17,459	61,107	1,36,079	4,76,277	10,943	38,300	1,13,386	3,96,851
{1884-85	34,640	1,21,240	1,61,165	5,04,077	17,210	60,235	1,52,181	5,32,634
Tobacco ... ... {1883-84	15,08,863	41,34,512	4,852	39,123	3,53,336	28,70,855	4,630	37,619
{1884-85	3,94,680	29,60,100	23,829	1,78,718	2,67,583	20,11,872	23,322	1,74,915

* Includes brass. † Includes kunkur.

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total weight of goods carried along the State Railways in Bengal during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the following statement:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	1,11,92,620	1,31,79,237
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	14,01,533	10,46,918
Northern Bengal State Railway	45,46,009	49,24,240
Nalhati State Railway	3,09,568	2,50,469
Tirhoot ditto	36,26,055	44,48,370
Patna-Gya ditto	18,50,049	21,11,083
Total ...	2,29,25,834	2,59,60,317

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The total quantity of trade carried over this railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Downward Traffic.	Upward Traffic.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	71,12,390	40,80,230	1,11,92,620
1884-85	87,82,076	43,97,161	1,31,79,237

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of all the principal articles of traffic carried both ways over this line during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1883-84	2,75,280	7,88,302	10,63,582	7,97,687
	1884-85	65,464	7,00,073	7,65,537	3,82,769
Cotton, raw	1883-84	37,279	37,556	74,835	11,22,525
	1884-85	24,201	84,042	1,08,243	14,88,341
Cotton goods	1883-84	31,131	4,08,476	4,39,607	2,97,83,374
	1884-85	74,551	4,44,380	5,18,931	4,72,22,721
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating ...	1883-84	31,767	6,250	38,017	17,48,782
	1884-85	50,795	3,423	54,218	21,75,752
Dyes and tans	1883-84	78,213	1,419	79,632	41,24,274
	1884-85	53,006	8,962	61,968	33,01,733
Food-grains	1883-84	5,62,480	3,73,862	9,36,342	21,16,523
	1884-85	8,95,900	2,87,354	11,83,254	25,94,531
Hides and skins	1883-84	1,69,788	844	1,70,632	35,83,272
	1884-85	1,81,211	2,968	1,84,179	40,74,960
Jute, raw	1883-84	37,02,594	11,786	37,14,380	1,39,28,925
	1884-85	48,60,076	1,732	48,61,808	1,58,00,876
Gunny-bags and cloth	1883-84	2,62,941	17,487	2,80,428	26,99,120
	1884-85	3,10,993	17,883	3,28,876	27,95,446
Liquors	1883-84	90	16,805	16,895	12,95,283
	1884-85	22	17,704	17,726	14,71,258
Metals	1883-84	13,214	2,61,810	2,75,024	72,65,217
	1884-85	31,723	2,78,759	3,10,482	67,22,259
Oils	1883-84	4,046	66,205	70,251	6,76,166
	1884-85	9,533	73,516	83,049	7,82,045
Oil-seeds	1883-84	4,97,181	56,757	5,53,938	21,81,131
	1884-85	7,67,224	22,308	7,89,532	27,79,810
Opium	1883-84	.....	443	443	4,50,383
	1884-85	.....	1,974	1,974	25,30,668
Provisions	1883-84	55,337	67,377	1,22,714	23,92,923
	1884-85	1,79,894	82,028	2,61,922	33,24,650
Salt	1883-84	161	10,13,643	10,13,804	32,94,863
	1884-85	1,157	10,90,590	10,91,747	34,79,944
Silk, raw	1883-84	6,304	702	7,006	29,28,508
	1884-85	7,485	232	7,717	37,11,877
Spices	1883-84	21,871	43,109	64,980	26,64,180
	1884-85	24,179	63,929	88,108	18,50,268
Sugar	1883-84	2,58,132	74,683	3,32,815	38,68,974
	1884-85	2,63,370	99,633	3,63,003	39,47,658
Tea	1883-84	1,67,138	735	1,67,873	88,13,333
	1884-85	2,08,502	695	2,09,197	1,10,87,441
Timber	1883-84	6,129	43,351	49,480	1,73,180
	1884-85	13,522	4,92,897	5,06,419	17,72,467
Tobacco	1883-84	3,73,084	7,019	3,80,103	30,88,337
	1884-85	2,80,233	7,446	2,87,679	21,57,593

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

The aggregate weight of all kinds of goods carried by this railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the statement below:—

	Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	12,86,469	1,15,064	14,01,533
1884-85	9,45,345	1,01,573	10,46,918

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic during the past two years are given below:—

Downward, or towards Calcutta.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	3,89,582	2,60,099	9,73,955	7,15,272
Other food-grains ...	23,729	28,318	41,526	56,636
Hides and skins	1,291	2,042	32,462	40,155

Upward, or from Calcutta.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods ...	1,889	2,675	1,36,008	1,92,600
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	5,100	1,605	49,588	13,643
Iron	998	937	8,234	5,856
Oils	1,126	1,854	13,044	19,701
All other kinds of provisions ...	193	5,600	3,764	58,368
Spices	4,255	628	83,025	7,379
Tobacco	1,939	1,301	15,997	9,758

Northern Bengal State Railway.

The total quantity of traffic carried over this railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Down Traffic.	Up Traffic.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	26,47,812	18,98,197	45,46,009
1884-85	29,30,494	19,93,746	49,24,240

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the important articles of traffic conveyed by this line during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn	1883-84	518	13,529	14,047	7,48,696
	1884-85	111	15,872	15,983	6,43,422
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1883-84	1,443	1,42,683	1,44,126	1,03,77,072
	1884-85	1,490	1,41,591	1,43,081	1,03,01,832
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	1883-84	5,684	651	6,335	31,50,888
	1884-85	3,974	582	4,556	18,90,740
Jute, raw	1883-84	11,83,665	1,325	11,84,990	44,43,713
	1884-85	14,10,945	4,719	14,15,664	46,00,908
Gunny-bags and cloth	1883-84	1,78,582	8,246	1,86,828	18,21,557
	1884-85	1,42,235	12,474	1,54,709	13,15,027
Gram	1883-84	3,096	78,177	81,273	1,82,864
	1884-85	442	15,128	15,570	35,033

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice, husked	1883-84	2,52,568	2,48,820	5,01,388	12,53,470
	1884-85	1,31,588	1,87,776	3,19,364	8,78,251
Mustard and rape seed	1883-84	30,784	31,937	62,721	2,50,884
	1884-85	1,13,667	7,169	1,20,836	4,22,926
Hides of cattle	1883-84	14,232	418	14,650	3,88,225
	1884-85	13,949	853	14,802	2,92,404
Liquors	1883-84	110	13,581	13,691	10,11,214
	1884-85	182	16,212	16,394	13,71,285
Metals and their manufactures ...	1883-84	8,031	97,322	1,05,353	15,42,419
	1884-85	7,214	98,889	1,06,103	13,27,815
Opium	1883-84	.....	391	391	5,27,850
	1884-85	.....	283	283	3,62,806
Other kinds of provisions	1883-84	192	32,057	32,249	6,28,856
	1884-85	3,546	39,443	42,989	4,80,893
Salt	1883-84	4,378	5,45,874	5,50,252	17,88,319
	1884-85	12,161	6,17,340	6,29,501	20,06,534
Sugar, drained and undrained ...	1883-84	1,600	20,656	22,256	2,34,820
	1884-85	767	34,647	35,414	3,30,974
Spices	1883-84	2,432	15,905	18,337	4,91,880
	1884-85	6,804	7,822	14,626	2,70,256
Tea, Indian	1883-84	1,60,082	36	1,60,118	1,04,07,670
	1884-85	1,86,404	303	1,86,707	1,12,02,420
Tobacco	1883-84	3,88,774	5,737	3,94,511	32,05,402
	1884-85	3,34,530	5,149	3,39,679	25,47,593

Nalhati State Railway.

The amount of traffic carried by this railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	2,18,920	90,648	3,09,568
1884-85	2,11,355	39,114	2,50,469

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried during 1884-85, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1883-84	6,609	99	6,708	1,00,620
	1884-85	4,444	129	4,573	62,879
Cotton piece-goods ...	1883-84	24,087	145	24,232	17,82,248
	1884-85	19,282	336	19,618	14,44,834
Metals and manufactures of metals ...	1883-84	2,849	2,179	5,028	1,42,591
	1884-85	5,165	1,422	6,587	1,38,755
Silk, raw	1883-84	354	3,090	3,444	14,39,592
	1884-85	804	5,037	5,841	19,62,576
Silk, manufactured	1883-84	181	5,001	5,182	35,44,488
	1884-85	93	2,511	2,604	18,17,592

Tirhoot State Railway.

The total traffic carried along this railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	18,31,628	17,94,427	36,26,055
1884-85	16,28,073	28,20,297	44,48,370

The following abstract shows the quantities and values of the principal articles carried during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1883-84	1,340	2,71,385	2,72,725	2,04,544
	1884-85	.....	4,78,097	4,78,097	2,39,049
Cotton, raw	1883-84	334	16,771	17,105	2,56,575
	1884-85	994	11,202	12,196	1,67,695
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1883-84	145	1,45,691	1,45,836	1,05,00,192
	1884-85	1,005	1,61,399	1,62,404	1,16,93,088
Ditto, Indian ...	1883-84	591	4,720	5,311	5,89,521
	1884-85	375	4,044	4,419	4,86,090
Indigo	1883-84	49,695	809	50,504	1,12,11,888
	1884-85	56,170	.....	56,170	1,08,40,810
Gunny-bags and cloth	1883-84	10,992	26,727	37,719	3,67,760
	1884-85	21,196	21,989	43,185	3,67,073
Wheat	1883-84	26,630	7,835	33,895	93,211
	1884-85	6,436	1,07,997	1,14,433	2,57,474
Gram	1883-84	1,16,867	87,360	2,04,227	4,59,511
	1884-85	18,128	77,433	95,561	2,15,012
Rice	1883-84	1,89,111	32,384	2,21,495	5,53,737
	1884-85	95,599	2,02,777	2,98,376	8,20,534
Hides and skins	1883-84	81,353	1,776	83,129	21,20,099
	1884-85	97,490	920	98,410	27,80,578
Lac, shell and stick	1883-84	239	7,892	8,131	3,00,847
	1884-85	88	8,849	8,937	4,02,165
Liquors	1883-84	156	7,941	8,097	6,20,770
	1884-85	89	6,634	6,723	4,36,344
Metals	1883-84	7,296	66,453	73,749	10,57,689
	1884-85	10,958	98,244	1,09,202	10,33,241
Ghee	1883-84	15,749	127	15,876	4,64,373
	1884-85	32,084	91	32,175	9,65,250
Salt	1883-84	39,869	4,59,767	4,99,636	16,23,817
	1884-85	29,118	5,43,074	5,72,192	18,23,862
Saltpetre	1883-84	2,59,426	4,297	2,63,723	23,73,507
	1884-85	2,43,418	211	2,43,629	21,92,661
Linseed	1883-84	5,04,070	199	5,04,269	21,43,143
	1884-85	3,56,912	357	3,57,269	13,39,759
Mustard seed	1883-84	63,591	4,618	68,209	2,72,836
	1884-85	1,34,541	733	1,35,274	4,73,459
Spices	1883-84	16,875	23,104	39,979	11,23,160
	1884-85	12,707	18,370	31,077	3,79,687
Sugar	1883-84	44,143	2,456	46,599	5,41,713
	1884-85	26,432	11,443	37,875	4,44,682
Tobacco	1883-84	1,96,704	4,555	2,01,259	16,35,229
	1884-85	1,29,550	10,447	1,39,997	10,49,978
Timber	1883-84	74,352	22,443	96,795	3,38,782
	1884-85	98,398	55,022	1,53,420	5,36,970

Patna-Gya State Railway.

The quantity of merchandise carried by this railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the following statement:—

	Towards Gya.	From Gya.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	9,33,467	9,16,582	18,50,049
1884-85	13,22,135	7,88,948	21,11,083

The most important items of traffic conveyed by this route during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1883-84	15,191	41	15,232	2,28,480
	1884-85	11,260	108	11,368	1,56,310
Cotton twist and yarn	1883-84	2,058	16	2,074	83,192
	1884-85	3,153	7	3,160	1,14,192
Cotton piece-goods, European	1883-84	19,163	28	19,191	13,81,752
	1884-85	24,875	76	24,951	17,96,472
Ditto, Indian...	1883-84	1,350	299	1,649	1,81,390
	1884-85	922	357	1,279	1,40,690
Gunny bags and cloth	1883-84	9,517	6,068	15,585	1,51,954
	1884-85	7,955	11,134	19,089	1,62,256
Wheat	1883-84	9,972	1,12,392	1,22,364	3,36,501
	1884-85	1,78,338	292	1,78,630	4,01,918
Gram	1883-84	1,29,991	37,106	1,67,097	3,75,968
	1884-85	2,86,726	9,498	2,96,224	6,66,504
Rice	1883-84	1,62,192	18,002	1,80,194	4,50,485
	1884-85	93,949	5,774	99,723	2,74,238
Other food-grains	1883-84	1,37,269	6,032	1,43,301	3,06 306
	1884-85	2,72,130	3,246	2,75,376	5,50,752
Hides	1883-84	41	15,528	15,569	4,12,578
	1884-85	5	20,017	20,022	5,47,856
Lac, shell and stick	1883-84	1,488	34,275	35,763	13,04,985
	1884-85	665	38,683	39,348	15,84,252
Opium	1883-84	.....	11,596	11,596	92,76,800
	1884-85	.....	23,116	23,116	2,96,34,712
Salt	1883-84	2,55,317	327	2,55,644	8,30,843
	1884-85	1,80,308	352	1,80,660	5,75,854
Linseed	1883-84	69	2,11,267	2,11,336	8,98,178
	1884-85	28	1,80,437	1,80,465	6,76,744
Mustard and rape seed	1883-84	124	28,257	28,381	1,13,524
	1884-85	321	17,944	18,265	63,928
Sugar	1883-84	15,425	1,65,958	1,81,383	17,39,981
	1884-85	32,672	93,692	1,26,364	11,19,081
Tobacco	1883-84	35,412	790	36,202	2,94,141
	1884-85	23,126	1,173	24,299	1,82,243

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

No change was made during the year in the system of registering the external land trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan. The trade with Nepal is registered at 27 stations, which are situated in the following districts:—

Chumparun	... 5	Durbhunga	... 5	Purneah	... 6
Mozufferpore	... 5	Bhagulpore	... 3	Darjeeling	... 3

The trade with Sikkim is carried on through two routes in the Darjeeling district, and that with Bhutan through three stations in the Julpigoree district.

The following statement gives the total value of the trade registered during the past two years at all the stations:—

	Imports into Bengal.			Exports from Bengal.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.		1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	71,76,210	72,16,819	To Nepal ...	64,56,930	68,18,097
„ Sikkim ...	2,21,523	3,75,987	„ Sikkim ...	1,12,711	2,04,735
„ Bhutan ...	96,350	1,34,189	„ Bhutan ...	1,23,000	1,43,308
Total ...	74,94,083	77,26,995	Total ...	66,92,641	71,66,140

These figures represent the trade to and from stations in Bengal only. The value of the traffic with other provinces, which passed through the trade routes in Bengal during those years, was as follows:—

Year.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	1,28,42	5,56,1683
1884-85	1,08,681	2,89,265

The combined total of these two sections of the trade during the past two years is shown below:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	76,22,506	72,48,809	1,48,71,315
1884-85	78,35,676	74,55,405	1,52,91,081

Compared with 1883-84, the total trade of the past year showed an increase of 2·82 per cent. The imports in 1884-85 were 2·79 per cent. in excess of the figures of the previous year, while the exports showed an increase of 2·85 per cent.

Trade with Nepal.

Of the 27 stations at which the trade of Bengal with Nepal is registered, Tribeni Ghât, in the Chumparun district, was closed during September, and Nuksurbaree, Goompahar, and Kurjulia in the Darjeeling district, for three months, viz. 16th June to 15th September. The Kuari (Megahat) station was removed to Nawabgunge on the 16th June, Byreah station to Teragutch in October, and Kalughat and Degalbank stations to Panthamari and Dhoorsa, respectively, in September 1884. These four stations are all in the Purneah district, and their removal was sanctioned by Government because the new sites are more favourably situated for registration purposes. From the 1st June 1885, however, the registration of traffic at Nuksurbaree has been discontinued, and arrangements have been made with the Traffic Superintendent of the Northern Bengal State Railway for the registration at Siligoree of commodities brought there from Nepal for despatch by the railway, and also all consignments received at that station for export to Nepal.

The aggregate value of the trade registered during the past two years is given below:—

Year.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	71,76,210	64,56,930	1,36,33,140
1884-85	72,16,819	68,18,097	1,40,34,916

The statement below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles in the import and export trade during the past two years. The figures

relate to the traffic between Bengal and Nepal, and do not include the trade between that State and other provinces which passed through Bengal:—

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... ... No.	1883-84	25,277	3,829	29,106	6,31,925	95,725	7,27,650
	1884-85	29,240	3,073	32,313	7,13,704	75,124	7,88,828
Sheep and goat ... ... „	1883-84	29,086	30,383	59,469	71,717	75,960	1,47,677
	1884-85	16,045	30,084	46,129	43,008	80,993	1,24,001
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1883-84	793	8,069	8,862	12,808	1,32,750	1,45,558
	1884-85	1,052	5,849	6,901	15,807	88,264	1,04,071
Piece-goods (European) ... ... Rs.	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	37,590	21,35,246	21,72,836
	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	35,295	18,64,682	18,99,977
Ditto (Indian) ... ... „	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	7,993	2,47,549	2,55,542
	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	10,925	3,36,557	3,47,482
Other fibres, raw ... ... Mds.	1883-84	8,788	166	8,954	50,958	994	51,952
	1884-85	30,992	155	31,147	2,00,826	987	2,01,813
Fresh fruits and vegetables ... ... „	1883-84	29,973	30,347	60,320	59,927	58,785	1,18,712
	1884-85	27,100	37,237	64,337	2,72,265	3,81,800	6,54,065
Gram and pulse ... ... „	1883-84	63,842	10,114	73,956	1,27,684	20,228	1,47,912
	1884-85	43,300	8,346	51,646	93,432	18,524	1,11,956
Other spring crops ... ... „	1883-84	37,526	114	37,640	70,359	213	70,572
	1884-85	27,920	1,659	29,579	54,480	3,369	57,849
Rice (husked) ... ... „	1883-84	5,08,288	5,032	5,13,320	9,53,042	9,434	9,62,476
	1884-85	3,61,560	5,227	3,66,787	8,70,170	12,921	8,83,091
Do. (unhusked) ... . „	1883-84	6,44,137	2,042	6,46,179	7,24,655	2,299	7,26,954
	1884-85	5,41,118	2,978	5,44,096	8,70,978	5,146	8,76,124
Other rain crops ... ... „	1883-84	2,75,142	230	2,75,372	5,50,284	460	5,50,744
	1884-85	2,13,995	1,495	2,15,490	4,79,034	3,365	4,82,399
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1883-84	53,012		53,016	1,45,785	11	1,45,796
	1884-85	48,424	.....	48,424	1,56,170	.....	1,56,170
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals „	1883-84	50,275	251	50,526	75,481	377	75,808
	1884-85	74,368	.....	4,368	75,567	.....	75,567
Brass and copper ... ... Mds.	1883-84	304	9,541	19,845	12,160	7,81,640	7,93,800
	1884-85	141	2,978	13,119	5,640	5,19,120	5,24,760
Iron ... ... „	1883-84	377	13,372	13,749	2,262	80,232	82,494
	1884-85	1,693	20,185	21,878	13,928	1,56,047	1,69,975
Opium ... ... „	1883-84	277	.....	277	2,21,600	.....	2,21,600
	1884-85	167	.....	167	1,34,469	.....	1,34,469
Ghee ... ... „	1883-84	7,239	22	7,261	2,09,931	638	2,10,569
	1884-85	7,244	17	7,261	2,11,558	498	2,12,056
All other kinds of provisions ... ... „	1883-84	34,982	44,211	79,193	6,99,640	8,84,220	15,83,860
	1884-85	18,274	53,378	71,652	3,59,278	10,47,509	14,06,787
Salt ... ... „	1883-84	1,666	97,427	99,093	5,861	3,41,645	3,47,506
	1884-85	1,089	1,01,106	1,02,195	3,542	3,28,598	3,32,140
Saltpetre ... ... „	1883-84	14,521	111	14,632	1,16,168	888	1,17,056
	1884-85	10,249	.....	10,249	88,786	.....	88,786
Linseed ... ... „	1883-84	1,91,564	294	1,91,858	7,97,498	1,247	7,98,745
	1884-85	1,16,215	59	1,16,274	4,75,515	251	4,75,766
Mustard seed ... ... „	1883-84	52,802	282	53,084	1,91,317	1,024	1,92,341
	1884-85	1,07,127	141	1,07,268	4,22,976	564	4,23,540
Silk (manufactured) ... ... Rs.	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,383	98,383
	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	685	45,413	46,098
Betelnuts ... ... Mds.	1883-84	18	7,899	7,917	141	57,814	57,955
	1884-85	5	5,973	5,978	41	47,995	48,036
Spices ... ... „	1883-84	3,684	14,800	18,484	25,788	1,03,600	1,29,388
	1884-85	4,688	17,618	22,306	1,69,258	6,20,576	7,89,834
Sugar (drained) ... ... „	1883-84	.....	7,785	7,785	.....	1,12,666	1,12,666
	1884-85	1	6,687	6,688	14	92,324	92,338
Do. (undrained) ... ... „	1883-84	320	27,780	28,100	2,403	2,08,351	2,10,754
	1884-85	512	27,955	28,467	4,721	2,55,427	2,60,148
Tobacco ... ... „	1883-84	9,865	30,139	40,004	76,841	2,42,839	3,19,680
	1884-85	7,499	22,555	30,054	61,881	1,85,087	2,46,968
Timber ... ... „	1883-84	2,04,899	.....	2,04,899	5,12,250	.....	5,12,250
	1884-85	3,13,166	.....	3,13,166	10,03,589	.....	10,03,589
Wool (manufactured) ... ... Rs.	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	5,053	2,68,515	2,73,568
	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	6,090	1,31,278	1,37,368
Silver ... ... „	1883-84	.....	.....	.....	78,587	24,769	1,03,356
	1884-85	.....	.....	.....	85,519	31,763	1,17,282

Trade with Sikkim.

During the year 1884-85 the only two stations at which the trade between Bengal and Sikkim was registered were Pheydong and Rungeet in the Darjeeling district: the traffic which passes the former station is chiefly with Thibet, while that which passes the latter station is almost entirely with Sikkim

proper. Both these stations were kept open throughout the year. With the view, however, of making the registration of the trade between Darjeeling and Thibet as complete as possible, sanction has been accorded during the current year to the abolition of the station at Pheydong and to the opening of two stations at Rhenok in Sikkim and at Kalimpong within British territory. The result of this arrangement will be reviewed in the report for 1885-86.

The aggregate value of the external trade during the last two years was as follows:—

Year.	Imports from Sikkim.	Exports to Sikkim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	2,21,523	1,12,711	3,34,234
1884-85	3,75,987	2,04,735	5,80,722

The following statement shows the total value of each of the important articles of the import trade during the past two years:—

	Imports from Sikkim and Thibet.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Horses	51,225	66,720
Cattle	6,300	3,046
Sheep and goats	18,416	17,089
Lime and limestone	6,429	3,237
Coal and coke	673	1,433
Musk	2,563	84,100
Fresh fruits and vegetables	4,746	16,061
Gram and pulse	3,052	4,927
Miscellaneous rain crops	41,694	45,164
Hides of cattle	2,064	3,950
Shell-lac	855	666
Brass and copper	4,920	7,320
Ghee	2,784	3,916
Provisions (other than ghee)	1,420	2 094
Salt	3,270	1,265
Spices	1,673	8,528
Tea, foreign	4,235	4,245
Wool, raw	13,665	1,536
Wool, manufacture, Indian	30,525	34,940
Yak-tails	8,924	58,794
All other articles of merchandise, manufactured ...	8,334	2,355

Musk and yak-tails have from time immemorial been imported from Thibet. The former is a favourite article of import, the pods selling in Calcutta from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 each. The statistics with regard to this article of trade are not, however, reliable. In June 1884, according to the records of the Pheydong registration office, Rs. 64,000 worth of musk was imported. In September the imports fell to Rs. 14,100; in October and November no imports were made, while in December the imports amounted to Rs. 6,000 only. Enquiries made on the subject show that the above figures are far from being correct, as it has been ascertained that Rs. 88,500 worth of musk was imported through Pheydong during the two months of November and December. The value registered in 1882-83 was nil, and Rs. 2,560 in 1883-84. It is hoped that the recent arrangements made for the registration of trade will be attended with more satisfactory results. The trade in yak-tails, which is carried on chiefly through Pheydong, is rapidly expanding; the value of the year's imports was Rs. 58,794, against Rs. 8,924 in 1883-84 and Rs. 3,925 in 1882-83. The trade in the brick tea of Thibet showed a further increase, the supply received during the year under report having been 102 maunds, against 77 maunds in 1883-84 and 42 maunds in 1882-83. During the year 1883-84 an allotment of Rs. 100 was sanctioned by Government for the purpose of the payment of a commission to the shopkeepers in British territory who might be entrusted with the sale of the tea manufactured by Messrs. Cresswell & Co. after the method of the brick tea of Thibet. The result has, however, been far from satisfactory. The more the question is examined, the more plain it becomes that if the trade were freed, Indian tea must displace China tea in the markets of Thibet. It is believed that good Darjeeling tea could be laid down at Lhassa, even on the improbable

assumption that the Thibetans would impose an import duty equivalent to that levied by the Chinese Government, for 8 annas a pound, while the worst China tea sells at an average of about 8 annas, the second best quality of China tea commanding a price of Re. 1-6 a pound. Whether it would be necessary to make tea exclusively in bricks for the Thibetan trade need not be considered; but there is no doubt that with a large tea-drinking population on the one side of the passes and a large production of tea on the other, the producers and consumers would come to an understanding in the matter. The coarse tea sold in the Darjeeling bazar appears to be unpalatable to the Thibetans, being too bitter, and the impression is that if Darjeeling tea were not fired it would be more to their taste.

The quantity of wool available for export from Thibet is believed to be enormous. Between Kamba and Shigatse, within a march and a half of the Sikkim frontier at the head of the Lachen, sheep are killed, not for the sake of their hides or fleece, which are practically valueless for want of a market, but in order that their carcasses may be dried into jerked meat and sold for 8 annas each. At Kamba itself, carpets and rugs are manufactured of the finest quality, and of patterns evincing excellent taste and skill; but there is no outlet for these fabrics. Further north, on the Great Chang Thang (or northern plateau), which begins just beyond the Sanpo, within five marches of the Kongra Lama, are prodigious flocks and herds, which roam at will over the endless expanse. In noticing the improvement in the supplies of wool imported into Bengal from Thibet during 1883-84, it was remarked in the report for that year "it is believed that this trade has dwindled during the current year (1884-85), partly owing to the difficulties placed in the way by Thibetan officials." The statistics recorded show that the belief was well founded, for the quantity imported during 1884-85 was only one-tenth that imported during 1883-84, viz. 91 maunds, against 911 maunds. The value of manufactured woollen goods (chiefly blankets) during 1884-85 was Rs. 4,415 in excess of the figures of 1883-84, but Rs. 564 below those of 1882-83.

The chief articles of traffic registered as exported to Sikkim and Thibet during the past two years were as follows:—

	Exports to Sikkim and Thibet.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle	1,075	5,897
Sheep and goats	1,361	1,398
Cotton twist (Indian)	875	3,255
Do. piece-goods (European)	42,056	71,548
Do. ditto (Indian)	1,178	2,170
Indigo	17,750	29,178
Other kinds of dyeing materials	2,550	13,380
Rice, husked	2,015	5,916
Brass and copper	8,960	24,800
Iron	684	1,518
Other metals	2,100	8,433
Oils, mineral	660	730
Paints and colours	2,080	1,712
Provisions other than ghee	900	118
Salt	1,335	2,391
Sugar, drained	812	319
Tobacco	19,769	21,732
Wool, manufactured European	2,930	1,993

The trade in European piece-goods showed a considerable improvement during the year under report. The value of the exports amounted to Rs. 71,548, against Rs. 42,056 in 1883-84 and Rs. 45,702 in 1882-83. The use of cotton fabrics has become very popular in Thibet, and consequently the demand for all kinds of piece-goods is rapidly increasing. Formerly Thibet used to obtain its supplies of these goods from Nepal and China, but European piece-goods from the south are said to have largely arrested the cotton trade of Eastern China, as merchants find it profitless. On account of the dry climate of the country, cotton cloth wears as well as the coarse serge, which has the disadvantage of being very rough and heavy. The Nepalese traders are known to sell cotton fabrics in Thibet at a profit of from 100 to 150 per cent. The extreme dearness is a great hindrance to an increased demand for cotton cloths, which are within the reach of the rich and

the luxurious only. The exports of indigo showed a large increase of 65 per cent. as compared with 1883-84; but when compared with 1882-83, the advance was very trifling, viz. 6·45 per cent. The usefulness of indigo as a dyeing material has ever been appreciated in Thibet. All classes of men, except the Lamas, buy indigo in quantities proportional to their requirements. Great landlords invariably maintain manufacturing establishments and keep the largest supply of indigo. The costliness of Thibet carpets and rugs is mainly due to the high price of indigo in Thibet. The trade in brass and copper was very brisk, the quantity having risen from 203 maunds in 1882-83 to 224 maunds in 1883-84 and 620 maunds in 1884-85. The Thibetans get large supplies of copper from Nepal and Calcutta. Conveyance from Nepal being very expensive, people now turn to Calcutta as the cheapest market for this metal. Almost all sorts of cooking and church utensils are made of it. The tea-pots, lamp-burners, cooking-vessels, water-jugs, images, washing-caldrons, the roofing and ornamental spires of temples, are all made of copper plates. The Calcutta metal has been declared to be more easily worked as well as less costly than that obtained elsewhere. The quantity of tobacco exported showed a further increase, the exports having risen from 1,487 maunds in 1882-83 to 2,331 maunds in 1883-84 and 2,634 maunds in 1884-85. Tobacco is largely consumed in Thibet. The women are particularly fond of snuff. Rungpore tobacco is much prized in Southern Mongolia, and Chinese tobacco is still in high esteem in Lower Thibet and Upper Mongolia. This is not owing to the superior quality of the Chinese tobacco, but because of the rarity of the article and its high price in the hands of the southern merchants.

It is unfortunately impossible to make any approach to an accurate estimate of the expansion of trade that would follow if our native merchants were admitted without restriction to Thibet. It is not known what our present trade through Darjeeling really amounts to. It was shown in the report for 1883-84 that the value of goods under nine heads alone exported to Thibet by individual traders was Rs. 1,54,805, against Rs. 8,080, as shown by the registration officers. Several instances of this nature have been brought to notice during the year under review. There was a considerable increase in the recorded export of piece-goods, indigo, tobacco, and copper, and in the recorded imports of horses, blankets, musk, and yak-tails, though the figures only represent the trade passing at the time when the registering officers have been present at their stations. There is ample evidence, however, that the most valuable and portable articles frequently escape notice altogether.

The trade of Thibet with India is now carried on chiefly by Nepalese and Thibetans. The former use the routes through Nepal. The journey from Calcutta to Kathmandoo takes nine days, and the journey from Kathmandoo to Shigatse 28 days. From Shigatse to Lhassa is eight days' march. The journey from Calcutta to Lhassa by Kathmandoo therefore takes over six weeks without halts. Now Darjeeling can be reached in 26 hours from Calcutta. A week would be an ample allowance for a trader with laden coolies or mules from Darjeeling to the Jeylep pass. From the Jeylep to Gyantse may be counted seven days, and from Gyantse to Lhassa six. The journey, therefore, from Calcutta to Lhassa by Darjeeling may be taken at three weeks, or less than half the journey by Kathmandoo. The rates of duty on goods passing north or south across the southern frontier of Nepal vary at the different stations. There is no regular customs establishment, but the vicious system of farming is employed. It is understood that export and import duties are also levied at Kirong, on the northern frontier. In Sikkim, on the other hand, there are no duties of any kind. It is impossible that a trade through Nepal could flourish with a tedious journey of six weeks and a harassing system of import and export duties. If native merchants could possibly be stationed in the principal towns in Thibet, with liberty to carry on unrestricted communications with the plains through Darjeeling, there is no doubt that a very large trade would spring up, and English goods would not only have a large market in the valley of the Sanpo, but find their way into Southern Mongolia and Thibet. With our railway to Darjeeling and good roads to the neighbouring frontier, it only requires commercial organisation and freedom from obstruction to ensure a flourishing trade between Calcutta and Lhassa.

Trade with Bhutan.

This trade is registered in the Julpigoree district at the stations of Ambaree, Hantoopara, and Buxa. The first two stations were kept closed for seven months in the year, viz. from April to October, and the third station for two months, viz. July and August. The following statement shows the total value of the trade between Bengal and Bhutan registered during the past two years:—

Years.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	96,350	1,23,000	2,19,350
1884-85	1,34,189	1,43,308	2,77,497

The principal items of the import trade during the past two years were as follows:—

		Imports from Bhutan.			
		Quantity.		Value.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85
				Rs.	Rs.
Horses	No. ...	498	247	37,350	29,640
Sheep and goats	„ ...	445	542	1,114	1,472
Caoutchouc	Mds. ...	.....	69	.....	4,002
Piece-goods (Indian) ...	Rs. ...	.....	.....	373	308
Musk	„ ...	.....	.....	5,913	8,344
Madder or manjit	Mds. ...	511	1,099	6,132	12,089
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	„ ...	2,480	3,425	4,960	39,388
Ghee	„ ...	224	109	6,496	3,187
Tea, foreign	„ ...	12	35	660	1,595
Wax	„ ...	250	229	9,984	9,169
Firewood	„ ...	1,404	2,116	439	662
Woollen piece-goods (Indian)	Rs. ...	.....	.....	18,285	20,635
Yak-tails	„ ...	.....	.....	1,860	1,453
All other articles of merchandise (unmanufactured) ...	„ ...	.....	.....	1,330	2,112

The principal articles registered as exported to Bhutan during the past two years are shown below:—

		Exports to Bhutan.			
		Quantity.		Value.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.
Piece-goods (European) ...	Rs. ...	.....	.....	20,987	21,523
Indigo	Mds. ...	2	8	440	1,776
Rice, husked	„ ...	7,810	9,703	14,643	23,295
Paddy	„ ...	2,231	2,992	2,511	5,236
Brass and copper	„ ...	9	18	360	720
Iron	„ ...	169	32	1,014	252
Provisions (other than ghee) ...	„ ...	92	36	1,840	703
Silk, manufactured ...	Rs. ...	.....	.....	3,428	3,384
Betelnuts	Mds. ...	2,958	2,446	21,116	19,753
Sugar, undrained	„ ...	1,325	1,990	9,939	18,906
Tobacco	„ ...	4,783	4,699	40,097	38,248
Woollen piece-goods (European)	Rs. ...	.....	.....	3,682	5,048
All other articles of merchandise (unmanufactured) ...	„ ...	.....	.....	1,672	3,442

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings, Roads, and Other Services.

The outlay of the year on buildings, roads, and other services amounted to Rs. 92,16,071.

The distribution of this expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, and compared with the grants of the year :—

Service Heads.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military—						
Works	97,100	1,00,723	25,000	22,684	1,22,100	1,23,407
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,070	28,218
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830	1,840
Total Military ...	97,100	1,00,723	25,000	22,684	1,52,000	1,53,465
Other Services—						
Works	8,31,500	7,74,279	1,54,700	1,61,783	9,86,200	9,36,062
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,23,050	2,12,387
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,550	13,633
Total Other Services ...	8,31,500	7,74,279	1,54,700	1,61,783	12,23,800	11,62,082
Total Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,75,800	13,15,547
Provincial.						
Civil Buildings	7,06,044	6,21,309	1,77,805	1,73,384	8,83,849	7,94,693
Communications	1,48,467	1,40,360	6,57,900	5,88,316	8,06,367	7,28,676
Miscellaneous public improvements...	74,348	76,677	39,148	47,033	1,13,496	1,23,710
Establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,26,832	9,77,969
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,456	13,414
Profit and loss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258
Increase in suspense balances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	—1,33,000	75,381
Total Provincial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,21,000	27,14,101
Local Funds, &c.						
Incorporated local funds... ...	.....	.....	.....	18,125	12.000	22.547
Excluded „ „	.....	.....	.....	2,477	13,300	3,084
District road funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,44,320
Contributions—Imperial Other Services.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,269	13,085
„ Provincial Other Services.	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,233	50,961
Tuccavee	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1,52,446
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,16,091

Under the head of Imperial and other services there is a saving of Rs. 60,253, while under Provincial the expenditure exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 1,93,101.

This excess outlay was due to the charges for establishment being insufficiently provided for in the revised estimate, and also to the large increase in the suspense balance, when a reduction was anticipated and provided for. The cause of the increase was owing to the stoppage of the dock works at the close of the financial year, when the Port Commissioners were unable to take over the

200 lakhs of bricks which they had purchased. Under tuccavee the outlay of Rs. 1,52,466 has been principally incurred in the Howrah drainage scheme, and is debited in the first instance to tuccavee; but at the close of the year the entire outlay will be charged off to the Civil Department under the head of "local loans."

As in last year's report, the principal fact connected with the administration of the roads and buildings was the great reduction in the grant of Rs. 25,21,000 for provincial works as compared with the expenditure of the previous year of Rs. 45,75,105.

This reduced expenditure narrowed considerably the operations of the department, and the funds allotted were chiefly devoted to finishing the most important works that were in hand, such as the Jessore Collectorate; the Shrubbery and Secretariat buildings at Darjeeling; the Judge's court-houses at Pubna, Mymensing, and Furreedpore; quarters for the native students at Seebpore; besides several other works of minor importance.

Imperial Works.

Military Accounts Office.

A detailed description of the structure and accommodation afforded by the building was given in last year's report. It was completed in October, and made over to the military authorities in the following December.

Financial Offices.

This office was occupied in November, and at the commencement of the year the record-racks and laying out grounds only remained to be done, and these were completed in October. Some additional accommodation for durwans has since been provided.

Central Press.

The works remaining unfinished at the close of the year 1883-84 were completed in March, when the building was made over for occupation. A subsidiary work, viz. pulling down the Town Hall police sergeant's quarters, still remains to be done, owing to the delay caused by the municipality in not building the new quarters for which they have received funds from Government.

Opium buildings.

The extension of the saw-mill in the opium factory at Goolzarbagh was completed, except the engine boiler seatings, which had not arrived from England. The roof of the box-shed was replaced with corrugated iron, which is a great improvement on the old nurreah tiles, which required constant renewal. Several of the godowns were also re-roofed, Allahabad tiles taking the place of the local nurreah tiles. The new buildings at Buxar and Daoodnuggur were completed, while certain improvements and additions to the buildings at Mozufferpore, Burhurrea, and Arrah were effected.

Mint.

The re-roofing of the Silver Mint was rapidly carried out to completion during the year.

Post Offices.

In Calcutta a new building was commenced behind the existing Post Office, and was well advanced by the end of the year. The building is of brick and terra cotta, and is somewhat similar in design to the new public offices which have been erected during the past few years. New offices were provided at Serajgunge, Julpigoree, and Hooghly, while good progress was made with the additions and alterations to the buildings at Darjeeling, Burrisaul, and Dinagepore. The buildings at Khulna and Chupra are well advanced, and a new office was commenced at Jhowgunge, Patna City. An estimate for a new post-office at Midnapore, amounting to Rs. 14,749, was sanctioned last year; but the Postmaster-General having intimated that the Post and Telegraph Offices should be combined, estimates are now under preparation for making the existing Telegraph Office suitable, and at the same time to provide a residence for the Postmaster.

Telegraph.

The signallers' quarters with out-offices in the compounds of the offices at Chittagong and Cuttack were completed; a new office at Naraingunge was commenced, and part of the main room of the Hooghly Post Office was railed off for the telegraph clerk.

Political Agency Buildings.

The Residency buildings at Katmandu were finished, but an officer was detained there up till April to close the accounts.

Provincial Works.

The following table shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the administration—

Details.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services (Imperial).			
Administration—			
Land Revenue buildings—			
Court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms ...	1,39,116	21,938	1,61,054
Circuit houses	.....	6,440	6,440
Excise buildings	5,656	651	6,007
Residences for Local Government	68,703	32,795	1,01,498
Secretariat offices	1,59,963	17,058	1,77,021
Board of Revenue buildings	.....	496	496
Stamp and Stationery offices	.....	181	181
Minor Departments—			
Museums	10,789	1,144	11,933
Monuments and antiquities	17,490	455	17,945
Law and Justice—			
High Court buildings	9,738	5,295	15,033
Small Cause Court buildings	554	526	1,080
District (Sub-divisional) Court buildings ...	2,21,760	51,940	2,73,700
Ecclesiastical—			
Churches	1,086	13,041	11,955
Burial grounds	1,513	3,456	4,969
Lord Bishop's palace	.....	237	237
Provincial Services (Provincial).			
Jails—			
Central jails	13,405	17,551	30,956
District jails	6,878	23,384	17,006
Lock-ups	10,211	4,570	14,781
Police	42,433	11,524	53,957
Educational—			
Government colleges	81,269	7,390	88,659
Ditto schools	53,786	6,683	60,469
Medical—			
Hospitals and dispensaries	69,929	12,657	82,586
Medical colleges and schools	994	946	1,940
Lock-hospitals	.....	2,376	2,376
Lunatic asylums	13,250	2,638	15,888
Customs	509	1,589	2,098
Miscellaneous—			
Registration	7,141	847	7,988
Public Works buildings	92,955	19,982	1,12,937
Miscellaneous	11,017	17,446	28,463
Total ...	10,23,917	2,85,736	13,09,653

Land revenue.

As has been already remarked, the short grant for the year necessitated several important works under construction being kept in abeyance, viz. the subdivisional court-house at Palamow, Giridhi cutcherry, and the Khoolna Collectorate, for which 51 lakhs of bricks had been manufactured. The following buildings were nearly completed, viz. Deputy Commissioner's court-house at Ranchi, subdivisional cutcherry at Nowáda, subdivisional residence at Pakour, and the Jessore Collectorate.

Additions and alterations were made to the Collectorate at Commillah and to the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry at Rangamati. The sanctioned additions to the Mymensingh Collectorate were commenced, but work thereon has since been stopped owing to want of funds.

Residence for Local Government.

The additions and alterations to the Shrubbery at Darjeeling commenced in July 1883 were nearly

completed. The strong revetment, which it was found necessary to construct on three sides to protect the foundations of the building, was finished with the exception of the parapet.

Secretariat offices.

Nothing was done towards completing the remaining block of buildings abutting in Lyon's Range, as no funds were available.

Darjeeling Secretariat.

This building was nearly finished at the close of the year; the only works which remained to be done were the drainage, verandah railing, and painting. The approach road was also well advanced.

District Courts.

Satisfactory progress was made with the new Judges' Courts at Mymensingh, Furreedpore, and Pubna, and the Moonsiffs' Court at Moonshigunge. The single Moonsiffs' court-houses at Culna and Rampore Hat were completed, also a double Moonsiffs' Court at Cutwa. Those at Burdwan and Raneegunge were kept in abeyance for want of funds.

Churches.

Thorough repairs to Christ's Church, Jessore, were carried out during the year.

Central Jail.

The progress made in converting the Dacca Jail into a central one was very small, as the allotment for the year was only Rs. 6,000. The central cook-house and female ward still remain to be built, besides several other petty works.

District and Subsidiary Jail.

The first class district jail at Durbhunga was completed. According to the orders of Government, the third storeys of the two large main wards were not built, and the two small main wards were omitted altogether. The front range of buildings in the Purulia Jail, and the cook-shed and urinary at Ranchee, were finished, and materials for the cook-shed and urinary in the jails at Purulia and Chyebassa were collected at site. A first and second class lock-up were provided at Nawada and Kurigram respectively. Water-supply and certain alterations to the bakery were carried out at Darjeeling, and lightning-conductors were added to the jail at Mymensingh. Certain buildings in the Sooree Jail ordered to be brought on to the books of this Department were thoroughly repaired. The additions and alterations to the Chittagong Jail were completed.

Police.

The reserve lines at Durbhunga were made over to the Police Department during the year. A new office for the District Superintendent at Burrisaul was commenced, and nearly completed. The police buildings at Santipore brought on the books of this department were thoroughly repaired; the municipal buildings at Cuttack and Pooree were also done up.

Educational.

One block of the students' quarters at Seebpore was completed. Work on the remaining ones was held in abeyance for want of funds. New furniture for the Rampore Beauleah College was provided to the extent of the grant; the additional building was completed and occupied. The Chupra zillah school was made over; additions to the schools at Rungpore and Noakhally were also carried out.

Medical.

The rooms in the Eden Sanitarium were papered during the year. The following works were also completed, viz. water-supply and drainage to the General Hospital, small-pox wards for the General and Campbell Hospitals, and water-supply to the Native Lunatic Asylum at Dhullundah.

Ancient monuments.

Orders were received in January to clear the Adina Musjid, and the work was completed in March at a cost of Rs. 7,862.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The remodelling of the Sone causeway was practically finished at the end of the year.

Grand Trunk Road.

The erection of boundary pillars on the old Grand Trunk Road from Bally bridge to Gyretty Ghat, and from Phulta Ghat to Pandooah, was commenced. These pillars are to define the boundaries of the Government land, as pointed out by the Special Deputy Collector appointed to demarcate the lands in the provincial roads in the Burdwan Division.

Roads in Chota Nagpore.

The construction of the Jumar bridge on the Ranchi and Ramghur road was finished, but the estimate has been exceeded by Rs. 4,304. Metal for the first 14 miles of the road was consolidated, but the construction of the culverts on the second section of the Silli road was stopped for want of funds. The combined dâk bungalow and circuit-house at Ranchee was finished. Furniture was also provided for part of the building.

Roads in Darjeeling district.

At the request of the Forest Department the portion of the road between Ghoom station and the Ranger's house was completed by this department. The road has been bridged, metalled, and generally improved.

Feeder roads to N. B. and C. B. Railways.

The embankment of the proposed line of railway from Bogra to Sultanpore was commenced as a relief work. Forty lakhs of cubic feet were carried out, or about one-third of the total quantity, at a cost of Rs. 11,486.

The metalling of a portion of the Calcutta and Jessore roads to serve as a feeder to the new railway-station at Bongong was completed.

The following roads were made over to the District Committees, viz. Jaipur to Jaipur Hât, Nawabgunge to Soonamookhee, Malanchee to Walleah.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The improvement of the drainage of the Soojagunge Bazar, in the town of Bhagulpore, was carried out by this Department, funds being provided by the Municipality. Materials have been collected for the water-supply scheme, and a large number of pipes have been obtained from the Burrakar Iron Works. A project for supplying water to the shipping at Chittagong was also under construction, and it is hoped that the work will be completed very shortly. Little progress was made with the land improvement at Naraingunge on account of the small allotment for the year; but probably sufficient funds will be provided this year to complete the work.

Akra brickfields.

The operations of the year comprised the manufacture of 270 lakhs of bricks, and the usual quantity of lime and soorkhee. It was contemplated that the Port Commissioners would take over 200 lakhs of bricks for the use of the docks, but owing to the sudden stoppage of these works the bricks were not required, and there is now a large stock at Akra. The question of extending the brickfields was under consideration, but nothing has been settled, as it was considered possible by judiciously admitting river water into the used-up portions of the field to obtain silt sufficient to provide brick earth for manufacture. Experiments are now being made to ascertain both the quality and quantity of silt which it is possible to obtain annually in this way.

Seebpore workshops.

The principal work outturned during the year were the Satgong, Gurreah, and Tollygunge bridges, record-racks for the new Financial Offices, wood and iron work for the Telegraph storeyard sheds, the new Post Office, and several other works of minor importance. The Examiner's report indicates that the net profits were Rs. 8,890.

Burrakar Iron Works.

The manufacture of pig iron was the principal operation at the Burrakar Iron Works. The outturn during the year was 6,630 tons, of which about 2,000 tons were sold. The demand for the Burrakar pig iron has been steadily increasing, and the works now supply most of the larger foundries north of Burrakar. The reconstruction of the dilapidated furnace was commenced towards the end of the year, and it is now nearly completed. When this new furnace is put up in blast, the works will be able to manufacture more No. I pig, for which there is always a good demand.

The foundry, in addition to manufacturing ordinary castings, such as pipes, columns, &c., turned out a large quantity of sleepers for the Cawnpore Achnera Railway, and towards the close of the year was turning out between 40 and 50 tons of castings per diem.

Floods storms, and accidents.

The year was remarkably free from storms and floods, but a strong gale passed over Dinagepore on the 27th April 1884. The pillars of the police barracks gave way and the

building fell down. The staging bungalow at Goalundo was dismantled in consequence of the erosion of the Ganges. On the 28th February 1885 a fire broke out at Furreedpore in the Public Works inspection bungalow, out-offices and godown were burnt down, and some of the Government stores destroyed. In March seven huts attached to the military lines at Dacca were destroyed by fire, also the thatched verandah and guard-house of the Naraingunge police-station.

Establishment.

The total establishment charges on all public works except railways were 34 per cent. on the outlay on works and repairs.

Provincial Railways.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE railway chapter of the Bengal Administration Report of 1883-84 was compiled so as to afford, in addition to financial statistics, full information as to the history and topography of each of the railways: in this year's chapter therefore it will be unnecessary to go into these details. The object of the present review will be rather a general financial survey of the past and current working results of the various lines treated as purely commercial investments; and although these results must, from this point of view, so far as the province is concerned, be somewhat disappointing, it should be borne in mind that the indirect benefits of railway extension, such as improvement of trade, security from famine, equalisation of prices, and the setting free of the more primitive means of carriage for use in the remoter districts, though incapable of being put into statistical form, are most important factors of the general provincial prosperity: and to secure these benefits, the difference between the net earnings of the railways and the interest payable upon the capital borrowed cannot be considered an excessive price.

At the commencement of the year 1884-85, 1,683 miles of railway were open for traffic within the boundaries of the province. There was an increase in open mileage of 187 miles during the year, so that the total length of railways open for traffic upon the 31st of March 1885 was 1,870 miles. In addition to this, 357 miles had received the sanction of the Secretary of State and were under construction, and a very considerable mileage was under survey or had been surveyed.

The additions and alterations in open mileage are explained in detail in the following table, and a complete synopsis of the mileage of railways of all descriptions within the boundaries of the province will be found at the end of this report—

RAILWAY.	MILES OPEN, END OF		CAUSE OF DIFFERENCE.	DAT
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
Northern Bengal State Ry.	256¾	249	Chirirbandar-Dinajpur.	
			10 miles opened	16th May 1884.
			Poradah-Damukdea, 17¾ miles transferred to Eastern Bengal S. Ry. ...	1st July 1884.
Tirhoot State Railway ...	196	227	Mozafferpur-Hajipur, 34 miles opened	26th Oct. 1884.
			Barrh branch, 3 miles closed.	
Kaunia-Dharlla State Ry.	32¼	39¾	Dharlla-Jatrapur, 4¾ miles opened ...	1st July 1884.
			2¾ miles minor additions and correction of mileage.	
Nalhati State Railway ...	27¼	27¼	Unaltered.	
Dacca and Maimansing S. Ry.	0	10¼	Narainganj-Dacca, 10¼ miles opened ...	4th Jan. 1885.
Patna-Gya State Railway ...	57	57	Unaltered.	
East Indian Railway ...	729	729	Do.	
Eastern Bengal State Ry. ...	159¾	178	Poradah-Damukdea, 17¾ miles transferred from Northern Bengal S. Ry.	1st July 1884.
			½ mile minor correction of mileage.	
Calcutta & S. E. S. Ry. ...	55½	56	½ mile minor correction of mileage.	
Bengal Central Railway ...	113½	125½	Goberdanga-Bongong, 12 miles opened	22nd April 1884.
Bengal & North-Western Ry.	0	92½	Opened	15th Jan. 1885.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Ry. ...	50	51	One mile minor correction of mileage.	
Tarkessur Railway ...	0	22	Sheoraphuli-Tarkessur, 22 miles opened	4th Jan. 1885.
Deoghar Railway ...	5½	5½	Unaltered.	
Total open mileage ...	1,682½	1,869¾	or a net increase of about 187 miles.	

Only a limited number of these railways are provincial in the sense of being a source of provincial revenue. The East Indian is the property of the Imperial Government, having been taken over by the State in accordance with the terms of the original agreement, and is worked by the East Indian Railway Company, which is a working company only. The Eastern Bengal State Railway is similarly the property of the Imperial Government, having been taken over from the Eastern Bengal Railway Company by the State as originally agreed. The Bengal Central Railway is the property of a Company. The southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is the line which was previously known as the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. A part of this line is so far provincial that Rs. 25,35,767 of provincial money has been invested in it, for which the province receives from the Imperial Government interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and the remainder of it is provincial to this extent that the Imperial Government will, during the period of its alienation, pay to the provincial revenues a sum of Rs. 30,000 per annum as representing the income which the province may reasonably be considered to have lost by its transfer. The three latter lines, viz. the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal Central Railway, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, have since the 1st July 1884 been worked under Imperial State management. The Darjeeling-Himalayan, the Deoghar, and the Tarkessur Railways are assisted lines, the property of Joint Stock Companies, and, beyond providing them with the necessary land, the province has no direct financial interest in them. In the case of the Darjeeling-Himalayan there is indeed a guarantee of 2 lakhs, but the earnings of the line have never fallen below this figure. The Darjeeling and the Deoghar lines are worked by their own staff. The Tarkessur line is worked by the East Indian Railway Company. The Bengal and North-Western Railway is the property of, and is worked by, a Company, and the necessary land has been provided at the expense of the Imperial Government. The Patna-Gya State Railway is a direct source of revenue to the province. Its working has been leased to the East Indian Railway Company, upon terms which will be explained further on. The only open lines, therefore, which are under direct provincial management are the Northern Bengal, Tirhoot, Kaunia-Dharlla, Nalhati, and Dacca-Maimansing State Railways, representing at the end of the year under review 553¼ miles of line open to traffic. When, however, the railways which are at present under construction shall have been completed, 277 additional miles will become sources of provincial income.

In reviewing the financial results of the working of the provincial railways, it is necessary to keep sight of the fact that the income derived by the province is not represented by the net receipts of the lines after payment of working expenses, but by the difference between these net receipts and the interest which has to be paid to the Government of India. This drawback, in the form of outgoing interest, is apt to be lost sight of, because its adjustment takes place, not in the public works accounts, but in the general accounts of the province.

The total amount of provincial savings invested in railways and railway projects up to the 31st March 1885 was Rs. 54,40,679. This amount was distributed amongst the various lines in various amounts: nearly half of it was the capital cost of the Diamond Harbour branch of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway; over 10 lakhs more of it was the capital cost of Dinajpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway; nearly 10 lakhs more was the entire capital cost of the Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway; over 3 lakhs formed portion of the capital cost of the Patna-Gya State Railway; nearly 1½ lakhs represented this Government's contribution to the Tarkessur and Deoghar Railways in the form of surveys and land; over 1½ lakhs, classed as "Administrative charges," represented the accumulated cost of the railway branch of the Bengal Secretariat for three years back; and the remainder represented provincial expenditure which from time to time had been incurred upon the initial surveys of various lines and projects.

Taking into account those railways alone from which either the province directly derives an income, or on account of which interest is paid to the Imperial Government, the net result of the year's working has been a loss of Rs. 5,85,968 to the province, as will be seen from the following table, which

exhibits the net result to Bengal of the working of all railways, whether open or under construction, with which the province was concerned in 1884-85 :—

Railway.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Indirect charges against revenue.	Net receipts.	Interest charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal	21,66,282	15,20,316	69,733	5,76,233	8,28,068
Tirhoot	12,49,716	9,68,472	30,448	2,50,796	5,81,436
Kaunia-Dharlla	1,56,755	1,19,799	2,739	34,217	
Nalhati	76,375	72,129	3,529	717	14,074
Dacca-Maimansing	25,585	7,067	202	18,316	1,51,485
Patna-Gya	5,17,926	2,98,250		2,19,676	1,41,453
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	94,654	86,006	1,813	6,335	—*76,073*
Assam-Behar, A.B. Section ...					52,128
Ditto, Tirhoot Section ...					22,687
Calcutta & S. E., Interest from Imperial Government ...	22,500			22,500	
Total ...	43,09,793	30,72,039	1,08,464	11,29,290	17,15,258

It is evident from this statement that, during the year under review, nearly six lakhs of rupees in excess of the income derived from the railways for which the Government of Bengal is financially responsible have left the province on account of interest charges actually paid to the Imperial Government. It must, however, be borne in mind that this is scarcely a fair representation of how matters stand. Out of the nine railways or sections of railways above referred to, it will be observed that the circumstances of five are so special that it would be unfair to take them as the basis of an argument intended to prove the unsoundness of the provincial investment; the Kaunia-Dharlla is a special case of a line on account of which no money has been borrowed, and consequently no interest is payable; the Naraingan-Dacca-Maimansing was open upon one-eighth only of its projected length throughout a quarter only of the year; the two sections of the Assam-Behar line are still unopened; and the Calcutta and South-Eastern were productive of income during a quarter of the year only, and the circumstances under which interest was paid *by* instead of *to* the Imperial Government on its account were exceptional. Eliminating, therefore, these five lines, there remain only the Northern Bengal, the Tirhoot, the Nalhati, and the Patna-Gya Railways. Of these four the Patna-Gya alone shows an income in excess of interest charges, and, as will be explained later on, this result must be ascribed to the exceptionally favourable circumstances under which it is worked, namely as an integral portion of the East Indian Railway system. As regards the remaining three lines, the Nalhati Railway is a small affair, and its earnings may be one year in excess of interest and in another year deficient. The interest on its account is a comparatively insignificant sum. In the case of the Northern Bengal line, however, it will be necessary for the net results of its working to improve to the extent of 2½ lakhs, and in the case of the Tirhoot line by 3½ lakhs, before they can, as provincial financial investments, be considered as financially successful. The former of these two lines has for some years past been under no special disadvantage in the way of being saddled with large unproductive capital in unfinished extensions, and it may therefore be anticipated that the desired improvement must be looked for in the direction of economy of maintenance rather than in that of expansion of earnings. But it is only now for the first time that any considerable improvement can be looked for in the working of the Tirhoot line, because hitherto, and even in the year under review, interest has had to be paid upon capital which was necessarily unproductive so long as the branches remained unopened for traffic.

The term "Indirect charges" will frequently be met with in this report; it may be necessary to explain that these charges represent debits to the railways concerned of loss by exchange on payments in England, leave and pension allowances of the staff, capitalised abatement of land revenue on account of land acquired for railway purposes and consequently no longer a source of revenue, and interest upon capital expenditure during the period of construction. These charges do not represent actual cash payments,

but the cost of a railway and of its working is enhanced to the extent to which such charges accrue.

The principal event in the history of the railways of Bengal which occurred during the year was the taking over by the State of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Under clause 22 of the original contract between the Eastern Bengal Railway Company and the Hon'ble East India Company, dated the 30th July 1858, it was agreed that, upon the expiration of the first term of 25 years after the completion of the line, the East India Company was to have the power of purchasing the undertaking upon stated terms. Upon the 1st July 1884 the Secretary of State availed himself of this power and took over the line from the Company, and upon the same date the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway and the broad-gauge Poradah section of the Northern Bengal State Railway were removed from provincial control and amalgamated as one system with the newly-constituted Eastern Bengal State Railway, under Imperial management. The terms of the transfer of the provincial sections will be explained later on in this report.

Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., was Chief Engineer of Bengal and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and Mr. F. J. E. Spring, M.I.C.E., was Under-Secretary throughout the year.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

This line continued throughout the year under the management of Major T. B. B. Savi, R.E., assisted by Mr. C. H. Croudace, M.I.C.E., as Superintendent of Way and Works, Mr. A. W. Rendell till August and then Mr. L. E. H. Yates in the Locomotive Department, Mr. G. S. Leonard, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner of Accounts. The total length of line open for traffic upon the 31st March 1885 was 249 miles, or 7¾ miles less than upon the corresponding date of the previous year. This difference is due to the opening for traffic of the 10 miles between Chirirbandar and Dinajpur upon the 16th May 1884, and to the transfer of the broad gauge Poradah branch, 17¾ miles long, to the newly-constituted Eastern Bengal State Railway upon the 1st July 1884. Great improvements were carried out during the year in ballasting, sleepering, and generally raising the standard of construction of the line, and additional gate lodges, latrines, offices, station machinery, and staff quarters were erected. There has of late years been a steady and satisfactory decrease in the cost and consumption of coal. During the year under review the cost averaged Rs. 11·32 per ton, and the consumption 30·46lb per train mile. The line is worked by 38 engines, of which 9 are of the F class and 29 of the E class. The average work of an engine has been 11,905 miles run, and the maximum 18,227 miles run during the year. There are 155 coaching vehicles of every description, and 865 goods vehicles; the average dead weight of the latter is 3½ tons, and their average carrying capacity about 5 tons. The ferry service over the Ganges connecting the Northern Bengal with the Eastern Bengal State Railway consists of two steamers of 93 horse-power and 138 tons each, and of 11 cargo flats, of which two, representing 476 tons, are used as landing stages, and the remaining nine, representing 1,985 tons, are employed for transport. For the purpose of levying rates and fares this ferry is considered as equivalent to 12 miles of ordinary railway. Five hundred and eight employés of the Northern Bengal State Railway contributed to the Provident Institution, and the total amount at their credit at the end of the year was Rs. 1,03,111. The strength of the railway contingent of the Northern Bengal Volunteers was 82, of whom only 10 failed to attain the standard of efficiency.

The total capital expenditure which, upon the 31st March 1885, had been incurred upon the Northern Bengal State Railway was Rs. 2,28,55,446, of which Rs. 10,02,495 was provincial money, and Rs. 11,82,695 represented indirect charges. This is equivalent to Rs. 91,790 per mile for the 249 miles of metre-gauge railway. The net traffic receipts since the commencement have amounted to Rs. 45,24,786: simple interest at 4 per cent. upon the capital expenditure has amounted to Rs. 74,32,397, so that interest has exceeded net receipts by

Rs. 29,07,611. In the year under review the net receipts of the line, after allowing for indirect charges appertaining to revenue, were Rs. 5,76,233, and that this result compares very unfavourably with previous years will be apparent from the following table, which gives the results of the working of the line since its opening:—

Year.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Difference.	Indirect charges appertaining to revenue.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	1,71,114	1,64,016	7,098	8,896	—1,798
1878-79	10,92,892	8,95,730	1,97,162	41,521	1,55,641
1879-80	14,67,806	12,28,647	2,39,159	64,412	1,74,747
1880-81	17,03,253	9,25,189	7,78,064	62,492	7,15,572
1881-82	19,27,411	9,60,460	9,66,951	65,567	9,01,384
1882-83	22,79,904	10,71,528	12,08,376	45,337	11,63,039
1883-84	21,32,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	57,343	8,39,968
1884-85	21,66,282	15,20,316	6,45,966	69,733	5,76,233

It will be seen from this statement that the earnings of the line continue to exhibit a steady increase, and that the disappointing result of the present year's working is entirely due to abnormally heavy charges for working expenses. These, however, will not continue, as the greater portion of the decayed sleepers which necessitated heavy maintenance expenditure have now been renewed. It may be confidently anticipated that in future years the Northern Bengal State Railway will prove an important source of provincial income.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

The line was worked throughout the year by Mr. H. Bell, M.I.C.E., as Manager, assisted by Mr. D. F. Hogarth, M.I.C.E., as Superintendent of Way and Works, Mr. H. M. Cardew in the Locomotive Department, Mr. A. W. U. Pope in the Traffic Department, and Mr. H. Stewart as Examiner of Accounts. The total length of line open for traffic at the end of March 1885 was 227 miles, or 34 miles more than at the end of the previous year, the difference being due to the opening for traffic of the Mozaffarpur-Hajipur branch on the 26th October 1884. Two sections of the system which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State under the title of the Assam-Behar State Railway are being constructed by the staff of the Tirhoot State Railway, with which for working purposes they will, when completed, form an integral portion. One of these, between the Hajipur terminus of the Tirhoot State Railway and the terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Sonpur, is 2½ miles in length, and includes the Gandak bridge, and the other, 44½ miles in length, extends eastwards from the Jinjarpur terminus of the Tirhoot State Railway to Partabganj, a mart upon the river Kosi near the Nepal frontier. These two sections of the Assam-Behar State Railway will be treated of further on.

Considerable expenditure was incurred during the year in the renewal of sleepers, the addition of much-needed articles of station machinery, improvements and additions to the locomotive workshops at Samastipur, and the erection of quarters. The coal used upon the line cost Rs. 10 per ton at Samastipur, and the consumption was 25·03lb per engine mile. There are 34 locomotives, of which 10 are of the O class, weighing in steam 24 tons, and the remainder are 10 of the F class, 9 of the D class, 4 of the E class, and one of the small tank A class, which weighs only 16 tons. There are 120 coaching vehicles of every description, and 507 goods vehicles, whose average carrying capacity is about 5 tons. The ferry over the Ganges at Mokameh, which connects the Tirhoot and the East Indian Railways, is, for the purpose of levying rates and fares, estimated as equivalent to 10 miles of ordinary railway for passenger traffic, and to 20 miles for goods. The ferry traffic is carried by two steamers of 93 horse-power and 138 tons each, with 11 flats, which are of an aggregate burden of about 800 tons.

There are besides these a steam-launch and a flat which is used as a landing stage. The results of the working of the Tirhoot S. Ry. are exhibited below:—

Year.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Difference.	Indirect charges appertaining to revenue.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	48,042	40,057	7,983	1,872	6,111
1876-77	2,13,578	1,41,899	71,679	6,681	64,998
1877-78	3,43,236	2,35,714	1,07,522	11,772	95,750
1878-79	4,49,808	3,29,930	1,19,878	16,146	1,03,732
1879-80	4,76,922	3,43,273	1,33,649	13,734	1,19,915
1880-81	5,43,380	3,15,512	2,27,868	16,933	2,10,935
1881-82	5,78,781	3,49,042	2,29,739	17,021	2,12,718
1882-83	7,09,812	4,40,520	2,69,292	20,116	2,49,176
1883-84	9,81,667	6,78,626	3,03,042	19,839	2,83,203
1884-85	12,49,716	9,68,472	2,81,244	30,448	2,50,796

It will be observed that there has been a very steady increase in the receipts of the line, but as the expenditure has increased somewhat faster there has been some falling off in the net receipts. This is partly accounted for by the necessity for an unusual expenditure upon the renewal of the sleepers which were originally placed in the line, and which at the end of 8 or 10 years were found to have somewhat suddenly decayed. Additional rolling-stock, which is much required in consequence of the increase of length of the line, has been sent for, and there is every reason to anticipate better results in future years.

As the total capital expenditure upon the Tirhoot State Railway at the end of the year was Rs. 1,58,68,845, the net receipts represent a return of 1·58 per cent. only. But it must be noted that some 25 lakhs of this amount represented, throughout the greater part of the year, the as yet unproductive outlay upon the Hajipur branch. As the total net receipts since the commencement of working have amounted to only Rs. 15,97,335, while interest calculated at 4 per cent. upon the capital outlay has amounted to Rs. 28,61,138, interest has exceeded receipts by Rs. 12,63,804.

The difficulty experienced by the Tirhoot State Railway in securing to itself any large share of the goods traffic of the district during the rains can be judged from the fact that when the rivers are full, freights by water from Darbhanga to Calcutta vary from 12 to 20 rupees per 100 maunds, while the rate by railway for the same journey is Rs. 41.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

This line, which is 57 miles in length, is an important source of provincial revenue. The Patna-Gya Railway depends for the greater part of its traffic upon the pilgrims which come from all over India to visit the celebrated shrines at Gya. About 600,000 persons travel annually over the line, and the receipts from the passenger traffic are about double those for goods. The line has no rolling-stock of its own, but is worked by the East Indian Railway Company under an agreement, the principal terms of which are as follows:—the partition, in the proportion of $\frac{4}{5}$ths and $\frac{1}{5}$th, of the balance of receipts, after payment of working expenses, between the Government of Bengal and the East Indian Railway Company; the working expenses are taken at the same percentage of the gross receipts of the Patna-Gya Railway as the working expenses of the whole combined system of main and branch lines worked by the East Indian Railway Company bear to the gross receipts of the same system. As the line is destitute of rolling stock, and is worked by the stock of the East Indian Railway, which is the property of the Imperial Government, the Provincial pays to the Imperial Government 5 per cent. of the net receipts of the line on this account. As the great system of railways in the hands of the East Indian Railway Company is worked very much more cheaply than a short line like the Patna-Gya could be worked, this arrangement is a very favourable one for the province.

The following table gives the results of working since the commencement:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.	Indirect charges appertaining to revenue.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	3,39,643	1,87,061	1,52,582	10,458	1,42,124
1880-81	4,98,282	2,75,627	2,22,655	13,593	2,09,062
1881-82	5,36,364	3,41,173	1,95,191	13,245	1,81,946
1882-83	3,98,343	2,70,998	1,27,345	10,716	1,16,629
1883-84	4,70,192	2,33,563	2,36,629	—3,129	2,39,758
1884-85	5,17,926	2,98,250	2,19,676		2,19,676

The capital which up to the 31st March 1885 had been expended upon the Patna-Gya Railway was Rs. 41,45,623, of which Rs. 2,05,793 was for indirect charges. Of this capital Rs. 3,15,000 was provincial money. The interest which will have to be paid by the province to the Imperial Government for the year under review is Rs. 1,41,453, and as the net receipts are Rs. 2,19,676, the profit to Bengal is Rs. 78,223.

KAUNIA-DHARLLA STATE RAILWAY.

2′ 6″ GAUGE.

The Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway is worked by the staff of the Northern Bengal State Railway, of which it forms a feeder. A full description of this line will be found in last year's report. One section of the Kaunia-Dharlla Railway forms the connecting link between the Northern Bengal Railway and the Assam line of passenger steamers upon the Brahmaputra, and the other section runs northwards towards Kuch Behar to Mogulhat. This railway differs from all the other Bengal lines in this respect that it has been constructed entirely from provincial capital, and that therefore no interest is payable upon its account to the Imperial Government. The length of the line at the end of March 1885 was 39¾ miles; 4¾ miles from the Dharlla river to the Bramaputra were opened on the 1st July 1884. Three ferries are worked in connection with this line: one at the junction with the Rangpur branch of the Northern Bengal Railway over the river Tista, another across the Dharlla, and the third, 40 miles in length, from the Jatrapur terminus upon the Bramaputra to Dhubri, the terminus of the Assam steamers upon the same river.

The results of the working of the Kaunia-Dharlla Railway since its opening are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.	Indirect charges appertaining to revenue.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82			6,681		6,681
1882-83	1,06,275	90,392	15,883	2,709	13,174
1883-84	1,40,794	1,00,748	40,046	2,883	37,163
1884-85	1,56,755	1,19,799	36,956	2,739	34,217

It will be observed that the receipts of the line continue to steadily increase, and though the expenditure during the year under review was rather high, there is every reason to expect a further improvement in the net income. The total capital outlay which had been incurred upon the 31st March 1885 was Rs. 9,40,021, out of which Rs. 831 were for indirect charges; the capital expended during the year under review was Rs. 33,101. The net receipts for the year represent a return of 3·52 per cent. upon the capital outlay. The line was favourably reported on by the Consulting Engineer upon the occasion of his last inspection. The rolling-stock consists of four 6-wheel-coupled engines weighing 12 tons each, and one 4-wheel-coupled engine weighing 8 tons, 22 coaching vehicles, and 67 goods vehicles of all descriptions. The ferry stock consists of two steamers of 32 horse-power and 40 registered tonnage, one steamer 24 horse-power and 42 registered tonnage, and a small steamer 8 horse-power and 12 tons registered; there are also two flats of 40 tons each. As might have been

expected on a line with so long a ferry as that between Jatrapur and Dhubri, the steamboat earnings form a very large proportion of the whole of the receipts of the undertaking.

NARAINGANJ-DACCA AND MAIMANSING STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

It was considered advisable early in the year to close the contract under which this line was being constructed, and since then the progress made under departmental management has been satisfactory, though great difficulty was, and continues to be, experienced in the collection of labour of every description. Out of the 85½ miles of which the line will consist when completed, 10¼ miles, from Dacca to the port of Narainganj, were opened for traffic on the 4th January 1885. The opening of this short section has afforded great convenience to the Narainganj merchants who have business in the Dacca Courts, and to their native employés who reside in Dacca. The gross receipts for the three months during which this short section was open were Rs. 25,585, and the working expenses Rs. 7,067, leaving net receipts Rs. 18,518. During the year under review the capital charges amounted to Rs. 21,53,558, and the total capital outlay from the commencement to the end of March 1885 was Rs. 52,20,376, upon which interest charges have accumulated since the commencement up to Rs. 2,40,737, the charge for this year alone payable to the Imperial Government being Rs. 1,54,985. The Narainganj-Dacca and Maimansing line connects with the Eastern Bengal State Railway system by means of a long ferry service between Goalando and Narainganj worked by the latter railway. At the end of the year there was every reason to anticipate the opening of the whole line by the end of the rains of 1885. Major W. J. Engledue was the Engineer-in-Chief throughout the year. The latest revised estimate of the cost of the Narainganj-Dacca and Maimansing State Railway amounted to Rs. 63,40,785, or about Rs. 74,000 per mile. An extension of the line northwards for an additional distance of 33 miles to Jamalpur is under contemplation. This extension would tap the heart of the jute district, which is little more than touched at the present terminus, Maimansing. The 33 miles have been roughly estimated as likely to cost Rs. 15½ lakhs, or under Rs. 52,000 per mile; the project for this extension has not yet been submitted to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

As has been already explained, this line, which previously was provincial, has been amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway since the 1st July 1884. The province is therefore concerned with the receipts for the first three months only of the year under review. Out of the total capital cost of the line (Rs. 97,03,737, including Rs. 2,77,336 for indirect charges), Rs. 25,35,767 was expended from provincial resources upon the 28 mile section from Sonarpur Junction to Diamond Harbour. Under the arrangement which has been come to between the Governments of India and Bengal, the province will during the period of the alienation of the line receive 4 per cent. upon this outlay, and for the nine months from the date of transfer to the end of the year this interest amounts to Rs. 76,073. To compensate the province for the loss of revenue resulting from the transfer of the line, the Imperial Government has agreed to allow Rs. 30,000 per annum, and this for the nine months amounts to Rs. 22,500. The net receipts for the first three months, being the difference between gross receipts and working expenses, less also indirect charges appertaining to revenue, amounted to Rs. 6,835. As the province has never been required to pay interest to the Imperial Government for the admittedly excessive imperial capital invested in the line, there is no drawback on account of interest. The net result therefore of the working of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway to the finances of Bengal for the year under review are a profit of Rs. 1,05,408.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

FOUR-FOOT GAUGE.

The Consulting Engineer in his periodical inspections continues to report that this line is at present unfit for fast traffic. The Government of India has therefore been addressed with a view to permitting it to be worked at such a speed as may, in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, be consistent with safety; so that the district served may continue to enjoy the benefits of the train service, even at a reduced speed, without the necessity for investing heavy additional capital upon a railway whose gauge is unique and obsolete. The Nalhati State Railway has hitherto succeeded in more than covering its working expenses, but only at the expense of efficient maintenance. The rolling-stock of the line consists of 4 locomotives, 14 coaching vehicles, and 28 goods vehicles; the engines weigh 11 tons, and the goods vehicles average 2½ tons in weight and 4 tons carrying capacity. The average mileage run by the engines was 6,330 miles, coal cost Rs. 6·88 per ton, and the consumption was 17·59lb per engine mile. The line was originally purchased from a Company for £30,000; it runs upon a country road, and has hitherto altogether failed to attract to itself any large amount of the goods traffic of the district. The following table exhibits the results of the working of the line since the commencement:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference.	Indirect charges appertaining to revenue.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-82			1,61,478	22,052	1,39,426
1882-83	74,054	50,585	23,469	3,234	20,235
1883-84	80,623	56,317	24,305	2,230	22,075
1884-85	76,375	72,129	4,246	3,529	717

From the above table it is clear that the very disappointing results of this year's working are due less to a falling off in traffic than to increased expenditure, and a reference to the revenue accounts shows that this increased expenditure has been principally incurred upon maintenance. The entire capital cost of the Nalhati State Railway, 27¼ miles in length, was Rs. 3,91,403 upon the 31st March 1885. Rupees 43,069 of this amount were for indirect charges, and the whole was Imperial money, for which the province pays Rs. 14,074 interest for the year 1884-85.

The management of the line continued in the hands of Baboo Ramgotty Mookerjee, who from the 1st July 1884 had charge of this line only, having handed over the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway to the manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

This line consists, as explained in last year's report, of several disconnected sections, which are intended ultimately to join the North-Western Provinces, Behar, and Bengal, with Dhubri, the nearest station of Assam on the Brahmaputra, by a continuous system of metre gauge railways north of the Ganges. There are at present great breaks, first between the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the Tirhoot State Railway, second between the Tirhoot State Railway and the Northern Bengal State Railway, and third between the Northern Bengal State Railway and the Brahmaputra, and these it is intended to fill in with the several sections of the Assam-Behar State Railway. Commencing at the west, the first gap is that between the Sonpur terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway across the river Gandak, 2½ miles, to Hajipur, the terminus of the Mozaffarpur-Hajipur branch of the Tirhoot State Railway. Next comes a gap 44 miles in length from the Jinjarpur terminus of the Darbhanga branch of the Tirhoot State Railway to the village of Pertabganj, on the western edge of the broad strip of difficult country traversed by the

river Kosi after its exit from the Nepal hills. These two sections are known as the Tirhoot section of the Assam-Behar State Railway, and are being constructed under the orders of Mr. H. Bell.

East from Pertabganj there is a gap of about 12 miles of rivers and flooded country, the permanent bridging or ferrying of which is extremely problematical. From Nathpur, on the east edge of this gap, the Assam-Behar line passes southwards by Purniah 71 miles to Katiyar, and then eastwards for 69 miles to Dinajpur, the terminus of the Dinajpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway. From Katiyar also another section, 15½ miles in length, passes southwards to the banks of the Ganges to Manihari, a point opposite to the East Indian loop line station of Sahibganj. These latter three sections, aggregating 155½ miles in length, are known as the Assam-Behar section of the Assam-Behar State Railway, and are being constructed by Mr. F. B Walker.

Going still east from Dinajpur, 53 miles of the Northern Bengal State Railway are traversed as far as Kaunia on the banks of the Tista. From the Tista to Dhubri, a distance of 53 miles (14 miles of which is at present a portion of the Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway), is at present only in the survey stage, and a full account of this section will be found further on under the head of Assam-Behar surveys. The Tirhoot section and the Assam-Behar section of the Assam-Behar State Railway will now be separately reviewed.

Tirhoot section, Assam-Behar State Railway.—The 2½ miles which intervene between Sonpur and Hajipur have been estimated as likely to cost Rs. 22,47,969, out of which Rs. 2,23,450 are indirect charges, Rs. 14,76,135 are for the Gandak bridge, Rs. 1,56,512 are for a masonry viaduct which it has been necessary to substitute for an embankment throughout the Sonpur fair ground, and the balance Rs. 3,91,872 represents the cost of the railway proper. The foundation stone of the Gandak bridge was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 12th January 1885, and by the 31st of March very rapid progress had been made. The bridge will consist of eight spans of 250 feet each. At the end of the year 12 wells out of the 14 had been partially sunk, large quantities of materials collected, and the Sonpur viaduct was well in hand: the earthwork of the approaches was also near completion. Mr. R. A. Way was the Executive Engineer in charge of the work, under Mr. H. Bell, the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway.

The second portion of the Tirhoot section of the Assam-Behar State Railway is 44 miles in length, and extends from Jinjarpur, the terminus of the Darbhanga-branch, to Pertabganj on the Kosi. The first 14 miles of this section were nearly completed at the end of the year, and the remainder had been surveyed.

The total expenditure which, up to the end of the year under review, had been incurred upon the Tirhoot section of the Assam-Behar State Railway was Rs. 10,58,137, of which Rs. 13,767 were indirect charges, Rs. 28,797 was provincial money, and the balance Rs. 10,15,574 was borrowed imperial money, upon which the province had to pay Rs. 22,687 as interest for the year. It is much to be hoped that capital may be available for the opening of a portion at least of this section as soon as possible, so that income may commence to accrue in part return for the heavy annual interest charge.

Assam-Behar section, Assam-Behar State Railway.—The 155½ miles which branch off in three directions from Katiyar, to Dinajpur, to the Ganges at Manihari, and through Purniah to Nathpur on the Kosi, are divided into three divisions, of which two, 100 miles in length, were at the end of the year in full swing of work; survey, land acquisition, and earthwork were practically completed, staff quarters were about three-fourths ready, minor bridges, ballast, sleeper-supply, and workshops were about one quarter finished, and considerable progress had been made in the other departments of construction. Upon the third division, north from Purniah to Nathpur, about three-fourths of the earthwork were completed. If a good grant of money could have been made available there was every reason to expect the opening for traffic of about 100 miles of this line in 1885-86. The entire capital which had been expended upon the Assam-Behar Section of the Assam-Behar State Railway up to the 31st March 1885 was Rs. 23,20,215, of which Rs. 47,222 was for indirect charges. The Government of Bengal had to pay Rs. 52,128 as interest upon this money during the year, and as this interest will be annually increasing, it is desirable,

in the interests of the province, that the line should be opened for traffic and a commencement made of earnings as quickly as possible. The estimated cost of the 155½ miles which compose Mr. Walker's section is Rs. 1,15,53,054, of which Rs. 15,22,000 are indirect charges. This is equivalent to Rs. 74,415 per mile, and includes a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 for a ferry.

ASSAM-BEHAR RAILWAY SURVEYS.

METRE GAUGE.

In connection with the selection of the route for the Assam-Behar State Railway, various surveys have from time to time been carried out, and according as construction was commenced upon the several sections of the line, the expenditure which had been incurred upon the corresponding sections of the survey was charged off to construction capital. In this way during the coming year 1885-86 the cost of all surveys between Sonpur and Kaunia will be amalgamated with the construction accounts. There will remain then for future adjustment the cost of the surveys which have from time to time been undertaken for the selection of the best routes between the Tista and the Brahmaputra rivers. The entire expenditure upon final heads which had been incurred upon surveys between the Kosi and the Brahmaputra from provincial funds up to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,09,535, out of which Rs. 34,120 has been already amalgamated with construction accounts, Rs. 22,798 direct and Rs. 1,695 indirect will be amalgamated during 1885-86, and there remain Rs. 52,617 representing the cost of the survey of the section between the Tista and the Brahmaputra. Of this latter sum, Rs. 35,664 is old expenditure, Rs. 4,383 was spent by Mr. Walker in 1883-84, and Rs. 12,570 was spent by Mr. Walker in 1884-85. This, as has already been remarked, is all provincial money.

The 55 miles which intervene between the Kaunia terminus of the Rangpur branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Dhubri on the Brahmaputra have been variously estimated at 62, at 122, and at 132 lakhs. The large discrepancies between these various estimates are due principally to differences of opinion as to the proper method of crossing the great rivers which are encountered, as will be understood when it is explained that, omitting these bridges, the several estimates very closely approximate to the same figure, Rs. 76,000 per mile of ordinary railway. Early in the year 1885 therefore the Government of India nominated Mr. R. T. Mallet, M.I.C.E., to make a new survey and to give an independent opinion upon the probable cost of this section, and at the same time intimated that the section if ever constructed would be an imperial work. All plans and other documents were therefore at the end of January 1885 handed over to Mr. Mallet.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

At the commencement of the year the staking out of the Sitarampur-Bilaspur section of this railway was completed, and during the rains of 1884 plans and estimates were prepared. Revised estimates were submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in a despatch, No. 113R, dated the 11th July 1884, and on the 13th September 1884 a reply was received by telegraph sanctioning the commencement of the line upon the standard gauge, pending the completion of arrangements for its construction by a Company.

The 205 miles at the Bengal end of the line were, as a temporary measure, placed under the charge of Mr. W. H. Parker, M.I.C.E., the Engineer-in-Chief of the Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway Surveys, and a commencement was immediately made of land acquisition and of earthwork. At the beginning of 1885 Mr. Parker was relieved and placed in charge of the Benares-Cuttack-Puri Survey only, and Mr. A. C. Cregeen, M.I.C.E., took charge of the whole of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway under the orders of the Government of India.

In connection with the acquisition of the land a difficulty was experienced as regards lands overlying the coal-fields at the Bengal end of the line. Under the Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870, the entire soil underlying the surface

down to the centre of the earth vests in the new owner, and this gave rise to very heavy claims for compensation, and necessitated the preparation of a draft Bill, based generally upon the principles of similar legislation in England, to permit of the surface soil only being acquired without the concomitant acquisition of underlying minerals. At the close of the year the matter was still under discussion, and work had been stopped upon the section of he railway which traverses the mineral districts.

The total expenditure which up to the end of 1884-85 had been audited by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, was Rs. 8,20,739, of which Rs. 33,309 were for indirect charges. Out of this sum Rs. 3,30,740 was for survey and preliminary expenses, and the balance for land and construction. No provincial money has been expended upon the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the province has not assumed responsibility for payment of interest upon the capital expenditure.

RANAGHAT-BHAGWANGOLA RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

All work of construction was stopped upon this line throughout the year. It was necessary, however, to complete the acquisition of the land for the first 23 miles between Ranaghat and Kishnagarh, upon which the earthwork was nearly finished. It was hoped that this acquisition work would have been completed before the close of the year, but circumstances occurred which delayed the final winding-up of the proceedings, and at the end of the year a little work still remained to be done. The total expenditure which up to the close of the year under review had been incurred upon this line was Rs. 3,06,011, of which Rs. 13,122 was for indirect charges. This was all imperial money for which the Government of Bengal pays no interest.

HOWRAH-AMPTA RAILWAY SURVEY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

This survey was closed early in the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,510, inclusive of Rs. 406 indirect charges. This is at the rate of Rs. 240 per mile of survey. The whole of the information collected by the survey party has been placed at the disposal of the District Road Cess Committee, by whom the scheme, if ever carried out, will probably be matured. The whole of the cost of this survey was provincial.

BENARES-CUTTACK-PURI RAILWAY SURVEY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

At the commencement of the year under review the survey parties had not all returned from camp. Upon their return it became evident that the season's work of 1883-84 was a good one. 640 miles of railway had been selected in an extremely difficult country, and out of this distance 400 miles had been finally staked out upon the ground, ready for immediate construction if necessary. For the selection of the 640 miles, 1,800 miles of line were levelled over and surveyed. An idea of the roughness of the country traversed may be formed from the fact that one-fourth of the entire distance involved gradients of worse than 1 in 150.

Upon the 2nd June 1884 the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. W. H. Parker, M.I.C.E., submitted preliminary plans and estimates, and after careful consideration and some discussion as to the relative merits of rival routes, the project was submitted to the Government of India upon the 23rd October 1884. Upon the same date the Engineer-in-Chief was requested to arrange for the completion of the survey during the working season of 1884-85, and to include in his programme the survey of a proposed alternative route through the Damuda and Subanrika valleys, whereby a heavy unnecessary ascent of the Ranchi plateau might be avoided. The receipt of the project was acknowledged by the Government of India on the 19th November 1884, and they asked for further information with reference to the relative advantages and disadvan-

tages of the rival "valley" and "plateau" routes, as also for the fullest information on record or procurable regarding the condition and capabilities of the Keunjhar plateau, which is traversed by the southern end of the line. Later in the year, upon the 22nd December 1884, the Government of India called for a reconnaissance of a route from Cuttack *viâ* the Mahanadi valley and Sambalpur to meet the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at or near Panchpara engine-changing station, and this route has since been surveyed.

The general results of the work of the survey party for the working season of 1884-85 are as follows:—

143 miles located from Mogalsarai (E. I Ry.) to the Koel river.
59 miles located—Keunjhar plateau section.
53 miles located—Cuttack *viâ* Khurda to Puri.

This, with the 400 miles located during 1883-84 (of which a small section was rejected in the present season), completes the location of the through line from Mogalsarai (Benares) to Puri, and also of the Gya branch.

In addition to this, the Damuda valley route (the alternative to the plateau route), 196 miles in length, was selected and located, and the Cuttack-Panchpara route, 180 miles in length, was levelled over. The entire expenditure which up to the end of 1884-85 had been incurred upon this survey was Rs. 5,17,610, inclusive of Rs. 24,485 for indirect charges. Out of this sum Rs. 2,95,139 direct and Rs. 16,534 indirect were spent during the year under review. The cost of the survey for the length of line to be finally selected, omitting alterations, has now risen to about Rs. 800 per mile, and will be entirely met from imperial funds, upon which this Government is not required to pay interest.

SULTANPUR-BOGRA ROADWAY, AND MOZAFFERPUR-SITAMARHI ROADWAY.

As explained in last year's report, it was under contemplation to construct a branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, 26 miles in length, from Sultanpur to Bogra civil station, and also to construct a branch of the Tirhoot State Railway from Mozafferpur to Sitamarhi, a distance of 34 miles. At the urgent request of the civil authorities a commencement of earthwork for famine relief purpose was made upon the entire length of the former line and upon the northern 13 miles of the latter. The expenditure which was necessary for the earthwork and for the acquisition of land was incurred under the head of "Civil Buildings, Roads and Services," and not under the head of "State Railways," because the Government of Bengal was not at the time in a position to apply for the necessary sanction of the Secretary of State to the commencement of the two projects as railways. The projects as a matter of fact were in a very immature state, and it was only the apparent urgency of the demand for famine relief which justified the expenditure of money upon land and earthwork.

The advent of the rains of 1884 having rendered further relief work unnecessary, as was proved by the desertion of most of the labour, orders were issued, about the 23rd July, for the stoppage of all earthwork and of all land acquisition to which Government was not already irrevocably committed. The Board of Revenue, however, reported that owing to the urgency with which it was understood that the land would be required, it so happened that at the time that orders were received for stopping the work, Government was irrevocably committed to complete the acquisition of 13 miles of land upon the Mozafferpur-Sitamarhi line, and of the whole of the land of the Sultanpur Bogra line, at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000 in the former case and Rs. 26,000 in the latter.

The total expenditure which up to the end of March 1885 had been incurred upon the Mozafferpur-Sitamarhi line was Rs. 14,042, and upon the Sultanpur-Bogra line Rs. 17,027, and in addition to this "Civil Buildings and Roads" expenditure, Rs. 22,271 more had been spent under the head of "Provincial State Railways" upon the Mozafferpur-Sitamarhi survey, of which Rs. 1,177 represented indirect charges. Of this outlay, Rs. 14,019 direct and Rs. 722 indirect expenditure was incurred during the year under review. This work is now closed.

The estimate prepared by Mr. H. Bell of the cost of the 37 miles from Mozafferpur to Sitamarhi amounts to Rs. 25,18,608, or about Rs. 68,000 per mile. The cost of the survey was Rs. 602 per mile, which is high for so level a country.

CHITTAGONG RAILWAY SURVEY.

This survey having been completed at the end of 1883-84, the expenditure remains as before Rs. 66,904, of which Rs. 3,644 are indirect charges. The whole of the expenditure was met from provincial funds. The 128½ miles surveyed cost Rs. 520 per mile. This survey, and that carried out under the Director-General of Railways, through Kachar and the hills to the north into the Brahmaputra valley, are now designated the Bengal-Assam Railway Surveys.

SUSPENDED PROJECTS.

The following ten schemes, which from time to time came up for the consideration of Government, and which were very fully described in last year's report, have not come within the sphere of action of the Government of Bengal during the year under review. It appears very probable that several of them will now drop out of sight, and that others, if brought up again, will be dealt with under the provisions of the Bengal Tramway Act III of 1883. These projects will now be merely referred to, and will not be brought forward in future reports, unless some definite action should ensue or some expenditure should be incurred upon them—

Burdwan-Katwa Railway.
Kuch Behar Railway.
Behar Railway.
Kissenganj-Kotchandpur Railway.
Jalpaiguri-Balabari Railway.
Pabna-Sara Railway.
Daltonganj-Baron Railway.
Sonthal Railway.
Barrakpur-Chitpur.
Rajbari-Faridpur Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

As has been already mentioned, the Government of India took over this line from the Company, under the terms of the original agreement, upon the 1st July 1884. In the correspondence with the Secretary of State which preceded this transaction, the question of the provincialization of the newly-constituted Eastern Bengal State Railway was carefully considered, and it was decided, with the concurrence of the Government of Bengal, that, for the present at least, it would be more convenient that the line should be worked under the orders of the Imperial Government pending the settlement of such questions as the winding up of the Company, new arrangements with the East Indian Railway consequent upon the approaching completion of the Hughli Bridge, and the new capital expenditure to be incurred. When several years ago it became evident that it would be necessary to move the Ganges ferry between the Eastern and the Northern Bengal Railways for a considerable distance up-stream, the additional length of broad gauge line which was thereby rendered necessary was constructed at the expense of the State, and called the Poradah branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway. This section, the present length of which is 17¾ miles, was worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company under an agreement; but, at the time of the transfer of the latter line to the State, the Poradah branch was amalgamated with it, and the capital expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 16,06,212, was transferred. Beyond this reference it will be unnecessary in this report to again refer to the financial transactions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The following improvements and alterations have been put in hand since the resumption of the railway by Government:—

(*a*) The line is being doubled, for the accommodation of the coming East Indian Railway traffic, between Sealdah, the Calcutta terminus, and Naihati, the intended junction of the East Indian Railway *viâ* the Hughli Bridge, a distance of 24 miles.

(*b*) The Sealdah terminus is being enlarged and altered so as to accommodate the traffic of the Eastern Bengal, Central Bengal, and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, which are all worked by the Eastern Bengal agency. A certain number of the East Indian passenger trains will also run to Sealdah after the opening of the Hughli bridge, provided that arrangements for running powers can be agreed upon.

(*c*) The Chitpur goods station upon the Hughli is being adapted to the requirements of the goods traffic of the four railways.

(*d*) The system is to be connected with the Kidderpur docks.

(*e*) The Goalando station and approaches are being moved to a site that will be more secure than the present site from the encroachments of the Ganges.

An important section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is the ferry service between Goalando and Dacca and the adjoining district. The flotilla consists of five steamers of from 100 to 150 horse power and about 150 tons register, two smaller steamers, and about 6,250 tons carrying capacity of cargo flats. There is a second ferry service consisting of two steamers and a launch across the mouth of the Hughli connecting the Diamond Harbour terminus of the southern section of the Railway with the Midnapur district.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway contracts with the Northern Bengal State Railway to do the whole of the transhipment work at the Damukdia side of the Ganges ferry for a payment made by the latter line of Rs. 500 per mensem. Most of these particulars have been extracted from the last half-yearly inspection report of the Consulting Engineer, who also says that—"The Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway (Major L. Conway Gordon, R.E.) is introducing an excellent plan, that of delivery of parcels and goods by land and water from the railway-station to destination. A beginning has already been made by arrangement with the Landing and Shipping Company to take over the goods at Shamnagar and Chitpur in their cargo-boats, and to deliver them at the various mills situated on the banks of the river Hughli. This facility fulfils a want long felt, and is sure in time to improve the local goods traffic. A similar arrangement is intended on the Circular Canal."

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

Although so large a section of the East Indian Railway lies within the Bengal frontier, and the benefits which it has indirectly conferred upon the province are so immense, the Government of Bengal has no direct financial connection with this line. Under the terms of the original agreement for the construction of the line, the Secretary of State took over the East Indian Railway from the Company upon the 1st of January 1880, and at the same time entered into an agreement with a new Company, entitled the East Indian Railway Company, for the working of the undertaking, upon terms which may be briefly stated to be a partition of profits between the Company and the Secretary of State in the proportion of $\frac{1}{5}$th to $\frac{4}{5}$ths of net receipts after payment of all working expenses and certain specified charges. This working contract runs for a term of 50 years subject to determination at the will of either party at the end of the 20th year, or at the end of subsequent five-year terms, on giving two years' notice.

The minor agreements under which the Patna-Gya State Railway and the Tarkessur (Assisted) Railway are or will be worked by the Company are referred to in the reports on these railways.

The principal work upon the East Indian Railway with which Bengal is concerned is the Hughli Bridge, which is intended to connect this line with the Eastern Bengal State Railway by a link between Hughli station of the former line and Naihati station of the latter. Important progress was made upon this great work during the year. A considerable portion of the traffic is expected to make use of this bridge, and when a railway connection is established between the Sealdah terminus of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Kidderpur docks, a large portion of the export trade of Calcutta will

probably avail itself of this route, thereby relieving the block at Howrah, which, when trade is brisk, is so difficult to deal with. About Rs. 19 lakhs have already been expended upon the Hughli Bridge.

About 325,000 tons of coal were got out of the Company's collieries at Karharbari and Sitarampur during the year 1884 at a cost of Re. 1-10-10 per ton. Coal was issued to the line for use at Rs. 2-1-0 per ton.

The length of the East Indian Railway which was opened for traffic upon the 31st December 1884 was 1,509·45 miles, of which 469·51 miles were double line; there were in addition 831 miles of sidings. 46,074 persons are employed by the Company, of whom 993 are Europeans and 593 Eurasians. The East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps consists of 60 officers, 137 non-commissioned officers, and 960 volunteers, divided into 16 companies.

As the capital and revenue accounts of the East Indian Railway are treated of very fully in the administration report of the Director-General of Railway, any reference to them would be out of place in this report. The few facts and figures which have been given have been extracted from the administration report of the line as being of general interest. Of the total length of the East Indian Railway, 729 miles of main line and branches lie within the boundaries of the province. This represents about half of the system.

BENGAL CENTRAL (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The necessary land for the Bengal Central Railway has been provided at the expense of the Government of India. The Government of Bengal derives no income from this line, which is at present worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway under an agreement. The section from Gobardanga to Bongong, 12 miles in length, was opened for traffic upon the 22nd of April 1884. The amount which up to the end of the year under review had been expended by the Government of India upon the acquisition of land for this line was Rs. 6,33,595, of which Rs. 4,386 represented indirect charges. The passenger traffic shows signs of improvement, and in the Consulting Engineer's opinion is likely in course of time to be very remunerative. The goods traffic continues very poor, and this result appears to be principally due to the competition with boats, which are able to offer much more favourable rates to the traders than those offered by the railway; but it is possible that the lowest rates for goods consistent with profit have not yet been touched.

The Bengal Central Railway is unballasted, and it is therefore necessary to keep down the speed of trains, especially during the rains. Two rival steam companies run in connection with this line: one is worked by the Bengal Central Flotilla Company, the capital of which is separate from that of the Bengal Central Railway Company, and the other belongs to Messrs. Tagore and Company. These flotillas run in competition between Khulna and Barisal.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

Notwithstanding the fact that 92½ out of the 303 miles of this system which are already open lie within the boundaries of the province, and that the connection with the Tirhoot State Railway across the Gandak bridge will soon be completed, Bengal has no direct financial interest in this Railway. The Government of India, under the terms of the original agreement, has provided the necessary land. The section of the main line from Baraich to Manikpur, 61 miles, and the branch from Manikpur to Nawabganj (across the Gogra from Faizabad), 10 miles, were opened for traffic upon the 2nd April 1884, and the remainder of the main line, 223 miles, and the Ganges loop line, 9 miles, making together with the section previously open a total length of 303 miles, were opened for traffic on the 15th January 1885 by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The Directors of the Company have recommended, and the Government of India has sanctioned, the construction of two short

extensions—one from Baraich to the Nepal frontier, 34 miles in length, and the other from Gorakpur to Uska, 38 miles in length, in lieu of the Byramghat branch which the Company were under their contract bound to construct. The Benares branch, which was part of the original programme, is at present in abeyance. The 303 miles already opened are estimated as likely to cost £1,540,000, and the two proposed branches are estimated at £235,000. A ferry across the Ganges connects the Sonpur terminus with the East Indian Railway at Digha Ghat; a branch of the East Indian Railway, 5¼ miles in length, now under construction, will connect Digha Ghat with Bankipur. Another ferry across the Gogra connects the Nawabganj branch with the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway at Ajodhya. Nearly all the land required by the Company has now been acquired. The rolling-stock consists of 40 locomotives, 180 passengers' vehicles, and 772 goods vehicles of all descriptions, the whole of which has been erected at the Company's workshops at Sonpur. The fuel used is Bengal coal, and costs delivered at Sonpur Rs. 12 per ton. In his report the Agent and Chief Engineer, Mr. Alexander Izat, M.I.C.E., remarks as follows:—"The results of the working of the lines between Gogra ferry and Baraich have not been satisfactory. The traffic on this section has been and still continues insignificant. The traffic from Gonda and Baraich, both in passengers and goods, has hitherto been chiefly with Lucknow and Khanpur and the west, and this railway is not located so as to meet the requirements of this traffic. On the opening of the line to Sonpur a very considerable traffic in grain and seed began from Nawabganj, for Revilganj, Chapra, Patna, and Calcutta, and this traffic has continued to increase. The passenger traffic between Ajodhya and Dinapur and Sonpur has also been fair, and may be expected to largely increase."

DARJILING-HIMALAYAN (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

TWO-FOOT GAUGE.

A full description of this line was given in the administration report for 1883-84. During the year under review all contemplated improvements in curves and gradients were completed, and four new stations were opened. The capital of the Company is Rs. 27,25,000, made up as follows:—Shares Rs. 17,15,000, debenture stock Rs. 9,45,000, and Rs. 30,000 incorporated from profits. Out of this capital the total outlay up to the end of 1884 was Rs. 26,55,446. The receipts continue to exceed the guarantee of 2 lakhs, as will be seen from the following table of earnings and expenditure during the last three calendar years:—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Percentage of earnings to capital outlay.	Train mileage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1882	3,66,475	2,44,490	1,21,984	66·72	5·17	144,724
1883	4,21,944	2,66,219	1,55,725	63·11	5·98	138,843
1884	4,35,024	2,88,259	1,46,765	66·25	5·52	123,205

About 28,000 passengers and 17,500 tons of goods were carried during the year 1884. The coal used on the line is supplied by the Barrakur Coal Company, and costs Rs. 18 per ton delivered on the line. The line was temporarily interrupted by slips during 22 days in the year, but there was no actual stoppage of traffic. The rolling-stock consisted at the end of 1884 of 13 engines, 31 passenger vehicles, and 88 goods vehicles. It has been calculated by the Consulting Engineer that this railway on the 2-feet gauge, 51 miles long, and ascending as it does to a height of 7,025 feet, could carry as a maximum 100 passengers and 100 tons of goods per day, or could supply the requirements of a small army of 6,000 men.

The steady improvement in the results of the working of the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway is most satisfactory. Mr. F. Prestage was the Managing Director throughout the year.

The arrangement for the land required by the Company is that all land already the property of Government shall be made over as required to the Company, and that Government shall acquire at the cost of the Company any land, other than Government land, that may be required. In the year 1906 the Secretary of State will have the power of purchasing the Company's property, by giving 12 months' notice and paying the market value of the property at the date of notice, plus a bonus of 20 per cent. over and above such market value. This power of purchase can be exercised at subsequent intervals of 10 years. The Secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department and in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors.

TARKESSUR (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The Tarkessur Railway, 22 miles in length, was opened for traffic by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India upon the 5th January 1885, since which date the traffic has been exceptionally good. This line has been constructed out of capital raised by an association of European and native gentlemen without any guarantee of interest from Government. The cost of the necessary survey and of the land has been given free by the Government of Bengal. Agreements are being entered into between the Tarkessur Railway Company (who have taken over the property from the original association) and the Secretary of State, and between the latter and the East Indian Railway Company, to secure that the Tarkessur Railway shall be worked by whatever Company may from time to time be under an agreement to work the East Indian Railway. The expenditure which up to the end of 1884-85 had been incurred by the Bengal Government upon the land and survey of this line amounted to Rs. 1,27,514. Under the terms of their agreement the Company is permitted to hold the land at a peppercorn rent for 99 years; but upon the 5th January 1915, and at subsequent intervals of 10 years, the Secretary of State will have the right to take over the railway upon giving 12 months' previous notice and paying a sum equivalent to the aggregate net profits during the twenty years last preceding the date of purchase. As at the close of the year under review the line had been open for only three months, it would be premature to say more than that, judging by the results achieved during this short period, the prospects of this undertaking appear to be exceptionally promising. Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co., of Calcutta, are the Managing Agents of the Tarkessur Railway.

DEOGHAR (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

This little line is 5½ miles in length, but the Company has asked the permission of Government to dismantle the Rohini branch, 1½ miles in length, which is reported not to pay working expenses. The staff of the line, consisting of 65 persons, are all natives. The rolling-stock consists of 2 engines, 12 coaching and 4 goods vehicles. The capital expenditure has been 2¼ lakhs; the earnings during the year 1884 were Rs. 43,375; the working expenses were Rs. 26,429; so that the net earnings were Rs. 16,946, which represent a percentage of nearly 6¼ per cent. 173,657 passengers and 1,326 tons of goods were carried during the year 1884. The bulk of this traffic is on the 4 miles of main line between Baidyanath junction and Deoghar. The Company, under their agreement with the Secretary of State, have the use of the land rent free for 1,000 years, subject to a power of resumption under which the Secretary of State can in the year 1912 take over the line by giving twelve months' notice and paying the market value of the property at the date of notice, such value being calculated at the average price of shares during the previous three years, together with a bonus not exceeding 20 per cent. of such value. This power of purchase may, if not at first availed of, be exercised at subsequent intervals of 10 years. Messrs. Burn & Co., of Calcutta, are the Managing Agents of the Deoghar Railway.

KHAIRABAD-RUPNARAINPUR (ASSISTED) RAILWAY.

5′ 6″ GAUGE.

The route and objects of this short colliery branch, five miles long, were described in last year's report. During the year under review the Company deposited with Government the amount, Rs. 4,180, which it had been estimated would be required for the acquisition of the necessary land. The provisions of Act X of 1870 were therefore put in force for their benefit, and the land was acquired under an agreement between the Company and the Secretary of State, which provided for the proper construction of the Railway and its inspection and the grant to the East Indian Railway (who were to work the coal traffic) of power to run goods and passenger trains over the line. The Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways inspected the line, prior to its opening for coal traffic, upon the 20th March 1885.

EXTRACTS FROM ANALYSIS OF WORKING.

The following figures, which have been extracted from the Revenue accounts for the 2nd half of 1884, will be of general interest. The principal items of the statistics of the two most important metre gauge lines in Bengal are compared with those of the broad gauge East Indian Railway :—

Particulars.	E. I. Ry.	N. B. S. Ry.	T. S. Ry.
Average sum received for carrying one passenger one mile *Pies*	2·75	2·70	2·55
Ditto cost of hauling one passenger one mile ... „	0·87	1·66	1·76
Ditto profit on hauling one passenger one mile ... „	1·83	1·09	0·79
Ditto sum received for carrying one ton one mile ... „	6·39	11·03	8·99
Ditto cost of hauling one ton one mile ... ... „	2·40	6·75	7·38
Ditto profit on hauling one ton one mile ... ... „	3·99	4·28	1·61
Weight of coal burned per 1,000 tons hauled... ... lb	146·41	202·95	218·52
Cost of coal burned per 1,000 tons hauled ... ... Rs.	0·13	1·03	0·98
Average gross weight of a coaching train ... ... Tons	176	86	93
Ditto ditto goods train ... ... „	395	167	141
Ditto paying freight of a goods train ... ... „	164	50	42.
Ditto through speed of a coaching train ... Miles per hour	26	17	17
Ditto ditto goods do. ... „	13	19	11
Ditto ditto mixed do. ... „	17	13	14

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE UPON BENGAL RAILWAYS SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT, AND FOR THE YEAR 1884-85, AND OF INTEREST CHARGES FOR 1884-85.

Railway.	Capital outlay during 1884-85.				Capital outlay since commencement.				Interest due from Provincial to Imperial Government for 1884-85.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Indirect.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Indirect.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal State Railway...	7,28,624	.....	67,382	7,96,006	2,06,70,256	10,02,495	11,82,695	2,28,55,446	8,28,068
Tirhoot State Railway, main line	4,33,827	.....	489	4,34,316	1,26,53,634	7,234	6,36,856	1,32,97,724	4,97,469
Ditto, Hajipur branch	5,82,815	.....	47,998	6,30,813	23,91,644	20,068	1,59,409	25,71,121	83,967
Narainganj-Dacca-Maimansing State Railway	20,76,707	.....	76,851	21,53,558	48,25,452	87,537	3,07,387	52,20,376	1,51,485
Patna-Gya State Railway ...	1,76,985	.....	.....	1,76,985	36,24,830	3,15,000	2,05,793	41,45,623	1,41,453
Calcutta and South-Eastern Ry.	61,644	.....	471	62,115	68,90,634	25,35,767	2,77,336	97,03,737	*—76,073*
Nalhati State Railway	*—7,030*	.....	184	*—6,846*	3,48,334	.....	43,069	3,91,403	14,074
Assam-Behar State Railway, Assam-Behar section	18,37,236	34,120	39,633	19,10,989	22,38,873	34,120	47,222	23,20,215	52,128
Assam-Behar State Railway, Tirnoot section	8,96,819	.....	3,854	9,00,673	10,15,573	28,797	13,767	10,58,137	22,687
Assam-Behar State Railway Surveys, Dinagepur to Kosi ..	.....	20,244	1,478	21,722	.....	22,798	1,695	24,493	.....
Assam-Behar State Railway Surveys, Kaunia to Dhubri ...	.....	12,570	.....	12,570	.....	52,617	.....	52,617	.....
Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	.....	33,101	.....	33,101	.....	9,39,190	831	9,40,021	.....
Ranaghat-Bhawangola State Ry.	28,771	.....	11	28,782	2,92,889	.....	13,122	3,06,011	.....
Bengal Central Railway, land ...	1,16,699	.....	4,282	1,20,981	6,29,209	.....	4,386	6,33,595	.....
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	4,81,540	.....	2,476	4,84,016	7,87,430	.....	33,309	8,20,739	.....
Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway Surveys	2,95,139	.....	16,534	3,11,673	4,93,125	.....	24,485	5,17,610	.....
Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway, Palamau Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,692	.....	4,692	.....
Tarkessur Ry., land and surveys...	.....	56,090	375	56,465	.....	1,25,535	1,979	1,27,514	.....
Chittagong Railway surveys ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,260	3,644	66,904	.....
Deoghur Railway, land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,562	.....	9,562	.....
Howrah-Ampta Railway surveys	.....	2,204	234	2,438	.....	5,104	406	5,510	.....
Mozafferpur-Sitamarhi Ry. Surveys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,094	1,177	22,271	.....
Calcutta Central Station ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	230	.....
Administrative charges	.....	54,378	9,063	63,441	.....	1,65,579	26,167	1,91,746	.....
Total ...	77,09,776	2,12,707	2,71,315	81,93,798	5,68,61,883	54,40,679	29,84,735	6,52,87,297	17,15,253

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS COMPARED WITH REVISED AND BUDGET ESTIMATES.

(*a*)—CAPITAL.

RAILWAY.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal State Railway ...	3,47,000	3,57,000	3,65,558	.....	8,558
Tirhoot State Railway	3,50,000	4,50,000	3,33,827	1,06,173	.....
Patna-Gya State Railway	95,000	1,79,000	1,76,985	3,015	.....
Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway ...	10,000	40,000	43,101	6,899	.....
Naraingan j-Dacca-Maimansing S. Ry. ...	24,50,000	19,00,000	17,34,512	1,65,488	.....
Assam-Behar State Ry., A. B. Section ...	17,00,000	18,19,000	17,85,058	33,942	.....
Ditto ditto, T. Section ...	6,80,000	8,27,000	8,96,819	.....	69,819
Nalhati State Railway	—*7,000*	—*15,000*	—*7,502*	.....	7,498
Bengal Central Railway, land	2,84,000	1,72,000	1,16,699	55,301	.....
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola State Railway ...	.....	32,000	28,771	3,229	.....
Bengal-Nagpur State Railway ...	.....	5,00,000	4,81,540	18,460	.....
Tarkessur Railway, land	48,000	68,100	56,090	12,010	.....
Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway Survey ...	2,85,000	3,46,000	2,95,139	50,861	.....
Assam-Behar State Railway Survey ...	20,000	30,000	32,814	.....	2,814
Mozafferpur-Sitamarhi Railway Survey	.....	15,000	14,019	981	.....
Howrah-Ampta Railway Surveys ...	.....	2,200	2,204	.....	4
Administrative charges	75,000	55,000	54,378	622	.....
Total ...	62,67,000	68,67,300	65,00,012	Saving 3,67,288	

(*b*)—REVENUE.

RAILWAY.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			Actual net receipts.
	Budget.	Revised.	Actual.	Budget.	Revised.	Actual.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal S. Ry.	24,00,000	21,65,000	21,66,282	14,00,000	15,15,000	15,20,316	6,45,966
Tirhoot State Railway ...	13,00,000	12,40,000	12,49,716	8,00,000	9,90,000	9,68,472	2,81,244
Patna-Gya State Railway	5,00,000	5,18,000	5,17,926	2,59,000	3,04,000	2,98,250	2,19,676
Kaunia-Dharlla S. Ry. ...	1,40,000	1,55,000	1,56,755	1,05,000	1,20,000	1,19,799	36,956
Naraingan j-Dacca-Maimansing State Ry.	.....	15,000	25,585	.....	15,000	7,067	18,518
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.	3,20,000	94,000	94,654	2,00,000	86,000	86,006	8,648
Nalhati State Railway ...	76,000	75,000	76,375	56,000	75,000	72,129	4,246
Total ...	47,36,000	42,62,000	42,87,293	28,20,000	31,05,000	30,72,039	12,15,254

SYNOPSIS OF MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL ON THE 31ST OF MARCH 1885.

System.	Railway.	Main Sections and Branches. From	To	Gauge. Ft. In.	Miles open. State.	Miles open. Assisted.	Under construction. State.	Under construction. Assisted.	State Railways under survey.	Remarks.
East Indian Railway, and State Branches, and connected lines worked by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company.	East Indian Main line	Howrah	Khana junction ...	5 6	74½	.....	.....	.....	.....	In addition to the 729 miles of East Indian Railway which are here detailed as lying within the boundaries of the province of Bengal, there are 780 miles of main and branch lines of the same Railway which lie outside the province. The main and chord lines through the province, and as far as Mogul Sarai, the future junction with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, are laid double: the branches are single. The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway traffic is caught at Mogul Sarai, that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Digah Ghât, that of the Patna-Gya State Railway at Bankipur, of the Tirhoot State Railway at Mokameh, and of the Tarkessar Railway at Sheoraphuli. In addition to the branch lines here shewn there are some colliery branches belonging to Coal Companies, of which one, the Khairabad-Ruparainpur line, which is five miles long and connects with the East Indian Railway at mile 144½, was completed during the present year.
		Khana junction ...	Lakesarai ,, ...	.....	250½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Lakesarai ,, ...	Karamnassa river ...	.....	159½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	East Indian Chord line	Khana ,, ...	Sitarampur junction	.....	62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sitarampur ,, ...	Lakesarai ,, ...	.....	123½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bhudreswar	River bank	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Hughli junction ...	Naihati	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
		Ondal ,, ...	Tapasi	....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sitarampur ,, ...	Barrakur	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	East Indian branches	Madhupur ,, ...	Kurhurbari	.....	26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Tinpahar	Rajmehal	.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mokameh	River	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Jamalpur	Monghyr	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankipur	Gya Railway	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bankipur	Digah Ghât	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	
	Patna-Gya	Patna	Gya	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tarkessur	Sheoraphuli	Tarkessur	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	
			Total miles ...		786	22	9	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...		808		9		.....	
Eastern Bengal State Railway and connected lines worked under the same management.	Eastern Bengal, Eastern Section	Calcutta	Poradah	5 6	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	This whole system, containing 359½ miles of railway open to traffic, is now worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway management. The system consists of the late Eastern Bengal Guaranteed Railway, now the property of the State, the Bengal Central Assisted Railway, and the late Provincial, now Imperial, Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. The whole system is on the broad gauge, and is worked under Imperial control.
		Poradah	Damukdea	.....	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Poradah	Goalundo	.....	49½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Branches	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Eastern Bengal, Southern Section	Calcutta	Sonarpur	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sonarpur	Port Canning	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sonarpur	Diamond Harbour ...	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Central Bengal	Dum-Dum	Bongong	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	
		Bongong	Khulna	.....	.....	61½	.....	.....	.....	
		Bongong	Ranaghat	.....	.....	20½	.....	.....	.....	
	Ranaghat-Bagwangola	Ranaghat	Krishnagarh	.....	.....	.....	21½	.....	.....	
		Krishnagarh	Bagwangola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	No work, except land acquisition, during the year.
		Santipur	Maimari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
			Total miles ...		234	125½	21½	.....	23	
			Total mileage of the system ...		359½		21½		93	
Northern Bengal State Railway and lines which are now or will, when completed, be worked under one system.	Northern Bengal	Sara	Parbatipur	3 3½	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	If the Kaunia-Dhubri section of the Assam-Behar State Railway should ever be constructed, the existing Kaunia-Dharlla line would get little or no traffic, and would probable cease to be kept up. The entire system north of the Ganges, between the Kosi and the Bramaputra rivers, would then consist of 457½ miles of metre gauge railway, which would probably be all under one management. The whole system is under Provincial control.
		Parbatipur	Siliguri	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Parbatipur	Kaunia	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Parbatipur	Dinajpur	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Kaunia-Dharlla	Kaunia	Jatrapur	2 6	26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Tista junction ...	Moguihat	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Assam-Behar Section, A. B. S. Ry.	Dinajpur	Katiyar	3 3½	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	Besides the 26½ miles of Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway, there are 40½ miles of ferries.
		Katiyar	Manihari	.....	.....	.....	15½	.....	.....	
		Katiyar	Nathpur	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	
		Mogulhat	Dhubri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	
			Total miles ...		289½	.....	155½	.....	39	
			Total mileage of the system ...		289½		155½		39	

Tirhoot system and Bengal and North Western system, which will ultimately be directly connected by the Gunduck bridge.	Tirhoot State Railway	Mokameh ferry ...	Simuria Ghât ...	3 3½	* 4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	* *Temporary line.* These 278 miles of railway, now under Provincial control, would, when completed, form one system for working so long as they remain under State management. If, however, it should ever be considered advisable to leave them for working purposes to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, the entire system of metre gauge line north of the Ganges and Gogra and west of the Kosi would be worked as one system.
		Simuria Ghât	Samastipur junction	.....	36½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Samastipur junction...	Jinjarpur ...	.....	48½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Samastipur ,, ...	Mozafferpur junction	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mozafferpur ,, ...	Bettiah ...	.....	76½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Mozafferpur ,, ...	Hajipur ...	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tirhoot section, A. B. S. Ry. ...	Hajipur ...	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	
		Jinjarpur ...	Pertabganj ...	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	
	Bengal-and North-Western ...	Sonpur ...	Mairwa ...	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	There are 368 miles of the Bengal and North-Western Railway beyond the boundaries of Bengal. The mileage shown in the schedule represents only the portion lying within the province.
		Banwari Chak ...	Paleza Ghât ...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
		Paleza Ghât ...	Sonpur ...	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....	.....	
			Total miles ...	.....	231½	92½	46½	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of the system ...	.....	324		46½		.....	
Trans-Brahmaputra Railways.	Narainganj, Dacca Maimansing	Narainjanj ...	Dacca ...	3 3½	10½	.....	.....	75½	.....	
		Dacca ...	Maimansing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Assam Railway	Chittagong ...	Laksham ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	
		Laksham ...	Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	Previously called the Chittagong State Railway.
		Laksham ...	Kumilla ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	
		Kumilla ...	Assam frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Includes only the section within the province of Bengal.
			Total miles ...	.....	10½	.....	75½	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of system ...	.....	10½		75½		188	
West Bengal lines ...	Bengal-Nagpur	Sitarampur ...	Central Provinces ...	5 6½	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	Does not include Central Province portion.
		Rebhanpur ...	Sukhua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	Sixteen miles in the North-West-Provinces, from Mogulsarai to Rebhanpur.
	Benares-Cuttack main line ...	Sukhua ...	Chandil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	
		Kantera ...	Cuttack ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	
		Cuttack ...	Puri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	
	Sambalpur branch	Cuttack ...	Panchpara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	
	Gya branch	Gya ...	Sukhua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	
			Total miles ...	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	
			Total mileage of system ...	.....	.....		226		802	
Other Railways which cannot be classed with either of the above systems	Darjeeling-Himalayan Ry. ...	Siliguri ...	Darjeeling ...	2 0	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	Company's Railway
	Nalhati Railway	Nalhati ...	Azimganj ...	4 0	27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	Provincial State Railway.
	Deoghar Railway	Baidyuath ...	Deoghar and Rohini	3 3½	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	Company's Railway.
			Total miles ...	.....	27½	56½	.....	.....	.....	
			Total mileage ...	.....	83½		.....		.....	

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THERE was no extension of telegraphs in Bengal during 1884-85. A line from Pubna to Sara was proposed in April 1885, and one of a temporary nature has now been laid between those two places.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Statistics of post-offices, letter-boxes, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box peons in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the 31st March of the past two years, including those paid for from the Zemindari Dâk Fund as well as those paid for by imperial revenues:—

Circles.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box peons.
Bengal	1883-84 ...	1,158	3,132	917	180
	1884-85 ...	1,227	3,317	964	163
Behar	1883-84 ...	458	421	589	25
	1884-85 ...	490	418	647	26
Eastern Bengal	1883-84 ...	295	563	230	12
	1884-85 ...	325	638	233	13
Total ...	1883-84(*a*) ...	1,911	4,116	1,736	217
	1884-85 ...	2,042	4,373	1,844	202

This return shows an increase of 131 post-offices, 257 letter-boxes, and 108 village postmen during the year, and a decrease of 15 letter-box peons.

Postal lines.

There were in the year 1884-85 24,129½ miles of postal lines in the province maintained from both zemindari and imperial revenues, against 23,542 miles in the previous year, showing an increase of 587½ miles. The figures given in this section of the report for last year and previous years showed only imperial lines.

Details of the imperial and zemindari dâk lines are given below:—

Year.	Runner and boat lines.	Mail cart lines.	Railway lines.	Sea lines.	Total.
1883-84	(*b*)18,679¾	49	1,605¼	3,208	23,542
1884-85	19,136¾	102	1,778¾	3,112	24,129½

The following statement shows the distribution of the imperial and zemindari dâk lines in the three postal circles in the Lower Provinces:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Bengal	15,522	15,913½
Behar	5,064	5,348
Eastern Bengal	2,956	2,868
Total ...	23,542	24,129½

Number of letters, &c., for delivery.

The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1884-85 was 51,980,422, against 46,796,282

(*a*) The figures for 1883-84 are revised figures, and differ slightly from those given in last year's report.
(*b*) Seventy-two miles, the length of an imperial line omitted in last year's report, has been added to the mileage of imperial lines of 1883-84.

received in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,184,140, or 11·08 per cent.

Insurance value-payable post.

The figures below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, and the commission charged upon them :—

	Number.	Value declared.			Commission realised.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Insured articles ...	49,667	1,52,98,219	7	6½	40,203	3	0
Value-payable articles	171,642	16,97,856	13	6	32,338	13	0

Of the total number (171,642) of value-payable articles posted in the province, 162,023 were posted in Calcutta, the value to be recovered on their delivery being Rs. 16,16,543-7-0. The total number of value-payable articles posted in the year was 33 per cent. above the number in 1883-84.

Money-orders.

In the year 1884-85 the value of money-orders issued was Rs. 2,50,84,124, against Rs. 2,26,91,349 in the previous year, and the value of money-orders paid Rs. 2,58,02,349, against Rs. 2,24,43,922. The gross amount of the transactions was thus more than 508 lakhs of rupees, or an average of more than 42 lakhs a month.

The total number of money-orders issued in the year was 1,199,383 as compared with 1,007,272 in 1883-84, and the number paid 1,162,331 as compared with 956,524 in the previous year.

The system of telegraphic money-orders was introduced on the 1st October 1884. During the six months of the year under report there were 838 of these orders issued, of the aggregate amount of Rs. 67,851, and 921 paid, of the aggregate amount of Rs. 81,446.

India postal notes.

The number of India postal notes sold and the commission realised in the year 1884-85 are given below :—

Class of Notes.	Number sold.	Commission realised.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
A or Re. 0-8-0 notes	12,216	127	1	0
B or Re. 1-0-0 „	23,823	372	3	7
C or Rs. 2-8-0 „	11,710	365	8	0
Total ...	47,749	864	12	7

In the previous year there were only 29,408 notes sold, and the sum realised as commission was Rs. 511-10-4. The increased sale of these notes in the past year was no doubt due to the introduction of a system under which they can be transmitted by the post-office and paid at the house of the payee ; but the additional conveniences afforded by the acknowledgment and coupon attached to a money-order are so great that it is doubtful if the India postal note will ever become popular in spite of the small commission charged upon it when compared with that charged on a money-order.

British postal orders.

The sale of British postal orders, by which money can be remitted to the United Kingdom at a very small commission, was introduced from the 1st October 1884. These orders are of several values, from 1*s.* to 20*s.* The total number sold during the year under report was 1,466; 505 of which were sold in Calcutta. The orders most used are those for 20*s.*; next in order of popularity come those for 10*s.*, then those for 5*s.*, 1*s.*, 15*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the order in which they are here mentioned.

Savings banks.

The following figures show the transactions of the Post-Office Savings Banks during the year under report :—

Number of accounts opened	21,312
Ditto closed	9,215
Number of deposits	96,149
Amount of deposits	Rs. 47,21,867
Number of withdrawals	41,644
Amount of withdrawals	Rs. 33,35,954
Value of accounts opened at the close of the year...	„ 37,96,332

Stock-notes.

An abstract of the sales effected of each denomination of stock-notes is given below:—

Value of stock notes.	Number sold.	Amount.
		Rs.
Of Rs. 12-8 each	128	1,600
„ 25 „	48	1,200
„ 50 „	41	2,050
„ 100 „	46	4,600
Total ...	263	9,450

The number of stock-notes sold in the previous year was 535. Value Rs. 40,037-8.

Government securities.

The purchase, sale, and custody of Government Securities have been undertaken as a branch of the postal service in the interior from the 1st April 1882, and in Calcutta and its suburbs from the 1st April 1883.

Details of the number of securities purchased, sold, and deposited during the year under report are given below:—

	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.
Purchased	277	1,47,100
Sold	7	3,200
Deposited	43	25,300

Postal life insurance.

A system of postal life insurance, and another by which monthly allowances can be secured to the insurer, were introduced from the 1st February 1884 for the benefit of the servants of the department. The number of policies issued during the year under report was 121, amounting to Rs. 1,76,350. The scheme is an interesting one in view of the possibility of its extension hereafter to persons outside the Postal Department.

Privileged newspapers.

Privileged newspapers are those the proprietors or managers of which compound with the post-office to pay in advance for the postage on the number of copies of their newspapers that they estimate to post during a given period. Under this system, which was introduced in November 1881, papers weighing 3 tolas and under are charged 3 pies per copy, and above 3 tolas but not exceeding 10 tolas, 6 pies per copy. The number of newspapers availing themselves of the privileges of this system at the close of the year under report was 112 as compared with 86 at the close of the previous year. With very few exceptions the privileged newspapers were all under 3 tolas in weight, the real temptation of the system being the reduced rate of postage afforded by it to such newspapers.

Combined postal and telegraph offices.

During the year 1884-85 rapid progress was made in opening combined postal and telegraph offices, generally at stations where the cost of a separate telegraph office would have been too great in comparison with its income to justify its establishment. By training postal clerks in signalling and employing them for both postal and telegraph work it is found possible to work both the telegraph office and post-office in the same building and by the same men at a very slight charge, and sometimes without any charge at all beyond the original cost of the post-office establishment. At the close of the year under report there were 61 combined post and telegraph offices in the Lower Provinces, and the number has since then been further increased. There are now only seven districts in Bengal in which there is not a telegraph-office, either departmental, postal, or railway, at the head-quarters.

Offences in connection with the post-office.

There were 59 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 56 in the previous year: 9 of the accused were acquitted by the court of first instance, and 2 were acquitted on appeal. Twenty-eight of the prosecutions were in the Bengal circle, 21 in Behar, and 10 in the Eastern Bengal postal circle.

There was not a single case of mail robbery on the highway, or even an attempt at such mail robbery, in the Lower Provinces during the year under report.

Zemindari dâk.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 271 post-offices in the province of Bengal, supported from funds raised under the Zemindari Dâk Act, viz. 156 in Bengal, 86 in Behar, and 29 in Eastern Bengal; 20 new offices were opened and 8 closed during the year, leaving a balance of 283. Of this number 166 are in Bengal, 88 in Behar, and 29 in Eastern Bengal. There were 319 letter-boxes (not 309 as stated in the previous report) at the end of 1883-84; 25 letter-boxes were opened and 19 closed. The total at the end of 1884-85 was thus 325, viz. 258 in Bengal, 55 in Behar, and 12 in Eastern Bengal. There were only 5 letter-box peons paid for from Zemindari Dâk Funds at the end of the year under report.

The total mileage of lines paid from the zemindari dâk cess was 12,075½ as compared with 12,030½ in the previous year.

The total number of articles which travelled through the district post was 3,080,605 in 1884-85, against 2,851,854 in 1883-84, shewing an increase of 228,751, or 8·02 per cent. The total number returned undelivered was 79,067, against 74,611 in the previous year.

The receipts and charges on account of the district post were as follows:—

	Receipts.			Charges.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	1,93,258	14	6	1,86,208	6	6
Behar	88,886	6	9	90,610	4	2
Eastern Bengal	48,973	7	9	51,755	12	9
Total ...	3,31,118	13	0	3,28,574	7	5

Irrigation.

THE following abstract shows the receipts and charges of the Irrigation Branch during the official year 1884-85, as compared with the budget and revised estimates :—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVII.—Productive Public Works—			
Revenue account, provincial	12,50,000	12,00,000	13,07,521
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation—			
Irrigation and navigation works, provincial	8,37,000	7,97,000	7,75,000
Agricultural Works—			
Imperial	3,000	3,000	3,919
Provincial	3,000	3,000	2,818
Total ...	20,93,000	20,03,000	20,89,258
EXPENDITURE.			
34.—Famine Relief Protective Works—			
Imperial	.....	4,00,000	4,00,000
51.—Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged against revenue	(a)16,00,000	(b)13,30,000	(c)11,89,878
38.—Productive Public Works—			
Revenue account, provincial	11,24,000	11,33,000	11,79,758
44.—Irrigation and Navigation—			
Irrigation and Navigation Works—			
Imperial	.....	.....	3,268
Provincial	8,12,850	7,21,733	6,56,284
	8,12,850	7,21,733	6,59,552
Agricultural Works—			
Imperial	8,90,000	8,10,000	6,90,401
Provincial	87,150	1,51,267	1,59,888
Contributions	.....	12,128	11,347
	9,77,150	9,73,395	8,61,636
Total ...	45,14,000	45,58,128	42,90,824

(a) Includes Rs. 1,000 expenditure in England.
(b) Ditto 36,000 ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto 34,277 ditto ditto.

Besides the expenditure shown in the foregoing statement, a sum of Rs. 1,53,620 was expended during the year, which was charged to "local loans" and "tuccavee," viz. Rs. 1,25,885 on the Howrah Drainage Project and Rs. 27,735 on embankments.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on irrigation works not charged to revenue amounted, to end of the year 1884-85, to Rs. 5,59,10,582, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,90,12,527, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,31,01,945 at the close of the year, as detailed below :—

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1884-85.	Expenditure to end of 1884-85.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1885.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	3,11,02,131	7,73,589	2,13,37,233	97,64,898
Midnapore canal	82,49,000	24,072	81,52,243	96,757
Hidgellee tidal canal	17,72,699	.....	17,72,699	.....
Sone canals	2,78,88,697	3,92,217	2,46,48,407	32,40,290
Total ...	6,90,12,527	11,89,878	5,59,10,582	1,31,01,945

In the statement given below the indirect charges against Capital Account to end of 1884-85, of the irrigation works not charged to revenue, is compared with the sanctioned estimates :—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate.	Indirect charges during 1884-85.	Indirect charges to end of 1884-85.	Balance available from 1st April 1885.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	12,13,714	17,654	7,82,236	4,31,478
Midnapore canal	2,51,983	379	2,63,274	(—)11,291
Hidgellee tidal canal	65,378	.....	65,378	.....
Sone canals	13,99,607	15,636	9,70,482	4,29,125
Total ...	29,30,682	33,669	20,81,370	8,49,312

The charge for interest on direct capital outlay on irrigation works not charged to revenue, for which the Local Government is responsible to the Supreme Government, amounted, at 4 per cent. per annum, to Rs. 22,12,626 for the year under review, against Rs. 21,60,758 of the year 1883-84.

An abstract of the revenue account of irrigation and navigation works, classed as "Productive Public Works," for the year 1884-85, compared with that of the previous year, is given below:—

Name of Work.	1884-85.			1883-84.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses (direct charges).	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses (direct charges).	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals ...	1,43,585	3,15,737	(—)1,72,152	2,37,868	2,93,117	(—)55,249
Midnapore canal ...	2,57,955	2,23,174	34,781	2,64,576	2,15,646	48,930
Hidgellee tidal canal ...	43,507	36,886	6,621	63,590	46,581	17,009
Sone canals ...	8,62,474	6,03,961	2,58,513	6,03,807	5,14,477	89,330
Total ...	13,07,521	11,79,758	1,27,763	11,69,841	10,69,821	1,00,020

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 13,07,521, or Rs. 1,37,680 in excess of those of the previous year. This is due entirely to the revenue derived from the Sone canals, the revenue from the other canals showing a falling off.

The actual receipts and charges during the year 1884-85, compared with those of the year 1883-84, relating to works classed as XXXI—44 irrigation and navigation works, as well as to works classed as "tuccavee," are shown in the following statement:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
I—RECEIPTS.		
Irrigation and navigation works, provincial—		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—		
Calcutta and Eastern canals	5,69,726	5,64,101
Sarun canals	9,341	23,041
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
Nuddea rivers	1,95,457	2,02,834
Eden canal	475	239
Tidal creeks	1	.....
Total ...	7,75,000	7,90,215

	1884-85. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Government embankments (imperial) ...	3,919	4,628
Tuccavee embankments under contract (provincial)	2,818	2,123
Total ...	6,737	6,751
Total receipts ... { Imperial	3,919	4,628
Provincial	7,77,818	7,92,338
Total ...	7,81,737	7,96,966
II.—EXPENDITURE.		
Famine relief protective works—		
IMPERIAL.		
Orissa coast canal	4,00,000	3,00,000
Irrigation and navigation works—		
IMPERIAL.		
Capital.		
Damoodah project	3,268	(—) 1,200
PROVINCIAL.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—		
Capital.		
Calcutta and Eastern canals	9,197	1,52,297
Orissa coast canal	1,90,872	3,54,276
Sarun canals	1,590	(—)4,004
Total ...	2,01,659	5,02,569
REVENUE.		
Calcutta and Eastern canals	2,78,192	2,20,624
Sarun canals	24,950	23,401
Total ...	3,03,142	2,44,025
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
Nuddea rivers	95,776	1,25,275
Eden canal	43,922	1,07,129
Tidal creeks	11,785	11,648
Total ...	1,51,483	2,44,052
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
Government embankments (imperial) ...	6,90,401	7,47,345
Tuccavee embankments under contract (provincial)	1,57,253	1,13,369
Teur canal (provincial)	2,635	73,801
Village channels, &c. (contributions)	11,347	11,680
Total ...	8,61,636	9,46,195
TUCCAVEE.		
Howrah drainage works	1,25,885	14,659
Tuccavee embankments not under contract ...	27,735	46,553
Total ...	1,53,620	61,212
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,74,808	22,96,853

During the year under review the unadjusted expenditure connected with works undertaken for the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84, of which the cost had been charged against the Tuccavee advance account, was charged against Provincial funds. The expenditure on the Howrah Drainage works, amounting at the close of the year to Rs. 1,46,241, was also written back and charged off to the Civil Department under the head "local loans" in accordance with the rules* passed in the Revenue Department to regulate the account of expenditure on drainage schemes sanctioned under Act VI (B.C.) of 1880. Exclusive of these two items, the state of account of *Tuccavee works proper* is explained below :—

* *Vide* notification, dated 3rd January 1884.

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Debits during year.	Total.	Credits during year.	Net debit balance at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment ...	3,871	20,254	24,125	12,290	11,835
Brahmini-Byturni	776	3,694	4,470	1,387	3,083
Cossye	2,997	.....	2,997	2,997	.....
Gunduck	18,639	45,248	63,887	53,563	10,324
Bhagulpore	38	2,378	2,416	168	2,248
Patna	25	496	521	12	509
Rajshahye	47	1,972	2,019	.....	2,019
Total ...	26,393	74,042	1,00,435	70,417	30,018

The transactions of the three circles of superintendence will now be described.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The following statement compares the expenditure in this circle under the different heads of account for the year 1884-85 with that of the year 1883-84 :—

	1884-85. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged against revenue—		
Orissa canals (imperial)	7,73,589	6,39,152
Productive Public Works, Revenue Account—		
Orissa canals (provincial)	3,15,737	2,92,690
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
Tidal creeks (provincial)	11,785	11,648
Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept—		
Orissa embankments (imperial)	1,70,403	1,84,668
Channel and spur works, &c. (contributions) ...	3,502	1,039
Aul embankment maintenance (tuccavee) ...	3,694	2,181
Total ...	12,78,710	11,31,378

The details of expenditure charged to the capital account of the Orissa canals during the past two years are shown below :—

	1884-85. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
I.—Works	6,15,600	5,06,004
II.—Establishment	1,26,002	1,07,630
III.—Tools and plant	41 904	62,067
IV.—Suspense accounts	—7,'194	—31,387
	7,76,312	6,44,314
V.—Less receipts on Capital Account ...	2,723	5,162
Net expenditure of the year ...	7,73,589	6,39,152

The amounts provided in the budget and revised estimates for expenditure on the Orissa project during the year chargeable to capital were Rs. 9,60,000 and Rs. 7,75,000 respectively. Compared with the revised estimate, the unspent balance is small and requires no explanation.

The following statement shews the state of the expenditure on "works" and other sub-heads of account, as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project :—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.		Balance.
		During the year.	Total to end of 1884-85.	
Mahanuddy Series.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works, including Pooree works and new works	32,67,084	18,847	31,89,440	77,644
Taldandah Canal.				
Main canal	7,90,543	3	7,89,002	1,541
Distributaries	1,33,227	1,070	1,28,081	5,146
Drainage and protective works ...	1,08,144	.....	1,05,298	2,846
New Works.				
Main canal	9,92,982	1,18,826	1,35,420	8,57.562
Distributaries	6,92,228	567	659	6,91,569
Drainage and protective works ...	1,22,829	.....	.....	1,22,829
Total Taldandah Canal ...	28,39,953	1,20,466	11,58,460	16,81,493
Machgong Canal, including extension.				
Main canal	3,28,423	.....	3,24,222	4,201
Distributaries	3,45,470	8,844	2,93,233	52,237
Drainage and protective works ...	52,827	1,786	7,322	45,505
New Works.				
Main canal	7,60,625	1,24,088	1,61,102	5,99,523
Distributaries	6,81,407	172	277	6,81,130
Drainage and protective works ...	5,98,115	26,779	30,897	5,67,218
Total Machgong Canal ...	27,66,867	1,61,669	8,17,053	19,49,814
High Level Canal, Section I.				
Main canal	18,94,283	8,671	17,94,026	1,00,257
Distributaries	3,50,936	3,949	2,91,888	59,048
Drainage and protective works ...	3,33,159	14,462	2,95,636	37,523
Do. between distributaries ...	37,294	9,830	21,528	15,766
Total High Level Canal, Section I ...	26,15,672	36,912	24,03,078	2,12,594
Kendraparah Canal.				
Main canal	14,35,731	3,810	14,03,685	32,046
Distributaries Nos. 0 to 13	5,87,399	3,328	5,88,252	(—) 853
Drainage and protective works ...	1,26,138	13,861	65,647	60,491
New Works.				
Distributaries Nos. 14 to 18	2,61,414	2,236	3,571	2,57,843
Drainage and protective works ...	73,907	.....	.....	73,907
Total Kendraparah Canal ...	24,84,589	23,235	20,61,155	4,23,434
Gobree Canal	2,46,908	102	2,43,675	3,233
Kendraparah Canal extension				
Main canal	7,06,339	386	6,68,521	37,818
New Works.				
Distributaries (in extension)	52,849	.....	.....	52,849
Drainage and protective works ...	14,762	.....	.....	14,762
Total Kendraparah Canal Extension ...	7,73,950	386	6,68,521	1,05,429

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure. During the year.	Expenditure. Total to end of 1884-85.	Balance.
Gobree Canal Extension, New Works.				
Main canal	2,92,734	1,07,341	4,19,478	(—) 1,26,744
Distributaries	2,63,654	942	1,271	2,62,383
Drainage and protective works ...	67,173	Cr. 18	.....	67,173
Total Gobree Canal Extension ...	6,23,561	1,08,265	4,20,749	2,02,812
Pattamoondee Canal.				
Main canal	9,12,562	17,436	8,22,000	90,562
Distributaries	24,194	.....	10,453	13,741
Drainage and protective works ...	40,450	17,353	46,544	(—) 6,094
New Works.				
Distributaries	3,94,241	18,439	24,838	3,69,403
Drainage and protective works ...	77,292	.....	.....	77,292
Total Pattamoondee Canal ...	14,48,739	53,228	9,03,835	5,44,904
Orissa cadastral survey	2,07,423	52	2,08,023	(—) 600
Boundary pillars	15,768	.....	10,563	5,205
Grand total, Mahanuddy Series ...	1,72,90,514	5,23,162	1,20,84,552	52,05,962
Brahmini-Byturni Series.				
High Level Canal, Section II.				
Head works	9,36,307	1	9,36,286	21
Main canal and branches	6,28,948	346	6,28,048	900
Distributaries	43,593	.....	45,685	(—)2,092
Drainage and protective works	1,93,180	20,692	1,74,714	18,466
Jajpore canal	74,491	41,528	42,296	32,195
New Works.				
Distributaries	5,78,988	.....	.....	5,78,988
Drainage and protective works	6,88,533	2,496	3,866	6,84,667
Total High Level Canal, Section II ...	31,44,040	65,063	18,30,895	13,13,145
High Level Canal, Section III.				
Head works	3,97,085	.....	3,97,102	(—)17
Main canal and branches	7,96,961	122	7,95,117	1,844
Distributaries	6,864	.....	9,440	(—)2,576
Drainage and protective works	2,13,166	19,463	2,00,316	12,850
New Works.				
Distributaries	4,76,787	2,202	2,202	4,74,585
Drainage and protective works	4,86,110	1,124	2,288	4,83,822
Total High Level Canal, Section III ...	23,76,973	22,911	14,06,465	9,70,508
Extension canal to Bhuddruck	34,162	5,030	33,112	1,050
Drainage at end of Bhuddruck	3,683	Cr. 566	.....	3,683
Total Brahmini-Byturni Series ...	55,58,858	92,438	32,70,472	22,88,386
Reserve	1,95,437	.....	.....	1,95,437
I.—Total works	2,30,44,809	6,15,600	1,53,55,024	76,89,785
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	1,26,002	39,97,470	17,88,884
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	41,904	19,20,660	4,58,868
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	(—)7,194	1,39,818	(—)1,39,818
Total ...	3,12,10,691	7,76,312	2,14,12,972	97,97,719
Less receipts on capital account	1,08,560	2,723	75,739	32,821
Net Total ..	3,11,02,131	7,73,589	2,13,37,233	97,64,898

Under Head Works, the expenditure has been chiefly on widening the apron of the Mahanuddy weir and on the extension of the dividing embankment, which it is proposed to further extend during the current year.

On the Taldunda Canal, first section, there has been a small expenditure on distributaries, and this section of the project is complete except the acquisition of land. On the canal extension the earthwork has been put in hand up to the 44th mile, and some progress has been made in preparing materials for the masonry works. It has, however, become apparent that the cost of masonry works will be largely exceeded owing to the increased rates now paid for a better description of masonry, and work is at present suspended pending the submission of revised estimates now under preparation.

The Machgong Canal and its distributaries is complete, and no expenditure has been incurred except on the distributaries from the extension, for which there is still an unspent balance. On the new works good progress has been made in the earthwork of the canal itself up to the 34th mile, and also some expenditure has been incurred on the Daib embankment and on the main drainage cut. As in the case of the Taldunda canal, the estimates for the Daib embankment and masonry works will be largely exceeded, and revised estimates will be necessary.

On the High Level Canal, section I, the expenditure on the main canal has been chiefly confined to cattle crossings and raising the bank of the canal, especially in the reach below the Emamnugger lock. Some expenditure against a silt trap and on account of plantation has been incurred.

The work remaining to complete this section of the canal is—

(1) Raising and strengthening the canal banks.
(2) A silt trap in the first mile.
(3) Cattle crossings.

Under distributaries the expenditure has been chiefly on the extension of No. 1 distributary, for which an estimate is sanctioned.

Under drainage the expenditure has been confined to the completion of the Burra Gangotee and Kimeriah embankments and on the Pingua embankment on the right bank of the Brahmini above Janapore. These works are complete.

The expenditure on the Kendrapara canal has been on plantation, temporary sheds, and silt traps. This canal is complete, and the available balance, amounting to Rs. 32,046, is for plantations and the silt trap at the head of the canal. The distributaries Nos. 0 to 13 are nearly complete, except in the case of stone revetments below masonry works and the extension of No. 5 distributary. The total estimated cost of these distributaries has, however, been slightly exceeded. The expenditure on drainage works has chiefly been for the improvements of the drainage cuts between 0 and 1, 4 and 6, 6 and 8, and 8 and 11 distributaries.

The expenditure on new distributaries has been for surveys and building a new head sluice to No. 17 distributary.

On the Gobree canal and Kendrapara canal extension the expenditure has been Rs. 102 and Rs. 386 respectively, as these are completed works. Little progress has been made in the new distributaries and their drainage channels.

For the Gobree canal extension a revised estimate has been sanctioned during the current year, and the excess outlay, amounting, for works only, to Rs. 1,25,779, has been ordered to be met from savings in the estimated cost of certain works comprised in the entire project. The work has been completed during the year.

On the Pattamoondee canal the expenditure of the year, amounting to Rs. 53,228, has been incurred on raising the flood embankment on the main canal, on the Gobree river improvement, and on distributaries. The expenditure on drainage and distributaries has been without proper detailed estimates, and the progress has been desultory and unsatisfactory. It is very necessary to push on the distributaries from this canal, which is now almost entirely unproductive for want of them, and this matter has the Superintending Engineer's attention.

With regard to the Brahmini-Byturni series, it will be seen from the statement above that the expenditure of the year has been chiefly confined to

the Jajpore Canal and the drainage and protective works originally sanctioned, and that the expenditure in connection with the new distributaries and their drainage and protective works has been small.

On the Jajpore Canal the lock has been half finished and some canal earthwork has been executed; but the work is now stopped pending the submission of a complete estimate of the cost.

Under "drainage and protective works" the Gind nullah embankment in section II, and the Byturni left embankment and Salindee embankment in section III, of the High Level canal are approaching completion.

The expenditure in connection with the new works has been entirely on surveys. In section II, surveys are in an advanced state of the Byturni and Brahmini embankments and for the distributaries, but the estimates will take some time to prepare. In section III it is now apparent that the whole length of the Salindee and Gangootee embankments formerly estimated will not be required for the protection of the estimated irrigable area, and that a large saving may be effected. The distributaries are much required, and they will, it is hoped, show substantial progress during the current year.

The extension to Bhuddruck has been completed during the year.

The abstract at foot of the statement in paragraph 13 will show that, of the amount of Rs. 3,11,02,131 sanctioned for direct outlay on the Orissa irrigation project as capital expenditure not charged against revenue, the outlay to end of the year 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 2,13,37,233, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 97,64,898 at the end of that year.

The expenditure from provincial funds on account of working expenses and maintenance, charged to the revenue account of the Orissa project, amounted to Rs. 3,15,737, against Rs. 2,92,690 of the previous year. The following are the details:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance proper	1,89,780	1,66,238
Transport service	13,357	23,326
Compensation	.....	53
Establishment	97,355	91,713
Tools and plant	15,167	11,292
Refunds of revenue	78	68
Total ...	3,15,737	2,92,690(a)

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 427 shown in the report of the year 1883-84 as direct expenditure in England, but not included in the revenue account for the year by the Examiner of Accounts.

The excess was caused by expenditure on the canals, which were maintained in good order.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1884-85 and the areas which were protected from flood, commanded, and provided with distributaries, as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1884-85.						1883-84.					
	Length of canal open		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Length of canal open		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendraparah	39	...	330	129,421	101,110	87,300	39	...	330	129,421	101,110	87,300
Gobree	21	...	.....	27,251	75,290	.....	15	...	.....	27,251	21,290	.....
Pattamoondee	.....	47	.....	65,600	51,250	.....	.....	47	.....	65,600	51,250	.....
Kendraparah Extension	15	...	.....	8,960	7,000	.....	15	...	....	8,960	7,000	.....
Taldundah	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250
Machgong	4	15	122½	44,928	71,600	41,600	4	15	120½	44,928	71,600	35,100
High Level, 1st range	33	...	117½	62,483	62,600	44,730	33	...	117½	62,483	62,600	44,730
Ditto, 2nd do.	12½	...	.....	.....	120,000	.....	12½	...	.....	.....	120,000	.....
Ditto, 3rd do.	19	...	.....	.....	57,500	.....	19	...	.....	.....	57,500	.....
Total ...	170½	62	641	358,163	561,600	188,880	164½	62	639½	358,163	507,600	182,380

The total length of canals for irrigation and navigation has been increased by the opening of the Gobree Extension Canal from 164½ to 170½ miles; the length of canals for irrigation only has been the same, viz. 62 miles; but a length of 1¾ miles has been added to the distributaries, which have now a total length of 641 miles.

Tidal creeks.

The expenditure on the tidal creeks amounted to Rs. 11,785, against Rs. 11,648 of the previous year and Rs. 30,355 of the year 1882-83. The details are given below:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	9,581	9,356	24,394
Establishment	2,204	2,152	5,611
Tools and plant	.....	140	350
Total ...	11,785	11,648	30,355

The works consisted of additional cuts for improvement of the creeks in the Mahanuddy Division, which cost Rs. 5,210, and improvement of the Babujore and Boicha Creeks in the Brahmini-Byturni Division, on which Rs. 4,371 were expended.

Embankments.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments, which was met from imperial funds and charged to the head of account "Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept," amounted to Rs. 1,70,403, against Rs. 1,84,668 of the previous year, as detailed below:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	26,376	22,458
Maintenance	1,04,973	1,27,123
Establishment	30,210	34,404
Tools and plant	2,328	683
Suspense accounts	6,516	.....
Total ...	1,70,403	1,84,668

The greater portion of the expenditure on works (Rs. 24,286) was incurred in raising and strengthening the Aul embankment and constructing the embankment from Gopalpore to Rahasurpara, which were in progress during the previous year, and for which estimates aggregating Rs. 46,216 were sanctioned: the unspent balance on these works at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,176. The balance of the expenditure was on surveys of embankments and of the Noona river.

The total length of embankments maintained was the same as that of the previous year, viz. 865 miles, while the outlay was less by Rs. 22,150.

Rainfall.

The total rainfall at the station of Cuttack, according to the tables published by the Meteorological Observer, was, during the year 1884-85, 61·03, against 68·65 inches in the previous year. The fall during the two cultivating seasons—*khareef* and *rubbee*—*i.e.* during the four months from July to October and the three months from November to January, was 32·80 and 0·45 inches respectively, against 36·41 and 1·29 inches in the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Irrigation.

The following statement shows in detail the areas irrigated as compared with those of the previous year :—

Name of Canal.	Irrigated in 1883-84.				Irrigated in 1884-85.			
	Khareef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Khareef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendraparah	17,452	749	31	18,232	23,167	2,612	52	25,831
Gobree								
Patamoondee	5,436	17	.....	5,453	6,279	8	.....	6,287
Taldundah	1,054	243	22	1,319	2,114	132	18	2,264
Machgong	8,636	289	56	8,981	8,101	.....	4	8,105
High Level, range I ...	12,174	83	3	12,260	11,780	130	4	11,914
Ditto, do. II ...								
Ditto, do. III ...	2,283	.....	232	2,515	2,740	112	119	2,971
	47,035	1,381	344	48,760	54,181	2,994	197	57,372
Total increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,612

The increase in the area irrigated is due to additional leases granted during the year and to a strict check on surreptitious irrigation.

The following statement gives the particulars of water-rates compared with those of the three previous years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisation.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	43,586	1,99,009	2,42,595	1,24,290	4,163	1,14,142
1882-83	1,14,142	1,97,018	3,11,160	1,80,325	9,188	1,21,647
1883-84	1,21,647	50,889	1,72,536	1,11,856	8,477	52,203
1884-85	52,203	82,185	1,34,388	51,245	5,274	77,869

Compared with the year 1883-84, the actual realisations of water-rates during the year under review show a falling off to the extent of Rs. 60,611, due to causes which were referred to the Commission appointed under this Government Resolution No. 1643I., dated 4th November 1884. The report of the Commission has been received, and is now under consideration.

The total traffic upon the canals for the past four years is noted below:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	13,516	136,646	27,31,866	54,391
1882-83 ...	13,392	142,439	43,78,776	69,806
1883-84 ...	15,538	146,715	47,59,595	58,531
1884-85 ...	18,702	156,813	45,77,295	54,428

The tonnage of boats has steadily increased, but the tollage does not show a proportionate increase in consequence, as explained in the previous year's report, of the reduced rates of tolls which came into effect on the 1st December 1883.

The canals were closed for repairs from the 1st May to the 19th June 1884.

The transport service, by which 17,444 passengers and 38,931 maunds of goods were carried during the year under review, realised Rs. 23,752, against Rs. 48,616, the earnings of the previous year on 30,419 passengers and 22,691 maunds of goods. The apparent falling off was caused by the stoppage of the transport service under the direct management of Government in the Chandbally line in October 1884, from which date that line was worked by private companies and the Government transport service was transferred to the High Level Canal. The steamer *Aurora* worked throughout the year, and the steamer *Pioneer* for eight months only.

The total revenue and working expenses for the past four years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown below:—

Year.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,24,290	1,80,325	1,11,856	51,245
Navigation	83,206	1,08,473	1,10,152	79,802
Miscellaneous	15,655	31,212	15,860	12,538
Total ...	2,23,151	3,20,010	2,37,868	1,43,585
Working expenses (direct charges)	3,28,660	3,41,540	2,93,117	3,15,737
Net total (deficit) ...	1,05,509	21,530	55,249	1,72,152

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1884-85 compared with that of the year 1883-84 is shown in the following statement:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
Famine Relief Protective Works.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Coast Canal (Imperial)	4,00,000	3,00,000
Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.		
Midnapore Canal (Imperial)	24,072	1,74,072
Productive Public Works—Revenue Account.		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,23,174	2,15,646
Hidgellee Tidal Canal (ditto)	36,886	46,581
Irrigation and Navigation Works—Capital Account.		
Damoodah Project (Imperial)	3,268	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals (Provincial)	9,197	1,52,297
Orissa Coast Canal (ditto)	1,90,872	3,54,276
Irrigation and Navigation Works—Revenue Account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals (Provincial)	2,78,192	2,20,624
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Nuddea Rivers (Provincial)	95,776	1,25,275
Eden Canal (ditto)	43,922	1,07,129
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankment and drainage works (Imperial)	5,19,998	5,62,677
Midnapore tuccavee embankment and drainage works under contract (Provincial)	36,168	48,398
Sluices, drainage works, ferries, &c. (contributions)	1,734	8,125
Howrah drainage works (local loans)	1,25,885	14,659
Embankment and drainage works (tuccavee)	.....	10,797
Total ...	19,89,146	23,39,352

The actual outlay during the year chargeable to the capital account of the Midnapore Canal amounted to Rs. 24,072, while the amounts provided in the budget and revised estimates were Rs. 1,00,00 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. The saving of Rs. 25,928 compared with the revised estimate is chiefly due to short expenditure on land and tools and plant and no expenditure in England, for which an allotment of Rs. 1,000 was made.

The dry dock at the Midnapore workshops, which was in progress during 1883-84, was completed in the year under review at a cost of Rs. 4,175, charged against the sanctioned estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,692. A pucca toll-house at Oolooberiah, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,405 was sanctioned in 1883-84, was also built for Rs. 4,330 during the year, besides incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2,589 on canal plantations. The land

charges during the year amounted to Rs. 7,203, of which the bulk was spent for village channel lands yet to be adjusted, while the other charges were required for some petty works and for the adjustment of account. A sum of Rs. 67,817 was charged to the subhead "Tools and plant," but the subhead "Suspense accounts" was reduced by Rs. 65,137.

The following statement shows, under the different subheads of account, the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore Canal for and to end of 1884-85 compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

Direct Charges.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.			Unspent balance of estimate.
		Previous.	1884-85.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	54,09,001	53,19,256	18,964	53,38,220	70,781
II.—Establishment	19,09,096	19,19,383	2,704	19,22,087	(—)12,991
III.—Tools and plant	9,55,904	8,30,157	67,817	8,97,974	57,930
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	89,552	(—)65,137	24,415	(—)24,415
Total ...	82,74,001	81,58,348	24,348	81,82,696	91,305
Less receipts on capital account ...	25,001	30,177	276	30,453	(—)5,452
Net total ...	82,49,000	81,28,171	24,072	81,52,243	96,757

A project is under preparation for the drainage of the tract lying to the north of the Midnapore Canal between Panchkoorah and Dainan, the cost of which will be chargeable to tuccavee.

The working expenses of the Midnapore and Hidgellee Tidal canals, charged to the revenue account of those canals, amounted during the year under review to Rs. 2,23,174 and Rs. 36,886 respectively, against Rs. 2,15,646 and Rs. 46,581 of the year 1883-84, showing, in the case of the Midnapore canal, an increase of Rs. 7,528, and in that of the Hidgellee Tidal canal a decrease of Rs. 10,305. The usual repairs to the canals, consisting of silt clearance and repairing banks and distributary channels, of which a detailed account will be found in the revenue report of this department, were duly executed during the year.

The expenditure on the Orissa coast canal as compared with the budget and revised estimates, is shown below:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial famine relief ...	.....	4,00,000	4,00,000
Provincial	3,15,000	2,33,700	1,90,872
Total ...	3,15,000	6,33,700	5,90,872

The following extract from the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division's, report shows the cause of short expenditure and the progress of the works:—

"Owing to the bumper crop of rice having been reaped in 1884 throughout the Balasore district, and at the same time prices keeping good owing to great increase in the quantity of rice exported, the people are now so well off that they do not care to work, and consequently the force of labour that it was found possible to get on to the canal during the months of January, February, and March 1885 was small, being little more than one-fourth of that employed during the previous year, and consequently the progress made has not been nearly so good as was hoped for. However, the work has got on fairly well, and the following is a statement showing the state that the work will be in when interrupted by the rains of 1885."

Range III—36 miles long.

"The Bhauitghur Lock will be completed and the Bhograi Lock sufficiently so, to admit of its being used for traffic during the rains; but provision of dwarf walls, apron revetments, fine fitting of the gates, &c., must be postponed until next season. The earthwork of this range will either be quite or almost completed. Minor works will be finished."

RANGE IVA—17 MILES LONG.

"Jamcoonda Lock will be practically completed, but Panchpara Lock, at the southern end, is one of those which, in consequence of bad foundations and want of sufficient plant, has been seriously delayed, and another season's work will be required to finish it. The earthwork will not be completed, but the whole length of 17 miles will be available for traffic during the rains with a minimum depth of water of about 7 feet. It will thus be possible after June to come by river and canal from Calcutta to within 14 miles by road of Balasore. The minor works, including inlet sluices and escapes and the large outlet and supply sluice on the Sartha, will be practically completed."

RANGE IVB—6 MILES LONG.

"This short range is the missing link, both the Soolpatta and Nulcool Locks being backward in consequence of the extraordinary difficulties experienced in the getting in of the foundations through excess of water; but these difficulties have at length been conquered, and it is hoped that the end of next season will see this range, like the others, opened to traffic."

RANGE V—38 MILES LONG.

"Chargetchea Lock will be opened to traffic, and Charbettea Lock on the Muttai river was opened last season; so this range would be completed if it were not for the earthwork, which it has not been found possible to finish in consequence of insufficiency of labour; but during the rains of 1885 it will be navigable throughout with a minimum depth of 6 feet of water.

"Although there have been difficulties, delays, and disappointments in the execution of the Coast Canal, still it is believed that the progress made on it since the beginning has at least been as rapid as what has ever been effected on a work of equal magnitude either in India or any other part of the world."

The capital outlay (direct charges), on the Orissa Coast Canal for and to end of 1884-85, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement—

	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.			Unspent balance of estimate.
		Previous.	1884-85.	Total.	
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	26 71,110	17,59,538	5,07,402	22,66,940	4,04,170
II.—Establishment	6,67,778	3,77,496	1,16,702	4,94,198	1,73,580
III.—Tools and plant	1,06,854	1,01,556	11,243	1,12,799	(—)5,945
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	.....	1,09,106	(—)43,102	66,004	(—)66,004
Total ...	34,45,742	23,47,696	5,92,245	29,39,941	5,05,801
Less receipts on capital account ...	.....	25	1,373	1,398	(—)1,398
NET TOTAL ...	34,45,742	23,47,671	5,90,872	29,38,543	5,07,199

To meet the above outlay the Government of India sanctioned as grants-in-aid Rs. 7,00,000 from the Imperial funds under "Famine relief protective works" during the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

The expenditure on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals during the year under review was small, and the following are the works executed:—

(1) Completion of cutting off three bad bends in Tolly's Nullah. Two were opened for traffic during 1883-84, but the third one was delayed owing to a bad spring having broken out, which rendered dredging necessary. This has now been completed.

(2) Replacing the Gurreah suspension, by a plate girder, bridge. The erection of the girders was commenced in September 1884. The design for the bridge was specially prepared in order to utilise a large quantity of surplus iron at the Seebpore Workshops It is expected that the bridge will be opened for traffic during the rains. For the convenience of traffic a temporary wooden bridge was put up while the girders were being erected.

The Tollygunge suspension bridge will also be soon replaced by new girders, as the iron work is all ready at the Seebpore Workshops.

The survey of Tolly's nullah was completed, and the project for the canalisation of the nullah, which is considered to be an absolutely necessary adjunct of the new docks at Kidderpore, is now before the Government of India, with an application for an additional grant from the Famine Protection Fund for the Orissa Coast Canal.

The principal works of which the expenditure is chargeable to the revenue account of these canals were the following:—

(1) Silt clearance of the Bhangore khall.
(2) Ditto ditto Assasoonee khall.
(3) Ditto ditto Circular canal.

With regard to the first named work, a sum of Rs. 9,557 was expended and about 15⅓ lakhs of cubic feet of silt were excavated. The khall was closed on the 16th of February and reopened on the 12th of April 1885.

On the Assassonee khall the expenditure amounted to Rs 6,436, and the work done was the excavation of about 2⅗ lakhs of cubic feet of silt, which had to be carried out by manual labour, as both the steam dredger *Victoria* and the steam-launch *Crow* in attendance on her broke down. The khall was closed in March and reopened before the expiry of the official year.

As regards the Circular Canal the river approach to the Chitpore Lock and basin was partly cleared by scouring and partly by dredging, and the portion between the Chitpore Lock and the Eastern Bengal Railway Bridge, by dredging. On the steamer route several shoals, which caused obstruction to navigation, were removed by the dredger *Victoria*; but, as it was found that they immediately reformed, the work was stopped.

The canal banks, bridge-platforms, and roads were maintained as usual.

The following abstracts show the state of the two accounts—capital and revenue—of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals for and to end of 1884-85:—

1. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Outlay during 1884-85.	Outlay to end of 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges—		
Old outlay	.....	24,91,012
I.—Works	(—)5,707	44,73,771
II.—Establishment	(—)1,313	3,69,835
III.—Tools and plant	24,042	3,45,019
IV.—Profit and loss	.....	847
V.—Suspense accounts	(—)7,825	12,169
Total ...	9,197	76,92,653
VI. *Less* receipts on capital account ...	.....	.....
NET TOTAL ...	9,197	76,92,653

2. REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Receipts during 1884-85.	Receipts to end of 1884-85.		Charges during 1884-85.	Charges to end of 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Old revenue	.....	80,17,101	Old outlay	.....	13,63,615
Other canal produce ...	1,540	4,064	Extepsions and improvements	78,575	8,57,597
Navigation	5,20,495	96,72,041	Maintenance and repairs ...	99,262	25,33,864
Rents of buildings ...	11,988	1,46,020	Establishment	93,013	18,77,794
Fines	.....	1,43,785	Tools and plant	7,342	16,275
Miscellaneous	35,703	1,49,202	Refunds of revenue ...	.....	.....
			Total charges ...	2,78,192	66,49,145
			Balance net revenue ...	2,91,534	1,14,83,068
Total receipts ...	5,69,726	1,81,32,213	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,69,726	1,81,32,213

The total outlay during the year on the Nuddea rivers as compared with that of the previous year is shown below:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	30	1,031
Maintenance	60,790	82,513
Establishment	34,766	40,336
Tools and plant	1,749	(—)1,502
Suspense accounts	(—)1,559	2,897
Total ...	95,776	1,25,275

No original works of any importance were carried out. Operations were therefore restricted to the usual temporary training works for keeping the rivers open in the dry season. The Ganges was late in falling, fell moderately, and was higher during the dry season than usual—three circumstances which all told in favour of maintaining good navigable channels at small cost. All the three rivers were worked with the following results:—

The Bhagiruthee was maintained in excellent order, with a least depth of three feet throughout the entire season, and, what is of almost equal importance, a good broad channel.

The Jellinghee was also worked with considerable success, and a good channel with a least depth of 2 feet 9 inches.

The working of the Matabhangah failed.

These results must be considered satisfactory, for the Bhagiruthee was in better order than for the past eleven years, and the Jellinghee was seldom in a better state.

The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 60,790, against Rs. 82,513 of the previous year.

The principal works connected with the Eden Canal project having been completed in 1883-84, the main object, viz. the supply of drinking-water to the people residing on the banks of the rivers Kana Nuddea, Kana Damoodah, and Sursuttee, has been attained.

During the cold weather the Damoodah fell so low that a sand dam had to be thrown across it at Joojooty at a cost of Rs. 2,709 to obtain a sufficient supply of water.

During the rainy season extensive irrigation through the four regulating sluices on the Kana Nuddea, Kana Damoodah, and Sarsuttee was carried on, and over 75,000 acres were irrigated in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts.

The total outlay during the year 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 43,922, as noted below:—

	Rs.
Works	19,888
Maintenance	15,821
Establishment	8,213
Total ...	43,922

The expenditure incurred from Imperial funds on agricultural works amounted to Rs. 5,19,998, against Rs. 5,60,417 in 1883-84, as per detail noted below:—

	1884-85	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,83,342	2,47,658
Maintenance	2,37,954	2,17,017
Establishment	88,458	99,752
Tools and plant	9,068	7,164
Suspense accounts	1,176	(—)8,914
Total ...	5,19,998	5,62,677

The principal works in progress were those mentioned in the previous two reports, viz.—

(1) Surpai drainage works.
(2) Bullee Bheel reclamation works.
(3) Remodelling of the Government embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs district.
(4) Remodelling of the Government embankments in the Moorshedabad district.

The Surpai drainage sluice was completed during the year as well as the heaviest portion of the excavation of the Contai Nullah and Surpai River, and there was also little remaining to be done to complete the Chowmook embankment; but the revised budget grant for the year could not be spent in full owing to the excessive rain which occurred from the end of January to the middle of February, amounting to 5·17 inches, against about 0·20 inches in previous seasons. On the excavation of the Contai Nullah (almost the only work remaining to be done to complete the scheme) there were at the end of January upward of 3,000 men at work excavating about three lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork per diem; then the rain commenced and entirely stopped the work for weeks, and when again resumed, no more than 1,700 coolies could be got together.

On the Bullee Bheel works, at the commencement of the rains of 1884 the only work remaining to be done was the extension of the main channel for about a mile into the bheel proper and the excavation of the minor channels. At the end of the year under review these works were well advanced and have now been completed. There was, however, but little improvement in the area cultivated, but it is expected that in July 1886 the whole of the bheel will be brought under cultivation.

Of the 219½ miles of Government embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs district, numbered from 58 to 94 and 96 in schedule D of the Bengal Embankment Act, 55 miles have been entirely remodelled during the last four years and another 14½ miles have been put in hand. The remaining miles have been maintained in fairly good condition. At Tangrabitchee and Rungafulla (No. 73, schedule D), where the river Hooghly is seriously encroaching, a retired line of embankment 6,077 feet in length was constructed last year. To protect the river-side slope of the Hooghly embankment at Kantiberriah, in mile 66-67, from erosion from wave-action, bricks set in mortar were employed, and rubble stone pitching was laid along the toe of the embankment.

In the Moorshedabad district all the earthwork in connection with the remodelling of the 95 miles of the Bhagiruthee embankments (schedule D, No. 94) was executed in 1883-84, and only the land acquisition proceedings remained to be gone through. These were in progress during the year under review, and with the exception of these, the work is complete. The outlay on these embankments during the year amounted to Rs. 20,700, the total outlay to end of the year being Rs. 2,70,751, against the sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs 3,41,623. The provision for land in the sanctioned estimate referred to is Rs. 1,20,090, while the expenditure to end of the year was Rs. 48,352 only.

An allotment of Rs. 51,542 from Imperial funds was sanctioned for expenditure on Government estates. The civil officers, however, only expended Rs. 31,514 during the year out of the amount provided.

The Howrah drainage works were taken up in earnest during 1884-85, and the total expenditure to end of the year, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 20,356 spent in 1883-84, amounted to Rs. 1,46,241 as noted below:—

	Rs.
Surveys	830
Land	5,600
Works	1,10,791
Establishment	26,900
Tools and plant	2,120
Total ...	1,46,241

The head outlet sluice at Panchpara, below the Botanical Garden at Seebpore in connection with the above project was almost completed, with the exception of putting up the brackets and constructing four stone piers. Of the four masonry bridges in the main channel, the Andool road bridge was almost completed, the Unsooni bridge was nearly half finished, and the foundations of the other two bridges were commenced. Materials for these works as well as for the foot bridges on the main channel were collected during the year. For the main channel the land was made over on the 1st January 1885, and the work was taken in hand after that date, but two-thirds of the earthwork on this channel and a portion of branch channel No. 6 was excavated during the year.

The Government of India has sanctioned an appropriation of Rs. 1,55,000 during the current year for expenditure on the Howrah drainage project, with which amount, it is expected, the work will be completed and payment made in full before the end of the year.

The Midnapore tuccavee embankments under contract were properly maintained at a cost of Rs. 36,168, including charges for establishment and tools and plant, against Rs. 48,398 expended during 1883-84 and Rs. 66,320 during the year previous.

The rainfall of the official year 1884-85 was 57·19 inches at the station of Midnapore, against 44·31 inches of the previous year. The fall during the *khareef* season, which includes the months of July, August, September, and October, was 43·54 inches, against 30·77 inches of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The area under lease for *khareef* irrigation from the Midnapore Canal was 69,294 acres, against 97,919 acres of the year 1883-84. There was thus a falling off of 28,625 acres, due to the leases, which expired on the 31st March 1884, not having been renewed in 1884-85. The rainy season was so favourable that the *ryots* did not manifest any eagerness for irrigation by canal water. Up to date in the present season rainfall has been very favourable, and there has thus been no chance of the expired leases being renewed.

The following comparative statement shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal since the year 1880-81:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisation.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	48,984	1,63,014	2,11,998	1,12,960	6,064	92,974
1881-82	92,974	1,57 419	2,50,393	1,18,588	104	1,31,701
1882-83	1,31,701	1,54,646	2,86,347	1,04,060	39,811	1,42,476
1883-84	1,42,476	1,47,992	2,90,468	1,31,000	14,777	1,44,691
1884-85	1,44,691	1,22,321	2,67,012	1,16,807	38,993	1,11,212

The following comparative statement shows the traffic on the Midnapore Canal since the year 1880-81—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	45,461	2,92,452	1,43,15,068	77,691
1881-82	51,408	3,32,325	1,47,79,798	97,841
1882-83	52,515	3,60,973	1,69,43,643	1,06,042
1883-84	51,642	3,82,979	1.79,53,806	1,09,032
1884-85	47,601	4,12,372	1,57,51,977	1,21,457

The total revenue and working expenses for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown in the following comparative statement:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,12,960	1,18,588	1,04,060	1,31,000	1,16,807
Navigation	93,099	1,20,706	1,46,922	1,20,580	1,28,747
Miscellaneous	10,407	10,780	17,028	12,996	12,401
Total ...	2,16,466	2,50,074	2,68,010	2,64,576	2,57,955
Working expenses (direct charges)	1,89,220	2,28,474	2,38,077	2,15,646	2,23,174
Net total (profit) ...	27,246	21,600	29,933	48,930	34,781

The traffic on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal as well as the receipts and working expenses for the past five years are given below—

	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	21,783	152,781	23,34,731	54,058
1881-82	20,057	133,020	21,19,855	45,336
1882-83	17,445	132,884	23,83,244	43,484
1883-84	22,728	196,764	36,42,029	62,626
1884-85	17,660	145,417	30,06,852	41,298

	Receipts.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	53,338	1,149	54,487	25,590	28,897
1881-82	45,848	1,446	47,294	28,678	18,616
1882-83	43,694	1,338	45,032	40,570	4,462
1883-84	62,317	1,273	63,590	46,581	17,009
1884-85	41,382	2,125	43,507	36,886	6,621

SONE CIRCLE.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1884-85 compared with that of the year previous:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works—Capital Account.		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	(*a*) 3,92,217	(*b*) 5,90,215
Productive Public Works—Revenue Account.		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	6,03,961	5,14,477
Irrigation and Navigation Works—Capital Account.		
Sarun Canal (Provincial)	1,590	(—) 4,004
Revenue Account.		
Sarun Canal (Provincial)	24,950	23,401
Agricultural Works.		
Teur Canal (Provincial)	2,635	73,801
Sarun tuccavee embankments under contract	32,059	64,971
Tirhoot ditto ditto	52,987	.....
Chumparun ditto ditto	36,039	.....
Village channels, Sone Canals (contributions)	6,111	2,516
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavee)	(—) 29,519	31,490
Total ...	11,23,030	12,96,867

(*a*) Includes Rs. 34,277—expenditure in England.
(*b*) Do. „ 12,138— ditto ditto.

The following statement shows in detail the outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1884-85 compared with that of the year 1883-84:—

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head works	3,771	2,159
Main canal and branches	1,08,623	98,314
Distributaries	1,57,894	2,77,766
Drainage and protective works	18,001	50,468
Sone irrigation survey	2,742	.....
Total ...	2,91,031	4,28,707
Establishment	55,081	81,365
Tools and plant	76,980	89,813
Suspense accounts	(—)27,855	(—) 9,078
Total ...	3,95,237	5,90,807
Less receipts on capital account ...	3,020	592
NET TOTAL ...	3,92,217	5,90,215

The total direct charges against capital account to end of 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 2,46,48,407, against Rs. 2,78,88,697, the amount of sanctioned estimate, the balance available for further expenditure being Rs. 32,40,290.

The table below shows the progress made in the Sone Canal system and the number of miles of existing channel at the close of the year—

DIVISION.	MILES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL.			MILES OF BRANCH CANAL.			MILES OF DISTRIBUTARIES.		
	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.
Eastern Sone ...	86¼	.....	86¼	.....	.....	.....	311	34	345
Arrah	74	.....	74	71¼	.....	71¼	466	3	469
Buxar	58¾	.....	58¾	77½	.....	77½	305	16¾	321¾
Total ...	219	.....	219	148¾	.....	148¾	1,082	53¾	1,135¾

The increase during the year consists of 53¾ miles of distributaries, the total number of miles of distributaries completed up to the end of the year being 1,135¾ miles.

The Western Main Canal Series were closed from 1st April to 1st July 1884. This long closure was partly to admit of the canal being cleared of silt, but directly to allow of a regulator being built across the Main Western Canal below the offtake of the Arrah Canal. It will now be possible to shut off the supply from the Buxar Canal without interfering with irrigation in the Arrah Division, and a breach in the lower part of the Western Main Canal—a contingency which has more than once occurred—will not entirely stop irrigation, as happened for five days in August 1883. The regulator includes a lock of the usual size, and the work was commenced in April and practically completed in September last.

The new dock at Arrah was completed during the year. It enables goods to be transferred direct from the boats into the railway wagons, and it is stated to be much appreciated by the traders, as from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 per 100 maunds, used to be paid for carting goods, is now saved.

The expenditure charged to the revenue account of the Sone Canals during the year was high, partly owing to the increase in irrigation, and partly to the long closure of the Western Main Canal Series, which allowed repairs to floors to be thoroughly carried out. There was a heavy demand for water for irrigation during the year, especially during the month of August, and there

was a net increase of 5,963 acres under irrigation compared with the previous year, as detailed below:—

Year.	Khareef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1883-84	134,732	99,304	6,732	101,322	8,524	350,614
1884-85	130,579	66,630	9,224	149,185	959	356,577

The following statement shows the traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	7,482	69,597	33,73,946	38,536
1881-82	10,688	1,13,971	44,53,586	54,361
1882-83	7,615	78,951	37,96,467	39,062
1883-84	8,822	95,472	52,54,476	47,597
1884-85	6,434	61,730	41,10,604	37,397

There was a considerable decrease in the tollage, chiefly due to the long closure of the Western Main Series of canals for three months mentioned above, but the general slackness of trade had a considerable effect.

The Government transport service on the Eastern Main and Patna Canals was transferred to a contractor since the 21st January 1884, and the steamers on the remaining canals were made over to him on the 20th October 1884. There are four steamers, with which a bi-weekly service between Arrah and Dehree and Buxar and Sasseram, and a weekly service between Dinapore and Baroon, are kept up. The contractor pays to Government Rs. 10,000 per annum as hire of the steamers, besides maintaining at his own expense the crews of the vessels and paying for all repairs not caused by fair wear and tear. The arrangement appears so far to have worked satisfactorily, no complaints of the public being inconvenienced by the change having been received.

The total revenue and working expenses for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	3,78,266	6,03,930	5,66,465	4,84,209	7,70,359
Navigation	61,145	93,116	71,205	85,193	51,761
Miscellaneous	39,233	39,246	47,007	34,405	40,354
Total ...	4,78,644	7,36,292	6,84,677	6,03,807	8,62,474
Working expenses (direct charges) ...	4,72,570	4,57,322	5,29,841	5,14,477	6,03,961
Net revenue ...	6,074	2,78,970	1,54,836	89,330	2,58,513

It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the large increase in the actual realisations on account of water-rates, the year under review closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,95,208, against Rs. 4,23,793 at the close of the year 1883-84.

On the 17th August 1884 there was a high flood in the river Sone, the spill waters of which caused a small breach in the Arrah Canal at Arrah. The readings of the gauges at the head-works, compared with those of 1876, are noted below:—

		Flood of 1884.	Flood of 1876.
Dehree ...	Up stream	341·00	342·10
	Down „	339·50	341·00
Baroon ...	Up „	343·80	343·50
	Down „	340·50	342·70

The Sarun canals have been practically completed for some time. A claim made by the Road Cess Committee of the Sarun district in connection with certain alterations to a bridge crossing one of the natural canals which have been utilised as irrigation feeders was settled by the payment of Rs. 995; and there only remains some small diabilities on account of land which could not be paid pending the decision of the civil court. The head cut was closed on the 14th of June and opened on the 6th of November for ten days, after which it was again closed for silt clearance and finally reopened on the 15th of December for the rest of the year. The total discharge of the river at Sissoa on the 6th of January 1885 was 488 cubic feet per second, against 269 cubic feet on the same date in 1884. There were no high floods during the year, the highest reading of the gauge at Sissoa being 2·80 below that of the 14th of August 1883—the highest flood on record. The works generally were maintained in good order.

The capital and revenue accounts for and to end of 1884-85 of the Sarun project, which is a provincial undertaking, are shown below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Expenditure.	
	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	993	4,76,779
Establishment	229	1,63,716
Tools and plant	368	25,612
Total ...	1,590	6,66,107
Less receipts on capital account ...	.....	498
Net total ...	1,590	6,65,609

II.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Receipts.		Heads of Account.	Charges.	
	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.		During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	8,397	59,857	Maintenance and repairs ...	19,983	1,08,712
Miscellaneous and other receipts.	944	4,949	Establishment	4,596	25,000
			Tools and plant ...	371	(—)7,519
			Total ...	24,950	1,26,193
			Balance net revenue ...	(—)15,609	(—)61,387
Total ...	9,341	64,806	Total ...	9,341	64,806

The Teur canal was maintained in good order. An arrangement with the Madhubani zemindar for its final transfer to Government has been come to, but not yet completed.

The whole of the Gunduck embankments in the districts of Chumparun, Mozufferpore, and Sarun have now been brought under the contract system. The embankments are being raised to 3 feet above the high flood of 1883, which is the standard to which the embankment will be maintained for the contract sum. The total expenditure on these embankments during the year under review amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,21,085, of which a sum of Rs. 24,762 was charged to works and Rs. 85,876 to repairs and maintenance.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1884-85 *as compared with those of* 1883-84.

Major Heads.	Actuals of 1883-84.	Actuals of 1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	2,87,24,975	2,47,17,340	.....	40,07,635
Opium	6,90,82,584	6,13,96,479	.....	76,86,105
Salt	1,81,97,994	2,02,02,459	20,04,465	.....
Stamps	62,88,457	64,95,607	2,07,150	.....
Excise	52,12,696	50,26,110	.....	1,86,586
Customs	35,05,690	29,49,629	.....	5,56,061
Assessed taxes	7,58,797	7,48,243	.....	10,554
Forest	3,47,167	2,85,576	.....	61,591
Registration	4,91,481	5,41,095	49,614	.....
Interest	6,99,397	6,15,939	.....	83,458
Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c. ...	2,522	34,555	32,033	.....
Miscellaneous	74,729	1,36,405	61,676	.....
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	80,193	97,840	17,647	.....
Total ...	13,34,66,682	12,32,47,277	23,72,585	1,25,91,990

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1884-85 as compared with those of 1883-84:—

Increase.

Salt, Rs. 20,04,465.—Increase chiefly under import duty.

Stamps, Rs. 2,07,150.—Larger sale of court-fee stamps and general stamps.

Registration, Rs. 49,614.—Improvement due to registration of larger number of documents.

Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., Rs. 32,033.—Larger subscription to the "Military Orphan Fund" from increased rents of the Orphangunge estates.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 61,676.—Increase partly due to sale of investments belonging to Nizamut Fund and partly to recoveries on account of Port Canning estate.

Gain by exchange on transactions with London, Rs. 17,647.—Larger adjustment in 1884-85 of the value of stores from England for Provincial State Railways.

Decrease.

Land Revenue, Rs. 40,07,635.—In 1883-84 there was a special contribution of Rs. 36,21,082 from Provincial to Imperial Funds owing to the transfer to imperial productive public works of certain provincial expenditure on railways. The falling off is also due to the non-payment of revenue, amounting to Rs. 8,00,000, by the Burdwan Raj owing to the death of the late Maharajah.

Opium, Rs. 76,86,105.—46,698 chests of provision opium were sold at an average rate of Rs. 1,296 per chest, against 54,400 chests disposed of in 1883-84 at an average rate of Rs. 1,251 per chest. Decrease mainly due to Franco-Chinese War.

Excise, Rs. 1,86,586.—Falling off under license fees, still-head duty, and sale proceeds of excise opium due to high price of rice and grain and partial scarcity prevailing in several districts of Bengal.

Customs, Rs. 5,56,061.—Decrease chiefly under sea-customs exports due to slackness of trade.

Assessed Taxes, Rs. 10,554.—Decrease under license-tax collections due to depression in rice trade, against a slight increase under fines and penalties.

Forest, Rs. 61,591.—Decrease under timber and other produce removed from the forests both by Government agency and by consumers or purchasers.

Interest, Rs. 83,458.—Gradual payment of the principal of the loans to municipalities and other public bodies.

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure in 1884-85 *as compared with that of* 1883-84.

Major Heads.	Actuals of 1883-84.	Actuals of 1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	7,236	8,527	1,291	.....
Interest on other obligations	2,16,401	1,10,310	.....	1,06,091
Refunds and drawbacks	4,72,907	5,13,806	40,899	.....
Assignments and compensations ...	1,09,863	1,28,194	18,331	.....
Land revenue	1,64,540	1,29,650	.....	34,890
Opium	1,85,10,238	2,95,96,258	1,10,86,020	.....
Salt	24,845	18,433	.....	6,412
Stamps	2,20,350	2,33,663	13,313	.....
Excise	1,36,147	1,47,024	10,877	.....
Assessed taxes	48,342	46,947	.....	1,395
Forest	1,93,850	2,05,663	11,813	.....
Registration	2,78,934	2,96,350	17,416	.....
Administration	2,92,761	2,75,925	.....	16,836
Ecclesiastical	2,03,496	2,14,041	10,545	.....
Political	31,666	40,631	8,965	.....
Scientific and other minor departments ...	6,200	6,700	500	.....
Territorial and political pensions ...	10,44,019	10,17,742	.....	26,277
Civil furlough and absentee allowances ...	.....	.....*	.....	.....
Stationery and printing	4,82,453	6,31,956	1,49,503	.....
Miscellaneous	48,154	66,790	18,636	.....
Famine relief	12,759	.....	.....	12,759
Exchange on transactions with London ...	45,197	3,738	.....	41,459
Total ...	2,25,50,358	3,36,92,348	1,13,88,109	2,46,119

* No adjustment yet made.

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1884-85 as compared with those of 1883-84:—

Increase.

Interest on ordinary debt, Rs. 1,291.—Increase under interest, against decreased commission on stock notes.

Refunds and drawbacks, Rs. 40,899.—Due chiefly to the refund to the Maharajah of Dumraon on account of land revenue erroneously realised from him during the years 1870 to 1883.

Assignments and compensations, Rs. 18,331.—Due to payment of arrears in Rajshahye and compensation to French Government on account of opium.

Opium, Rs. 1,10,86,020.—Larger payments for cultivation, manufacturing charges, and contingencies, against smaller charges in the Calcutta opium godowns.

Stamps, Rs. 13,313.—Chiefly under stamp paper supplied from central stores, and due also to larger payments under superintendence, and charges for the sale of court-fee stamps.

Excise, Rs. 10,877.—Mainly due to the inclusion of the entire establishment charges of the Calcutta Collectorate, formerly taken proportionately under land revenue, stamps, and excise, against smaller payments under district establishment.

Forest, Rs. 11,813.—Smaller payments under timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government agency, communications and buildings, and establishment, against larger payments under live and dead stock, miscellaneous, and travelling allowances.

Registration, Rs. 17,416.—Larger payments under district charges, against smaller payments under land registration charges.

Ecclesiastical, Rs. 10,545.—Increase chiefly due to the provision of Rs. 800 per mensem on account of the salary of the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Political, Rs. 8,965.—Larger payments under durbar presents and allowances to vakeels, &c., and miscellaneous, against smaller expenditure under salaries, establishment, and contingencies.

Stationery and printing, Rs. 1,49,503.—Purchase of country paper of various kinds from the Scindia and Lucknow mills for supply to the North-Western Provinces.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 18,636.—Chiefly due to adjustment of the irrecoverable balance of the debt due by Tendook Pulgar written off the account. There were also larger payments under charges for remittance of treasure.

DECREASE.

Interest on other obligations, Rs. 1,06,091.—No adjustment of interest on District Saving Bank deposits in 1884-85 has yet been made.

Land Revenue, Rs. 34,890.—Decrease under revenue surveys.

Salt, Rs. 6,412.—Smaller payments under salaries, establishment and contingencies, and salt preventive establishment in Orissa.

General Administration, Rs. 16,836.—Decrease under office expenses and miscellaneous of the civil office of audit and account, and under office and ground rent in consequence of the transfer of the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, to the new Treasury Buildings.

Territorial and Political Pensions, Rs. 26,277.—There was a special payment in 1883-84 on account of marriage grants. There were also smaller payments in 1884-85 under pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, stipends and allowances to the Nizamut, against an increase under pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Famine relief, Rs. 12,759.—There was a special charge sanctioned in 1883-84 for the alleviation of distress among the tribes residing in the vicinity of the Eastern Frontier of Bengal.

Exchange on transactions with London, Rs. 41,459.—Chiefly on account of writesback in 1883-84 and exchange on Rs. 3,212 on account of sale proceeds of cinchona bark, and Rs. 40,973 on account of receipts in England by the Secretary of State from the Bruce Legacy.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings Banks.

The total number of Savings Banks, including Provident Institutions, was the same as in the previous year, viz 52. The number of depositors in the District Banks and Provident Institutions at the end of 1884-85 was 11,470, against 9,394 on the 31st March 1884, and in the Presidency Savings Bank 12,016, against 11,912. The following statement shews the number of depositors in the past three years—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Presidency Savings Bank	11,850	11,912	12,016
District ditto	8,363	8,555	9,003
Provident Institutions	814	839	2,468

The balance at credit of the depositors at the end of the year was Rs. 96,19,376, against Rs. 80,32,112 in the previous year. There has been a gradual falling off in the balances in the Presidency Bank since 1881, caused by the operation of the amended rules, by which the rates of interest and maximum deposits allowed were reduced. The number of accounts has, however, increased from 10,360 in 1881 to 12,016 last year, and this is the more remarkable when the competition of the Post Office Savings Bank is considered. There was a large increase (Rs. 90,120) in the balance in Provident Institutions as compared with the previous year, and this is attributed to the fact of the Government taking over the Eastern Bengal Railway in July 1884.

The investments in Government securities fell from Rs. 92,700 to Rs. 59,000 in the year under report, and the amount transferred to Post Office Savings Banks was Rs. 25,260, against Rs. 38,925.

The amount of interest paid to the depositors was Rs. 2,03,869, against Rs. 2,09,891.

The following table shews the number of European and Eurasian and Native depositors in the past three years—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
European and Eurasian depositors ...	4,488	4,266	5,069
Native depositors	16,539	17,040	18,417

The classes of persons who deposited money in the last three years were—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Class I.—Professional—			
(*a*) Having fixed incomes ...	4,874	5,025	4,021
(*b*) Having variable incomes ...	749	726	693
„ II.—Domestics	794	757	719
„ III.—Commercial	414	452	657
„ IV.—Agricultural	74	74	66
„ V.—Industrial	58	47	67
„ VI.—Indefinite	2,214	2,313	2,779

The transactions in connection with the investment of depositors' balances in Government promissory notes during 1884-85 are shewn in the following table :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance with the Comptroller-General ...	.....	51,700
Amount invested in Government promissory notes	59,000	
Amount of notes received from depositors for safe custody	7,600	
		66,600
		118,300
Amount of notes returned to the depositors and sold	.....	73,300
Balance ramaining with the Comptroller-General at the end of the year	.....	45,000

Circulation of currency notes.

Excluding the towns of Patna and Dacca, where the transactions of the Government treasuries are conducted by the branches of the Bank of Bengal, from which no statistics are received, the year opened with a balance in currency notes at the Bengal treasuries of Rs. 41,30,605, and closed with a balance of Rs. 42,90,710—an increase of Rs. 1,60,105. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,68,87,040 and the issues to Rs. 3,67,26,935. The following figures show the value of notes received into, and issued from, the Bengal treasuries during 1884-85 :—

Transactions with—	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal	20,66,050	62,06,850
Other treasuries	2,37,695	1,26,21,535
Public in payment of Government dues—		
Home circle Rs. 2,19,70,275 ...	2,20,67,490	1,08,09,175
Foreign „ „ 97,215 ...		
„ in exchange for silver ...	1,19,67,940	65,41,510
„ for notes of other values ...	5,47,865	5,47,865
Total ...	3,68,87,040	3,67,26,935
Balance ...	41,30,605	42,90,710
Grand Total ...	4,10,17,645	4,10,17,645

The receipts from the Bank of Bengal are for the most part notes of the lower denominations supplied to mofussil treasuries on indents as required. The supply of notes of high denominations to the treasuries which have a

surplus of coin is restricted, as far as possible, to the requirements of officials, and only to the amount of their salaries. Notes to the value of Rs. 20,66,050 were supplied to the treasuries, against Rs. 17,46,210 in the previous year. A large number of treasuries, however, are able to meet the local demand for notes from their own receipts. The issues to the Bank of Bengal represent collections in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Calcutta Collectorate and Customs, and Howrah, which are paid into the Bank of Bengal. In the year under report these amounted to Rs. 62,06,850, against Rs. 54,57,150 in 1883-84.

The receipts under "other treasuries" represent remittances between the Sunderbans and the 24-Pergunnahs treasuries and transactions with currency agencies. The latter were established to maintain reserves at convenient centres; but as notes can now be easily obtained and cashed in nearly every district, the operations are few and unimportant. The transactions during the year were 27, against 14 in the previous year, and the amount was Rs. 5,07,000, against Rs. 1,98,000. The issues under "other treasuries" represent the remittances of surplus notes, chiefly of high values, to the reserve treasuries in Calcutta, transactions between currency chests, and the remittances of the 24-Pergunnahs and Sunderbans treasuries. The total amount remitted during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 was:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Home circle notes	1,24,44,345	1,41,35,115
Foreign circle notes	1,55,785	1,54,910
	1,26,00,130	1,42,90,025

The largest amounts remitted were from Moorshedabad (Rs. 11,92,000), Rungpore (Rs. 11,35,000), Rajshahye (Rs. 10,57,000), and Hooghly (Rs. 8,17,000). The remittances from the other districts were all below eight lakhs.

The transactions with the public fall under three heads:—

(*a*) In payment of Government dues.
(*b*) In exchange for silver.
(*c*) In exchange for notes of other values.

Under the first head notes valued at Rs. 2,20,67,490 were received, of which Rs. 97,215 were foreign circle notes. The figures for 1883-84 were Rs. 2,14,42,395 home circle notes and Rs. 1,06,485 foreign circle notes. The increase in receipts in the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,18,610. The issues in payment of Government dues during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,09,175, against Rs. 1,02,96,710 in 1883-84. In 1883-84 notes valued at Rs. 1,30,78,325 were received in exchange for coin, and in 1884-85 only Rs. 1,19,67,940, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,10,385. This decrease is chiefly due to fewer notes having been presented in the opium districts and in districts where there was a scarcity of food crops. In the former there was a falling off of Rs. 11,89,370, and in the latter of Rs. 3,25,555, compared with the previous year. In the rice districts of Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, also in Midnapore, Hooghly, Rajshahye, and Rungpore there was an increase, which partly met the falling off in other districts.

The issues in exchange for coin amounted to Rs. 68,85,925 in 1883-84, and to Rs. 65,41,510 in 1884-85, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,44,415 in the year under report. The decrease is spread evenly over the entire province, and no special reason can be assigned for it. Taking together the receipts and issues on account of Government dues and in exchange for silver, the fact is disclosed that the receipts each year are nearly double the issues:—

	1883-84. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.
Receipts	3,46,27,205	3,40,35,430
Issues	1,71,82,635	1,73,50,685

This is due partly to the large amount of notes taken from the Currency Office in Calcutta in exchange for coin and sent to the mofussil by post or messenger to pay for country produce, and partly to the payment of land revenue chiefly in notes. In the former case the notes are exchanged for silver

at the treasury, and in the latter case the notes are paid into the treasury. With the exception of Chittagong, Maldah, Moorshedabad, Mozufferpore, and Darjeeling, every treasury in Bengal cashed all notes presented throughout the entire year.

Under the head "in exchange for notes of other values," the receipts for 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 5,47,865, against Rs. 5,30,210 in 1883-84, showing a slight but steadily progressive increase.

Omitting notes merely exchanged for notes of other denominations, the surplus of local receipts over issues amounted to Rs. 1,66,84,745, the issues or local absorption being Rs. 1,73,50,685. From this must be deducted the receipts from the Bank of Bengal, and the balance, or about 45 per cent. of the entire local receipts, is the true local absorption. From the surplus must be deducted about 40 lakhs for the stock in hand of treasuries, and the balance of from 120 to 130 lakhs is available every year for remittances to the reserve treasury in Calcutta. One of the objects steadily kept in view is never, if possible, to remove a rupee which will have to be replaced within a short time, and never to carry away coin from a district which will have to be carried back by State or private agency. The encashment of notes at surplus treasuries is therefore never prohibited unless, as rarely happens, a review of the probable receipts and expenditure of the district renders such prohibition absolutely necessary.

The following statement compares the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the years 1882-83 to 1884-85—

Particulars.	Receipts.			Issues.		
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal ...	21,24,800	17,46,210	20,66,050	57,23,930	54,57,150	62,06,850
Other treasuries ...	1,42,365	1,38,365	2,37,695	1,62,20,370	1,42,26,685	1,26,21,535
Public in payment of Government dues	2,24,83,180	2,15,48,880	2,20,67,490	1,05,90,800	1,02,96,710	1,08,09,175
Public in exchange for silver	1,36,86,165	1,30,78,325	1,19,67,940	57,92,925	68,85,925	65,41,510
Public in exchange for notes of other values	4,88,020	5,30,210	5,47,865	4,88,020	5,30,210	5,47,865
Total ...	3,89,24,530	3,70,42,260	3,68,87,040	3,88,16,045	3,73,96,680	3,67,26,935

The amount of currency notes received into and issued from the Bengal treasuries during the year under report is shown district by district in the following table.

	Receipts.						Issues.					
	From Bank of Bengal.	From other treasuries.	From public in payment of Government dues.	From public in exchange for silver.	From public in exchange for notes of other values.	Total.	To Bank of Bengal.	To other treasuries.	To public in payment of Government dues.	To public in exchange for silver.	To public in exchange for notes of other values.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	.....	.....	9,25,515	5,85,390	12,400	15,23,305	.....	5,74,740	4,57,730	5,05,705	12,400	15,50,575
Bankoora	64,000	.....	88,545	1,07,925	.....	2,60,470	.....	35,000	80,940	1,61,205	.....	2,77,145
Beerbhoom	7,000	.....	2,96,440	2,68,905	10,360	5,82,705	.....	2,29,000	1,93,370	1,77,350	10,360	6,10,080
Midnapore	64,000	.....	7,73,510	3,42,360	13,700	11,93,570	.....	1,83,680	4,86,585	4,19,595	13,700	11,03,560
Hooghly	.....	.....	16,15,395	6,58,785	75,705	23,49,885	.....	8,17,425	12,93,890	1,63,505	75,705	23,50,525
Howrah	11,000	.....	1,99,880	52,635	11,925	2,75,440	1,89,375	.....	70,915	1,610	11,925	2,73,825
24-Pergunnahs	4,000	.....	18,69,295	5,06,540	9,485	23,89,320	11,83,400	1,22,645	13,02,905	70,705	9,485	26,89,140
Nuddea	.....	.....	7,09,125	2,23,275	23,720	9,56,120	.....	4,18,070	3,79,405	1,23,015	23,720	9,44,210
Jessore	29,000	.....	4,05,960	2,33,775	800	6,69,535	.....	3,00,000	3,18,370	74,495	800	6,93,665
Moorshedabad	39,500	49,000	15,15,630	4,54,665	1,15,675	21,74,470	.....	11,91,850	5,97,985	2,88,425	1,15,675	21,93,935
Khulna	93,000	.....	2,78,400	24,750	2,400	3,98,550	.....	.....	2,98,350	82,270	2,400	3,83,020
Sunderbans	.....	6,695	2,745	250	.....	9,690	.....	100	9,290	700	.....	10,090
Calcutta	.....	.....	48,28,495	.....	.....	48,28,495	48,34,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,34,075
Dinagepore	25,750	.....	2,99,645	1,20,800	1,200	4,47,395	.....	2,23,210	1,30,820	1,21,155	1,200	4,76,385
Rajshahye	15,500	57,000	6,59,765	8,50,645	16,455	15,99,365	.....	10,57,480	2,72,195	2,30,345	16,455	15,76,475
Rungpore	1,09,000	.....	2,69,710	12,90,560	3,450	16,72,720	.....	11,35,060	2,08,830	2,84,315	3,450	16,31,655
Bogra	30,500	.....	66,055	10,520	1,070	1,08,145	.....	21,500	77,035	10,785	1,070	1,10,390
Pubna	.....	.....	3,00,005	2,37,175	5,200	5,42,380	.....	2,82,050	1,68,345	45,070	5,200	5,00,665
Darjeeling	46,500	.....	3,92,705	17,745	68,890	5,25,840	.....	1,23,680	2,25,085	71,000	68,890	4,88,655
Julpigoree	50,000	.....	2,93,710	3,89,485	35,730	7,68,925	.....	3,73,935	1,31,065	2,06,670	35,730	7,47,400
Furreedpore	.....	.....	1,68,595	91,800	700	2,61,905	.....	84,155	1,22,285	52,055	700	2,59,195
Backergunge	.....	1,25,000	6,52,400	3,74,020	2,900	11,54,320	.....	7,75,000	1,32,890	72,125	2,900	9,82,915
Mymensingh	87,500	.....	2,31,300	7,00,735	2,200	10,21,735	.....	7,20,020	1,92,485	88,900	2,200	10,03,605
Chittagong	95,000	.....	6,59,785	7,320	15,000	7,77,105	.....	4,41,840	1,08,205	1,21,925	15,000	6,86,970
Noakholly	1,56,000	.....	50	925	.....	1,56,975	.....	.....	81,665	62,055	.....	1,43,720
Tipperah	77,500	.....	33,675	93,390	1,500	2,06,065	.....	20,000	1,17,925	64,265	1,500	2,03,690
Gya	73,500	.....	1,24,985	1,22,950	3,230	3,24,665	.....	.....	1,55,795	1,61,845	3,230	3,20,870
Shahabad	1,83,000	.....	3,17,055	1,29,560	11,560	6,41,175	.....	47,425	3,22,690	2,00,230	11,560	5,81,905
Mozufferpore	85,000	.....	8,87,645	4,77,970	35,000	14,85,615	.....	5,16,610	5,39,810	4,03,055	35,000	14,94,475
Durbhunga	20,000	.....	4,45,425	3,65,030	1,500	8,31,955	.....	2,36,285	2,39,365	3,09,170	1,500	7,86,320
Sarun	78,300	.....	1,98,885	2,35,320	2,650	5,15,155	.....	2,685	1,28,055	3,09,180	2,650	4,42,570
Chumparun	78,500	.....	2,40,480	1,22,120	5,000	4,46,100	.....	1,59,000	1,06,300	1,47,765	5,000	4,18,065
Monghyr	51,000	.....	2,86,790	3,47,600	2,010	6,87,400	.....	2,89,000	1,95,905	2,44,765	2,010	7,31,680
Bhagulpore	1,06,000	.....	4,99,060	2,54,325	18,500	8,77,885	.....	3,74,870	4,33,990	81,020	18,500	9,07,680
Purneah	.....	.....	5,39,140	2,41,100	4,000	7,84,240	.....	3,31,150	3,68,030	1,01,875	4,000	8,05,055
Doomka	6,000	.....	92,370	1,57,090	.....	2,55,460	.....	49,215	1,12,220	1,09,325	.....	2,70,760
Maldah	.....	.....	1,82,310	4,37,760	.....	6,20,070	.....	5,67,920	25,435	60,190	.....	6,53,545
Cuttack	1,22,000	.....	1,53,525	2,26,005	7,100	5,08,630	.....	1,56,600	1,74,715	2,00,505	7,100	5,38,920
Pooree	.....	.....	1,55,055	5,15,685	8,940	6,79,680	.....	5,36,905	45,655	55,380	8,940	6,46,880
Balasore	69,500	.....	1,33,875	1,21,130	8,850	3,33,355	.....	1,40,720	94,270	90,930	8,850	3,34,770
Hazaribagh	1,32,500	.....	1,11,790	2,05,000	3,200	4,52,490	.....	60	1,33,830	3,29,290	3,200	4,66,380
Lohardugga	15,000	.....	39,655	1,53,995	2,800	2,11,450	.....	500	84,275	89,980	2,800	1,77,555
Singbhoom	.....	.....	22,675	96,930	910	1,20,515	.....	.....	73,015	87,185	910	1,61,110
Manbhoom	41,000	.....	1,00,435	1,13,995	2,150	2,57,580	.....	82,850	1,16,255	60,575	2,150	2,61,830
Total ...	20,66,050	2,37,695	2,20,67,490	1,19,67,940	5,47,865	3,68,87,040	62,06,850	1,26,21,535	1,08,09,175	65,41,510	5,47,865	3,67,26,935

Stock notes.

The following statement shows in detail the sales of stock notes in the several districts of Bengal during the year 1884-85, as compared with those in 1883-84:—

District.	Amount of sales in 1884-85.			Amount of sales in 1883-84.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Backergunge	200	0	0	.....		
Bankoora	900	0	0	.....		
Bhagulpore	1,000	0	0	450	0	0
Burdwan	137	8	0	125	0	0
Dacca	1,475	0	0	112	8	0
Darjeeling	3,000	0	0	28,125	0	0
Doomka	212	8	0	100	0	0
Hazaribagh	725	0	0	437	8	0
Hooghly	87	8	0	875	0	0
Jessore	200	0	0	600	0	0
Khulna	275	0	0	212	8	0
Lohardugga	12	8	0	.....		
Manbhoom	62	8	0	2,000	0	0
Midnapore	7,100	0	0	4,500	0	0
Mozufferpore	1,212	8	0	.....		
Patna	137	8	0	525	0	0
Pubna	650	0	0	1,537	8	0
Purneah	50	0	0	700	0	0
Rungpore	700	0	0	6,187	8	0
Sarun	2,225	0	0	200	0	0
Tipperah	12	8	0	525	0	0
24-Pergunnahs	1,100	0	0	4,462	8	0
Balasore	.....			1,762	8	0
Chittagong	.....			750	0	0
Cuttack	.....			1,487	8	0
Dinagepore	.....			200	0	0
Durbhunga	.....			200	0	0
Furreedpore	.....			2,400	0	0
Howrah	.....			687	8	0
Monghyr	.....			100	0	0
Noakhally	.....			75	0	0
Nuddea	.....			1,100	0	0
Pooree	.....			500	0	0
Rajshahye	.....			800	0	0
Shahabad	.....			200	0	0
Total ...	21,475	0	0	61,937	8	0

The total sales in 1884-85 aggregated Rs. 21,475, against Rs. 61,937-8-0 in 1883-84 and Rs. 1,58,250 in 1882-83. The scheme has not hitherto been a success in Bengal. The result has been attributed in some measure to causes in existence at the time of the issue of the notes, the operation of which, it is believed, has in part ceased, and of which the effect will not be indefinitely prolonged. The Government of India have decided to continue for the present the sale of the notes, subject to certain changes in the rules, which it is hoped will render the notes more generally acceptable.

Land Revenue.

Number of estates.

THE number of estates on the revenue-roll during the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

	Class I, permanently-settled estates.	Class II, temporarily-settled estates.	Class III, Government estates.	Class IV, ryotwari tracts.	Total of all classes.
1883-84 ...	143,842	7,785	2,833	26	154,486
1884-85 ...	145,457	7,691	2,913	26	156,087
Difference ...	+1,615	—94	+80	...	+1,601

Under the head of permanently-settled estates the constantly recurring process of partition has added 1,615 estates to the roll. Assessment of alluvial accretions, transfers from Class II to Class III, escheats, resumptions, and purchases at sales for arrears of revenue, account for the fluctuations in the number of temporarily-settled and Government estates; while the number of ryotwari tracts remains unchanged.

The current demand from each class of estates for the last two years is shown thus:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	3,22,99,847	3,22,98,211
„ II	27,00,892	27,11,757
„ III	20,86,623	21,24,585
„ IV	8,52,525	8,53,133
Total ...	3,79,39,887	3,79,87,686

Including an arrear demand of Rs. 22,00,716, the total demand for realisation during 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 4,01,88,402, against Rs. 3,99,38,487 in the previous year.

The slight decrease in the current demand from permanently-settled estates is due to redemptions under the partition law, and to transfers from this head owing to the purchase of estates by Government at sales for arrears of revenue. Dearah settlements in the Dacca Division are stated to be the chief cause of the rise of demand from temporarily-settled estates; and the increase under the head of Government estates is due partly to the causes noticed above, and partly to new settlements effected at an increased rental. The increase in the total demand under all heads was only Rs. 47,799, against an increase of Rs. 77,962 during the previous year, and as against an average annual increase of Rs. 1,51,975 during the last five years. The result is attributed in part to lenient assessments during recent settlements.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 3,71,37,748, of which Rs. 16,66,444 represent arrears and Rs. 3,54,71,304 current demand. The balance, after remissions amounting to Rs. 1,24,977, was Rs. 29,25,677. Rupees 8,00,000 out of this amount are an accidental arrear due from the Burdwan estate. The financial results of the year in permanently-settled estates (Class I) were on the whole as good as in 1883-84, if allowance be made for certain nominal balances and also for the sum of 8 lakhs due from the Burdwan estate. The balance in wards' estates is somewhat higher than in the preceding year, but is lower than it was in 1882-83. Temporarily-settled estates (Class II) are divided into estates settled with their proprietors for definite periods, and those managed direct or let out in farm on account of settlement having been refused. In the former kind of estates the collections were satisfactory, but in estates of the latter description the balance was as high as 26 per cent. in estates

under direct management, and 36 per cent. in estates farmed out. Government estates show some improvement in collections, which rose to 67·91 per cent., against 63·36 during the previous year.

Land registration.

The work of initial registration of proprietary interests in estates and revenue-free properties was completed, except as regards some office details in 34 out of the 43 districts where the Land Registration Act is in force. Of the remaining nine districts the work is nearly complete in Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Balasore; while satisfactory progress has been made in Calcutta and Moorshedabad. In Cuttack many cases are still pending, but the work is rendered peculiarly intricate by the large number of revenue-free holdings, of which the estate of Killah Banki, recently annexed to the Cuttack district, contains no less than 38,433.

Reviewing the results of the working of the Act up to the present stage, it is observed that 914,985 proprietary interests in estates and revenue-free properties have been registered throughout Bengal, the number of such interests varying from 287,642 in the Patna Division, where partition is greatly in vogue, to 1,894 in Chota Nagpore, where many of the estates are impartible under local custom affirmed by Regulation X of 1800. It appears, however, that during the past year the number of mutations registered was only 3·3 per cent. of the initial registrations, and that of these only 1·4 per cent. were occasioned by the death of the former proprietor. From this it seems probable that many successions to estates remain unregistered, and that more stringent measures to enforce compliance with section 42 of the Act are desirable. With this object proposals have recently been submitted to the Government of India. In the meantime the rules which it is proposed to make under section 189 of the Bengal Tenancy Act will have the effect of completing the proprietary record in any areas where a record of rights may be undertaken under Chapter X of the Act, and will probably tend indirectly to promote the registration of mutations.

Operations of the Sale Law.

Of 10,575 estates, shares of estates, and interests in estates which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue during the year, 1,836, or 17·3 per cent., were actually sold. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 2,225, or 20·6 of the properties liable to be sold. These statistics tend to show that practical effect has been given to the policy of leniency which the Government has repeatedly enjoined on officers entrusted with the working of the Sale Law.

Of the estates sold, 213 were bought in by Government at nominal prices, and with regard to these it may be inferred that, either from diluvion or other causes, they were no longer able to bear the revenue permanently assessed on them. As to most of the others it is reported that the owners voluntarily fell into arrears. This can only mean that their intention was to command a higher price by voiding those encumbrances for which, in the majority of cases, they or their predecessors in title had received valuable consideration. The question of affording to tenure-holders greater protection against such fraud on the part of proprietors by amending the law in accordance with the principles embodied in Chapter XIV of the Tenancy Act and selling subject to encumbrances, if thereby the Government arrears be covered, is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

The following statement sums up the main heads of information regarding the working of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
Demands of all kinds under section 5	1,716	3,497	5,213	3,755	431	1,027	1,458
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7	23,099	37,067	60,166	41,058	5,723	13,385	19,108
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	1,739	12,079	13,818	7,638	1,010	5,170	6,180
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	49,864	13,645	63,509	29,663	20,148	13,698	33,846
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	35,659	74,802	110,461	75,528	11,934	22,999	34,933
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7	7,085	8,000	15,085	8,864	4,249	1,972	6,221
All other certificates under section 7	16,428	24,384	40,812	27,179	5,615	8,018	13,633
Total ...	135,790	173,474	309,064	193,685	49,110	66,269	115,379

The decrease in the number of certificates filed may be taken as showing that greater discretion was exercised in resorting to this procedure than in former years. The number of sales has, however, risen from 3,899 to 8,599 owing to a hitherto unexplained increase in the sales held in the Patna Division from 294 in 1883-84 to 4,862. In the Chittagong district the number of certificates issued to realise rents due to Government has risen from 1,059 to 5,392. This, it is explained, is due to the temper of the people, who, though well able to meet the Government demand punctually, delay payment partly out of sheer indolence, and partly in the ignorant expectation of gaining some indefinite advantage by withholding their rent until actually compelled to pay. The local officers are endeavouring to meet the necessities of the case by remedies which, while securing the interests of Government, will save the people from the inconveniences involved in the issue of certificates.

Redemption of revenue; land acquisition; waste lands.

During the year under review some increased resort was had to the privilege of redeeming Government revenue. Most of the redemptions occurred in Calcutta and its neighbourhood; but as the total sum paid amounted to only Rs. 11,885, the circumstance is not significant of the operation of any general cause.

Land Acquisition.—The area of land acquired under Act X of 1870 for various public purposes during the year was 2,946 acres, for which Rs. 3,12,072 were paid as compensation. In the course of the proceedings for the acquisition of land for the Bengal-Nagpore State Railway it was brought to notice that Act X of 1870 made no provision for the contingency of minerals underlying land taken up for public purposes, and that the Act was so worded as to compel Government to acquire the entire measure and pay compensation at full market value for it, instead of so much of it as might be required for the stability of the railway work. As soon as this difficulty was reported, the acquisition proceedings were suspended, and the Government of India was moved to undertake legislation on the lines of the English law on the subject. A large proportion of the owners of minerals underlying the land already acquired have since consented to claims accruing under the existing law being dealt with under any Act fairly embodying the provisions of sections 77 to 85 of the English enactment (VIII and IX Vic., c. 20), which governs similar questions in England.

Under the head of Waste Lands there has been a considerable extension of the area granted for tea cultivation in Julpaigori, where 22,346 acres were taken up during the year.

Putwaris.—The registration of putwaris in the Patna Division, commenced in 1876, was completed during the year, with the exception of 32 villages, where putwaris have still to be registered. But with this exception it is reported that every village on a revenue-paying estate throughout the Patna Division, and in the Monghyr district of the Bhagulpore Division, has a putwari duly registered. This registration, however, goes a very little way towards the real objects of which a putwari system should aim. It was begun before the recent land legislation was undertaken, and it is doubtful whether it can be of more than of ancillary use to the complete system now under contemplation. That system is provided for by the Bill relating to Canoongoes and Putwaris now under the consideration of Government. In Orissa both canoongoes and putwaris are reported to have done useful work, though there too the system is very incomplete.

Relations between Landlord and Tenant.—In the Presidency, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions the relations between landlord and tenant have on the whole been satisfactory. In the Pubna district of the Rajshahye Division, formerly the scene of serious agrarian disturbances, the present peaceable state of things is attributed to the fact that the ryots have learned the power of combination and passive resistance, and have frequently applied it with considerable effect. This the zemindars have perceived, and have compromised their disputes with their ryots in most cases.

From all districts of the Patna Division except Durbhunga a similar account is given. In Durbhunga alone an attempt was made by some zemindars to raise the rates of rent and destroy rights of occupancy.

In Mymensingh and Backergunge the relation between zemindars and ryots has continued to be unsatisfactory, and it is possible that some of the larger and more general grounds of dispute can only be set at rest by the preparation of a record of rights under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

Indications are not wanting that the spirit of agricultural independence which prevails in many parts of Bengal Proper is beginning to spread to Orissa, and that the patriarchal relation between landlord and tenant, hitherto supposed to be peculiarly characteristic of Orissa, is beginning to be modified by the general influences at work in the sister province—influences which rendered the recent land legislation a work of such imperative necessity.

In Chota Nagpore the old landholding families of the division, impoverished by extravagance and mismanagement, are handing over large portions of their estates to farmers, by whom searching methods of management are introduced; lands are measured and systematically assessed; claims to hold at privileged rates are enquired into; and a process of levelling up rentals is set on foot. The existing relations between landlords and tenants in this division cannot therefore be said to be generally satisfactory.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

THE following statement shows the gross and net Customs revenue collected in Bengal during the past five years:—

BENGAL.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018	15,13,590	13,25,339
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	1,73,13,587	1,91,86,114
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	19,92,100	16,24,288
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,08,19,277	2,21,35,741
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	2,10,991	2,43,338
Exports	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	1,20,921	84,539
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,31,912	3,27,877
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,04,87,365	2,18,07,864

The marked improvement in the net duty of Rs. 13,20,499, or 6·4 per cent., was due entirely to the larger importations and clearances of salt. As there was a reduction in the quantity in hand at the close of the year, it appears that the anticipated increase in the consumption of salt, owing to the reduction of duty on the article, has been realised. Import duty, exclusive of salt, showed a falling off of Rs. 1,88,251, or 12·4 per cent., due chiefly to the smaller collections made during the year on imported ale, beer and porter, spirits and wines. The decline in the export duty of Rs. 3,67,812, or 18·4 per cent., is attributable to the depression in the rice trade on account of scarcity in some parts of Bengal. From the returns for the several ports an improvement is noticeable in the net revenue of all except Balasore and Naraingunge. The increase amounted to Rs. 13,41,246, or 6·6 per cent., to which Calcutta contributed Rs. 12,14,719, or 6·4 per cent.

OPIUM.

The year 1883-84, which promised at first unfavourably, turned out to be an exceedingly favourable one, thereby more than making up for the serious and exceptional deficiencies of the previous year. The monsoon terminated early, and the ryots, discouraged by the blight of the preceding year, were unwilling to run the risk of an extensive cultivation of poppy. This unwillingness, however, gave way after a time, and ultimately the area cultivated, though less than in the previous year, was not unsatisfactory in either Agency. The general success of the year's operations was due more to irrigation than to natural rainfall. The rainfall, indeed, was deficient; and from the large recourse which was had to irrigation, as well as from the excellent results

produced thereby, one of the Agents has expressed an opinion that, where water for irrigation is available, a dry season is more favourable to the poppy than a rainy one. So long as there is sufficient water in the wells to get on with, the dryness of the season is said to increase the vigour of the plant, the yield of juice, and also the consistence of the drug. Under these favourable conditions, and owing, also, to a singular immunity from hail, blight, and other calamities, the average produce per bigha rose in Behar to 5 seers 15½ chittacks, and in Benares to 6 seers 7½ chittacks. It was least in those districts where irrigation has not yet been generally adopted. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the poppy flower leaves were unusually good, and the supply of leaves and trash was abundant.

The quantity of land engaged for, the quantity sown, the net quantity actually cultivated, and the outturn in each Agency in the last five years, are compared in the following statement:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.
1879-80	483,297	473,550	461,086	53,593 23 1
1880-81	465,094	458,894	434,786	49,292 6 6½
1881-82	477,619	475,459	460,382	49,440 4 1
1882-83	463,827	466,772	394,232	27,073 34 5½
1883-84	446,988	419,259	399,518	59,560 15 4
Increase of 1883-84 over 1882-83 ...	.....	.....	5,286	32,486 20 14½
Decrease of 1883-84 below 1882-83 ...	16,839	47,513	.....	.....
Benares.				
1879-80	474,508	451,641	438,531	45,475 37 0½
1880-81	481,882	432,113	423,265	45,505 39 13½
1881-82	450,474	398,478	389,659	51,449 7 2
1882-83	428,541	412,624	398,952	42,213 5 10½
1883-84	431,367	414,927	409,831	67,037 12 9½
Increase of 1883-84 over 1882-83 ...	2,826	2,303	10,879	24,824 6 14½

In Behar the area engaged for and sown was less than in the year previous. This was due partly to the exclusion of poor land, partly to the discouragement produced by the blight and drought of the previous year. The net cultivation was slightly larger than before, though still below the average. In both Agencies, however, the yield was exceptionally abundant, the combined produce amounting to 1,26,598 maunds. Of the total cultivation in Behar, 210,685 bighas lay to the south and 188,833 bighas north of the Ganges; the whole of the South Ganges area being irrigated, while of the area north of the river 79,406 bighas were unirrigated. It is noteworthy that while the total area under cultivation remained much the same as in the previous year, the portion south of the Ganges has increased, and that on the north diminished. It is also worth mention that the proportion of the area cultivated with poppy north of the river, in which recourse was had to irrigation during the year under review, was much greater than before; and this result seems to indicate that the benefits of irrigation are being gradually appreciated, and the system more largely followed by the people. The Agent states that if wells were dug in large numbers in the districts north of the Ganges a large increase in cultivation might be obtained. With the better security in the ryot's tenure conferred by the Bengal Tenancy Act, one of the greatest checks to well-sinking, as to agricultural improvement generally, has been removed.

The total quantity of produce available for manufacture in the Behar Agency comprised the season's outturn shown in paragraph 2, and 4,707 maunds at a consistency of 75° transferred from the Benares Agency. From this quantity 32,850 chests of provision opium were manufactured at a consistency of 75° and 76°, while 1,215 chests of excise opium were also prepared. In the Benares Agency 33,143 chests of provision opium

were made at 70°, 72°, and 74° consistence, and 1,154⅔ chests of excise opium (of which 730 chests were made from the Malwa drug). Unusually wet weather in July, August, and September unfortunately caused much damage to the cakes in the overcrowded state of the godowns: some 2,528 cakes were more or less injured.

The quantity of opium sent in as good, but condemned at the Patna Factory, was about 5⅓ maunds, against something over 1½ maunds in the previous season: it came chiefly from Nepal. Two hundred maunds were sent in as "suspected," of which 19 maunds 22 seers were confiscated, while fines were imposed in regard to the remainder. In the Benares Agency the quantity of impure produce that escaped detection by the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents was 330 maunds 17 seers, against 712 maunds 34 seers in the previous year; and of this 2 maunds 39 seers were confiscated, and mulcts and fines imposed on the remainder. Ninety-two maunds 37 seers were sent in as adulterated, and the mulcts and fines were imposed on 10 maunds 32 seers, as against 68 maunds 35 seers and 15 maunds 37 seers respectively in 1882-83. These results the Board properly consider satisfactory, regard being had to the large outturn of the season.

The year opened in the Behar Agency with outstanding balances amounting to Rs. 2,40,474, which were reduced during the year to Rs. 8,205. No efforts were made to collect while the prospects of the year appeared gloomy; but when a bumper crop appeared certain, the collections were successfully prosecuted. In Benares the outstanding balances of previous years were reduced to Rs. 42,318, of which Rs. 16,623 are reported to be irrecoverable. The year's advances, amounting to Rs. 75,040, were recovered, with the exception of Rs. 920.

The system of rewards to informers was under consideration during the year. In the opinion of the Behar Agent the system has raised up a class of professional informers who are dreaded only by ignorant cultivators, and not by the real smugglers. Further enquiry has shown that in two districts there has been injudicious action on the part of the district authorities in administration of the system of rewards. Of this due notice has been taken.

The Benares Agent thinks that strong inducements to furnish information in some districts of his charge are necessary. The danger is that large rewards stimulate false reports by persons who adopt informing as a trade, and that, as far as prevention of smuggling is concerned, but little good results. This was very clearly brought out in the report of the Opium Commission. It is true that measures worked with discretion to procure information and suppress illicit traffic have been to some extent successful, but it is noteworthy that, however great the variations in the number of cases and in the amounts realised as fines and disbursed as rewards, the quantity of contraband opium seized remains practically the same from year to year.

Very considerable progress was made in well-sinking for irrigation purposes. In the Behar Agency the advances for the construction and repair of wells amounted to Rs. 1,16,804, against Rs. 39,019 in the year 1882-83; and in Benares to Rs. 37,548, against Rs. 21,616. The advances, as a rule, are applied to the purpose for which they are given, and are punctually repaid. In some localities an erroneous impression existed that ryots should be prevented from using the water of wells constructed from Government advances for any purpose other than for poppy cultivation. This has very properly been corrected. It is of course understood that these advances are made only to poppy cultivators, but when the Opium Department is satisfied that the money is required for the *bonâ fide* purpose of constructing a well, from which poppy is to be irrigated, it is very obvious that no interference should be exercised with the ryot's discretion in using the water as he pleases. The system of leading well-water for poppy irrigation by shoots across the canal ducts has been developed during the year, and has given general satisfaction, and further extensions of the system have been sanctioned by the Government in the Patna Sub-Agency. A new plan is under trial of damming hill streams and distributing the water by means of small channels. Order has been passed that the practice should not be extensively employed until its utility is placed beyond all doubt, for owing to the peculiar qualities of the water brought down by hill streams, irrigation with it has risks.

The quantity of pussewah delivered by the cultivators was 146 maunds, against 116 in the previous year in the Behar Agency, and 20 maunds, against 46 in the Benares Agency. The smallness of the quantity is attributed by both Agents to the dryness of the season, and not to inadequacy in the price paid. The price for pussewah is still maintained at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per seer.

In connection with the arrest by the police of some Nepalese cultivators for carrying opium without a license, the cultivators were advised as a precautionary measure to travel by certain frequented routes along which departmental officers were posted to prevent interference by the police. The arrangement has answered well. The quantity of opium brought from Nepal fell off from 628 maunds in 1882-83 to 542 maunds in the year under review.

The practice of demanding exceptionally large enhancements of rent, if a ryot be enterprising enough to grow a specially valuable crop, which seems to be growing among zemindars, is mischievous to the agricultural prosperity of the country. It is, however, a practice which finds no recognition in the Bengal Tenancy Act; and the officers of the Opium Department were enjoined on this, as on other points connected with the opium industry, to let no fitting opportunity pass without explaining to the people the provisions of the new law which bear upon the working of the Opium Department.

The saw-mill has worked satisfactorily, and has exceeded the work of former years. The new boiler and engine-rooms have been built, the foundations for the engines are in course of being laid, and other additions to the buildings have been completed. Improvements have been made in the apparatus for cleaning trash, and in the trays in which the drug required for excise opium is inspissated. The supply of mango wood chests by contractors fell a little short of the demand, greater care having been taken in their selection. With the aid of the new saw frames and machinery, it is expected that any future shortcomings on the part of the contractors will be made good. The supply of mango wood is reported to be decreasing near Patna, but it is stated that large quantities are available in Durbhunga, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and the districts further east. The officers of the department have been directed to encourage the planting of trees.

The substitution of the Malwa for the Bengal drug in the manufacture of excise opium was continued during the year under review, but the magnitude of the crop enabled the Government to reduce its purchases of the Malwa drug, and only 2,268 maunds at 90° consistence were procured. It is stated that the improvement in the quality of the Malwa opium supplied to the district officers, noticed in the last report, was carried further during the year, the oil has been eliminated, and the weight of the cakes readjusted. On these points further enquiry has been made since the close of the year.

Results for the official year 1884-85.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1884-85 as compared with the official years 1868-69, 1869-70, 1878-79, 1882-83, and 1883-84. Some of the figures for 1883-84 will be found to differ from those given in the last General Administration Report, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement, from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1884-85 are open to correction.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realised.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	27,300	19,935	47,235	3,79,17,218	2,71,03,300	14,26,639	6,64,47,157	1,71,75,660	4,92,71,497
1869-70	26,245	19,435	45,680	3,21,48,360	2,26,16,010	11,77,004	5,59,41,374	1,81,75,101	3,77,66,273
1878-79	30,000	25,500	55,500	3,79,30,190	3,00,56,205	20,54,899	7,60,41,294	1,69,57,276	5,90,84,018
1882-83	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,50,21,135	3,38,83,395	6,73,099	6,95,77,629	2,28,12,515	4,67,65,114
1883-84	26,525	27,875	54,400	3,39,19,642	3,41,17,445	10,45,497	6,90,82,584	1,85,10,238	5,05,72,346
1884-85	22,200	24,498	46,698	2,91,52,305	3,13,67,990	8,76,020	6,13,96,315	2,96,32,253	3,17,64,062

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

ITEMS.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1878-79.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	6,50,20,518	5,47,64,370	6,79,86,395	6,89,04,539	6,80,37,067	6,05,20,295
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes	13,75,663	10,66,878	6,636	2,541	2,350	12,067
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal	.....	.....	5,14,297	5,27,801	5,60,700	5,48,229
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments	.....	.....	12,86,992	.....	.....	.....
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts ...	50,967	1,10,084	2,46,973	1,42,757	4,82,447	3,15,724
Confiscations	9	42	1	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts ...	6,64,47,157	5,59,41,374	7,00,41,294	6,95,77,629	6,90,82,584	6,13,96,315
CHARGE						
Salaries and establishments	6,29,362	6,80,742	7,72,646	8,32,180	8,91,960	8,98,973
Manufacturing charge	10,69,389	10,86,449	12,10,080	23,66,387	28,37,228	31,31,626
Payments for cultivation	1,54,62,166	1,63,89,433	1,49,68,546	1,95,89,185	1,47,28,564	2,55,94,696
Confiscations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	14,743	18,477	6,094	24,763	52,486	6,958
Total charges ...	1,71,75,660	1,81,75,101	1,69,57,276	2,28,12,515	1,85,10,238	2,96,32,253
Net revenue. ...	4,92,71,497	3,77,66,273	5,30,84,018	4,67,65,114	5,05,72,346	3,17,64,062

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years.

YEAR.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1868-69	31,24,801	9,89,844	21,34,957	* The practice of debiting to the Abkari Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer was discontinued from 1871-72.
1869-70	30,30,184	6,92,495	23,37,689	
1878-79	13,34,652	* 6,325	13,28,327	
1882-83	15,06,551	* 6,176	15,00,375	
1883-84	15,92,417	* 6,755	15,85,662	
1884-85	15,60,468	* 7,262	15,53,206	

The number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year 1884-85 was 46,698, against 54,400 during the preceding year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,13,96,315, and the charges to Rs. 2,96,32,253, the net revenue being Rs. 3,17,64,062, against Rs. 5,05,72,346 during the year before, and Rs. 4,67,65,114 in 1882-83. The heavy charges in 1884-85 include payment on account of the crop of the season 1883-84, which was unusually abundant. The average price realised per chest sold in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 1,295-15-10½, against Rs. 1,250-10-10 in 1883-84.

EXCISE.

The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the system of excise on country spirits, to which reference was made in the last report, engaged the attention of Government during the year. It has been pointed out by the Commission that a great deal of the increase which has taken place in the consumption of spirit is due to the operation of social, moral, and religious changes among the people, and to the increase in the purchasing power of the consuming classes, but that drinking has also been much encouraged by the

cheapening of liquor and the facilities which have been afforded for procuring it. The report shows that the preventible causes of increase have resulted, not from any inherent defect in the outstill system as applicable to the province at large, but from errors in administration which can be corrected; that the central distillery system is unsuited to rural tracts; that during the prevalence of this system there was illicit distillation outside, and fraud and peculation inside, the sudder distilleries; and that while there was demoralisation among those concerned in the liquor traffic and those employed to supervise them, innocent persons suffered grievous hardship and annoyance at the hands of the preventive establishment. For the province at large the Commission recommend the maintenance of the outstill system with certain modifications, and the re-establishment of central distilleries where there is a large drinking population in a comparatively small and well-defined area, and where there is a reasonable probability of an effective supervision by a supervising agency which can itself be supervised. They find that these conditions are only satisfied in the cites of Patna, Gya, Arrah, Chupra, Bettiah, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Monghyr with Jamalpore, Bhagulpore, Moorshedabad with Berhampore, Burdwan, and Dacca; and the sudder distillery system has therefore, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, been already introduced into these towns, with the exception of Patna, Arrah, and Mozufferpore, where, owing to the want of suitable buildings, the introduction of the system has been deferred till 1886-87. As regards other towns, the Commission are in favour of the maintenance of the outstill system, being of opinion that in these places the evils of monopoly can be guarded against, while it would not be possible to secure the agency required to guard against the dangers and evils inherent in the central distillery system. They propose, however, that manufacture should not be permitted within the limits of the towns, but that a site should in each case be acquired and enclosed for the manufacture of spirit outside the inhabited part of the town, and that no still should be allowed to work except in this enclosure. With regard to shops, they suggest that the Collector should be required to notify to the Municipal Commissioners the sites selected by him; that should the Commissioners object to any, the Collector should carefully consider their objections; and if he should not agree with them, should refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division for decision, pending which he should not allow the proposed shops to be opened on the sites objected to. The report also embraces *inter alia* proposals for the limitation of the aggregate capacity of the outstills in each district, and of the aggregate capacity of the fermenting vessels used in each outstill, the fixing of rates of duty for each district, the regulation of the number of stills, the selection of sites, and the establishment of a system of standard metal stills, registered and stamped, when the capacity exceeds ten seers.

These proposals have been generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. A detailed report on the several recommendations of the Commission has since the close of the year been received from the Board of Revenue, and will receive due consideration.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the total excise revenue and charges for the province during 1884-85:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Average of 1879 to 1883-84	90,31,000	2,64,142	87,66,858	3·01
1883-84	1,04,23,171	2,55,571	1,01,67,600	2·4
1884-85	1,00,48,968	2,91,349	97,57,619	2·8
Difference of the past two years ...	—3,74,203	+35,778	—4,09,981	+·4

The revenue of the year showed an increase of Rs. 10,17,968 over the average of the preceding five years. The fluctuations under each head of revenue are exhibited in the following table—

Articles.	Revenue.			In 1884-85 compared with 1883-84.		In 1884-85 compared with 1879 to 1884.	
	Average of 1879-80 to 1883-84.	In 1883-84.	In 1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	43,92,947	52,22,731	48,55,211	.....	3,67,520	4,62,264	.....
Rum	1,19,913	1,14,576	98,707	.....	15,869	.....	21,206
Imported wines, &c.	1,74,922	2,00,795	2,28,218	27,423	.....	53,296	.....
Tari	6,54,377	6,63,693	6,74,365	10,672	.....	19,988	.....
Pachwai	1,63,345	1,83,054	1,58,820	.....	24,234	.....	4,525
Charas	4,750	2,910	1,619	.....	1,291	.....	3,131
Sidhi, sabzi, or bhang	28,791	33,278	34,364	1,086	.....	5,573	.....
Majum	2,370	2,232	2,339	107	.....	.....	31
Mudut	83,462	90,048	91,040	992	.....	7,578	.....
Chundoo	24,323	26,216	28,549	2,333	.....	4,226	.....
Spirits used for arts	524	373	411	38	.....	.....	113
Ganja	16,51,022	19,73,713	19,87,600	13,887	.....	3,36,578	.....
Opium	17,23,685	19,05,481	18,83,932	.....	21,549	1,60,247	.....
Miscellaneous	6,569	4,071	3,793	.....	278	.....	2,776
Total ...	90,31,900	1,04,23,171	1,00,48,968	56,538	4,30,741	10,49,750	31,762

Judging from the results shown in the two foregoing tables, it would appear that there was a falling off of Rs. 3,74,203 in the receipts during the year under review as compared with the previous year. This decrease was not, however, real, as explained in the following passage taken from the Board's report:—

"On financial grounds, and for purposes of accounts, it has been the practice to show, as the excise revenue for the year, all sums actually realised and credited to Government between the 1st April and 31st March. The figures so obtained do not and cannot correctly represent the actual results of the excise administration. Leaving arrears out of the question, the figures frequently include advance payments which do not strictly belong to the year to which the report refers, the inclusion of which may entirely alter, from an administrative point of view, the aspect of the excise operations for the year. It seldom happens that the advance fees of one year counterbalance those of another. Even if this were the case, it is possible by late settlements one year that the advances both of the current year and of the subsequent year may be credited to the current year's receipts, thus swelling the receipts of that year by one-third of the revenue derivable, say, from country spirits. Between this extreme and that of the year which, by a similar mishap, is deprived of advance credits altogether, the results may oscillate. What is wanted for administrative purposes is a comparison between the revenue derived from the operations of one year and that of another year. To arrive at these results under the present system of accounts it is necessary to add to the actual realisations the advance, when that advance has already been paid and credited prior to 31st March, taking care to deduct as much of the following year's advance as may similarly have been credited to the year under examination."

The Commissioners of Divisions were accordingly requested by the Board to furnish "revised figures for the general table showing the total excise revenue, as well as the revenue obtained from country spirits," on the principle above described. The Board explained that, "owing to want of time, it was not possible in dealing with the reports for 1884-85 to apply similar corrections to the

remaining tables." Corrected figures were furnished by the Commissioners, and the results are embodied in the following table supplied by the Board:—

Divisions.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	10,50,044	10,53,602	3,558	.....
Presidency	25,92,717	27,92,558	1,99,841	.....
Rajshahye	6,47,130	6,31,994	.....	15,136
Dacca	7,01,038	7,36,109	35,071	.....
Chittagong	3,00,687	2,98,313	.....	2,374
Patna	27,64,548	25,67,027	.....	1,97,521
Bhagulpore	11,81,432	11,58,151	.....	23,281
Orissa	4,97,224	5,10,593	13,369	.....
Chota Nagpore	6,28,979	5,90,851	.....	38,128
Total ...	1,03,63,799	1,03,39,198	.....	24,601

These figures show that there was a net decrease of only Rs. 24,601 instead of the very large decrease of Rs. 3,74,203, as shown in the two preceding tables. The districts which showed considerable decrease were Gya (Rs. 1,55,120), 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 23,705), Hazaribagh (Rs. 22,084), Sarun (Rs. 17,486), Lohardugga (Rs. 13,313), Chumparun (Rs. 11,176), Burdwan (Rs. 10,487), and Moorshedabad (Rs. 9,906); while the most marked improvement occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 2,23,862), Durbhunga (Rs. 18,192), Dacca (Rs. 14,477), Midnapore (Rs. 13,531), Pooree (Rs. 13,003), Backergunge (Rs. 11,531), Nuddea (Rs. 9,797), and Mymensingh (Rs. 9,206). The incidence of revenue per 100 of population was highest in the Presidency (Rs. 33), Patna (Rs. 17), Burdwan (Rs. 14), Bhagulpore (Rs. 14), Orissa (Rs. 13), and Chota Nagpore (Rs. 13) Divisions; and lowest in the Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 8.

Country spirits.

The total number of shops licensed for the sale of *Country Spirits* was 4,424, against 4,614 in 1883-84: 479 were licensed under the sudder distillery system, and 3,945 were licensed under the outstill system, against 481 and 4,133 respectively in the previous year. The revenue according to actual realisations, as exhibited in the second table in the preceding paragraph, shows a decrease of Rs. 3,67,520, but, as already explained, these figures do not correctly represent the results of the excise administration. Advance payments being adjusted, the actual decrease was only Rs. 1,12,991 compared with the actuals of the previous year. The heaviest falling off occurred in Gya (Rs. 1,52,058), Patna (Rs. 31,645), Sarun (Rs. 30,635), Hazaribagh (Rs. 21,299), and 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 23,237); and the largest increases in Calcutta (Rs. 1,28,114), Durbhunga (Rs. 19,920), Mozufferpore (Rs. 12,281), and Nuddea (Rs. 9,672). The Board attribute the large decrease in Gya, Patna, and Sarun to "inconsiderate measures taken for reducing the number of shops." In Hazaribagh the decrease is ascribed to poor crops and high prices of food-grains, and in the 24-Pergunnahs to the abolition of all country-spirit shops within the cantonment limits of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum. The large increase in Calcutta was not real. Fresh settlements for the three years 1884-85 to 1886-87 were made in March 1884, and the two months' advance fees were credited to the year 1884-85; whereas the advance fees paid in March 1881 at the last triennial settlements were credited to the year 1880-81. The increase in Nuddea is attributed to the improved condition of the lower classes of the people, who are the principal consumers of spirits, while the increase in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga is unexplained.

Rum.

The receipts under the head of *Rum* fell from Rs. 1,14,576 in 1883-84 to Rs. 98,707 in the year under review, the number of wholesale licenses being 23, against 24, and of retail licenses being 93, against 103 in the previous year. The total quantity of rum of local manufacture passed for consumption was 10,314, against 13,882 gallons. The falling off in receipts was due to the displacement of this liquor, not only by the Shahjehanpore rum, but by rum from coast ports—Hong-Kong, Penang,

and Singapore—as well as to importations of cheap brandies from foreign countries.

Imported wines.

The revenue from imported *Spirits* and *Wines*, which is represented by license fees, rose from Rs. 2,00,795 to Rs. 2,28,218 notwithstanding the fact that there was a decrease of 35 in the number of licenses granted during the year. The more extensive use of imported liquor by the higher classes of natives is said to be the cause of the increase in the receipts.

Tari.

There was a decrease of 320 and 227 in the number of licenses for the sale of fermented and unfermented *Tari* respectively. The revenue, however, showed a net increase of Rs. 10,672, which occurred chiefly in Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs. The increase in Hooghly is said to be due to the settlement of shops in groups, and in the 24-Pergunnahs to high prices, which led the lower classes to have resort to *tari* instead of country spirits.

Puchwai.

Puchwai was sold in 28 districts, against 26 in the previous year. The number of licenses fell from 2,295 to 2,168, the revenue realised being Rs. 1,58,820, against Rs. 1,83,054. By far the largest decrease occurred in Burdwan (Rs. 10,722), and is ascribed to failure of crops, which raised the price of rice—the raw material of puchwai.

Ganja.

The extent of *Ganja* cultivation depends chiefly on the profit which the crop yields from year to year. Thus the crop of 1883-84 yielded a good outturn, which caused a fall in the prices, and this led to a decrease in the area under cultivation during the year under report. The crop was, moreover, injuriously affected by deficient rainfall in November and December, the outturn being 7,076 maunds, against 8,982 maunds in the previous year. The wholesale price of flat ganja ranged between Rs. 6 and Rs. 35, against Rs. 10 and Rs. 25, and that of round ganja between Rs. 8 and Rs. 40, against Rs. 12 and Rs. 35. There was a decrease in the number of shops from 3,298 to 3,196, in the quantity consumed from 5,881 maunds to 5,798 maunds, and in the revenue from duty from Rs. 11,28,937 to Rs. 11,25,183; while the receipts from license fees rose from Rs. 8,44,776 to Rs. 8,62,417.

Opium.

The number of licenses issued for the sale of excise *Opium* showed a decrease of 83 as compared with the figures of the previous year. There was likewise a decrease of 42 maunds in consumption, and a decrease of Rs. 21,549 in the revenue realised. The receipts from license fees increased by Rs. 10,606, while the receipts from the sale proceeds of opium decreased by Rs. 32,155. By far the largest decrease in revenue occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 14,566), Rungpore (Rs. 7,324), and Hooghly (Rs. 4,581). The stoppage of the surreptitious export of *Chundu*, which is a preparation of opium, contributed to the decrease in revenue under the head of duty in Calcutta; while the decrease in Rungpore is ascribed to the reduced number of shops and the non-settlement of some shops proposed for the current year. In Hooghly the decrease in revenue followed an apparent diminution in consumption; but a large quantity of contraband opium is believed to have been consumed in the district, where smuggling is carried on to a considerable extent. There is also reason to believe that the activity shown last year for the suppression of the use of contraband opium in the Patna Division was not maintained in the year under report. The special attention of the Board has been called to this subject.

A seizure was made by the police in Serampore, in which over 12 seers of contraband opium were confiscated. The smuggler was an old offender, who had been punished in 1882. He has again been convicted and punished with imprisonment and fine. Another seizure was also made by the police in Calcutta, in which about two maunds of opium have been confiscated. The smugglers have been arrested and punished.

Prosecutions.

The number of arrests made under the penal provisions of the Excise laws during the year was 4,228, against 4,092 in 1883-84. Of the persons arrested, 3,721 were other than licensed vendors, and 507 were vendors who had committed breaches

of licenses. The number of convictions was 3,576, or 84 per cent., against 3,386, or 82 per cent., in the previous year. On the whole the returns show increased activity on the part of both police and excise officers in the detection of breaches of the law. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 44,288, of which only Rs. 35,406 were realised. Of this amount Rs. 30,736 were distributed as ordinary, and Rs. 1,862 as special rewards.

SALT.

The following statement compares the financial results of the department in the past two years:—

HEADS.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—				
Import duty on salt	1,73,15,875	1,91,89,360	18,73,485	.....
Excise ditto	8,82,118	10,12,212	1,30,094	.....
Total ...	1,81,97,993	2,02,01,572	20,03,579	.....
Provincial—				
Rent of warehouses	60,160	85,245	25,085	.....
Miscellaneous	39,824	39,095	.....	729
Total ...	99,984	1,24,340	24,356	.....
Total Receipts ...	1,82,97,977	2,03,25,912	20,27,935	.....
CHARGES.				
Imperial—				
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies ...	9,728	5,324	.....	4,404
Compensation paid under conventions with the French Government	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Salt Preventive establishment in Orissa ...	15,117	13,109	.....	2,008
Refund of customs duty on salt	1,87,068	2,11,905	24,837	.....
Total ...	2,31,913	2,50,338	18,425	.....
Provincial—				
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies ...	18,320	21,048	2,728	.....
Refunds, other than customs and excise duty ...	.....	65	65	.....
Total ...	18,320	21,113	2,793	.....
Total Charges ...	2,50,233	2,71,451	21,218	.....
Approximate net revenue ...	1,80,47,744	2,00,54 461	20,06,717	.....

The total receipts for the year were Rs. 20,27,935 over those of the previous year, the increase appearing under both "excise and imported salt" and "rent of warehouses." The increase in duty is due to larger clearances during the year, while the increased receipts from rent of warehouses are attributed to the state of the market, which allowed the salt to remain longer in bond. On the other hand, there was a small falling off of Rs. 729 in the receipts from miscellaneous sources. The increase of Rs. 21,218 in the charges is mainly attributable to larger refunds of customs duty on salt.

The quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 20,00,056 maunds, against 14,16,637 in 1883-84. During the year 1,00,50,107 maunds were imported or manufactured, duty was paid on 1,04,09,389 maunds, and 15,41,259 maunds were in stock at the close of the year. Of the stock in hand at the commencement of the year, 14,21,146 maunds were imported, and the remainder was excise salt. The proportion borne by the salt manufactured during the year (4,26,434 maunds) to that imported (96,23,673 maunds) was little over one-twentieth. Of the amount of salt which paid duty, 76,22,724 maunds paid from shipboard, 23,85,409 maunds from bond, and the remaining 5,01,256 maunds was excise salt passed out of bond. The amount in stock at the close of the year consisted of 11,10,199 maunds of sea-borne salt, 3,75,835 maunds of excise manufactured salt in bond, and 55,225 maunds of excise manufactured salt in aurungs.

Importation was confined during the year to the ports of Calcutta, Cuttack, and Chittagong, and there was a net increase of 1,61,075 maunds as

compared with the figures of the previous year. Chittagong and Cuttack showed an increase, while Calcutta showed a decrease, in the importations. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom, Bombay, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy, no importations having come from France and Port Elizabeth. About 10,000 maunds were imported from Saigon. The attempt made by Messrs. Ralli Brothers during the previous year to import Sardinian salt was abandoned during the year under report. The question of reducing the wastage allowance to 3 per cent. by introducing a more careful system of weighment at Liverpool again engaged the attention of Government during the year. It was ultimately decided to allow the present rates of wastage allowance to remain unchanged; but orders were passed for occasional reweighment of boat-loads of salt at the Sulkeah Golahs, and this check is said to have worked satisfactorily.

The clearances of salt from shipboard increased by 4,95,875 maunds or 7·2 per cent. in Calcutta, and 65,926 maunds or 50·2 per cent. in Chittagong, as compared with the previous year. On the whole, there was an increase of 5,61,801 maunds or 8 per cent. in the total quantity cleared at both ports, and of Rs. 13,78,441 or 10·3 per cent. in the duty realised. There was an additional clearance of 22,042 maunds from shipboard at Chittagong under bond for Naraingunge. The total quantity cleared from bond in all ports amounted to 21,19,010 maunds, against 18,24,644 maunds in 1883-84, and realised a duty of Rs. 42,38,022, against Rs. 36,49,290. Chittagong is gradually becoming established as the port from which all East Bengal draws its salt.

The increase which occurred in 1883-84 in the manufacture of excise salt was not maintained in the year under report, the quantity manufactured having diminished by 2,11,237 maunds. In the 24-Pergunnahs the only manufacturer has found the speculation unprofitable, and has altogether abandoned his business. The decrease in Cuttack was small (5,449 maunds). In Pooree and Balasore, however, the decreases were large, amounting to 1,01,491 and 1,04,296 maunds respectively. The falling off in Pooree is attributed to unfavourable weather and to the large stock left undisposed of at the commencement of the year. In Balasore the business is rapidly falling. The Collector wrote:—

"The manufacture of Balasore *Pungah* is doomed, if not already dead, as a legitimate business. Knowing how costly is the production of this salt, and how much its legitimate sale has diminished, I cannot believe that it is worked at a *legitimate* profit even now. Knowing also that illicit manufacture and smuggling are exceedingly easy, and *almost absolutely safe*, I fear that there is strong ground for believing that the trade is kept up only because it is made very profitable illegitimately."

Both the Collector and the Commissioner complain of the system under which *Pungah* salt is at present manufactured in the Balasore district; but as the Salt Department in Orissa will shortly be placed under the immediate charge of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, which will involve a complete reorganisation of establishment, it is unnecessary to discuss the point any further.

The increase in the sales of excise salt in Pooree, as compared with the previous year, more than counterbalanced the decrease which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs, Cuttack, and Balasore. The net result for all districts was an increase in sales from 4,39,256 to 5,01,255 maunds, and in duty from Rs. 8,78,514 to Rs. 10,02,512. In the 24-Pergunnahs, where the decrease amounted to 1,533 maunds, the local trade is dying out in consequence of the low price at which foreign salt is obtainable, and the gradual removal of the prejudices against its use. The decrease of 17,384 maunds in Cuttack is attributed to the preference shown by the people for *Kurkutch* salt, which was imported in much larger quantities from Pooree than in the preceding year. In Balasore, where the decrease amounted to 20,540 maunds, the local *Pungah* is being rapidly displaced by the cheap and excellent Liverpool salt and the salt made at Cuttack and Pooree. The increase in the sales in Pooree, amounting to 1,01,457 maunds, is attributed to the fact of the manufacturers endeavouring to dispose of their large stocks by selling at reduced rates throughout the year in order to prevent the importation of foreign salt.

The sales of salt in the portions of the saliferous districts of Bengal and Orissa rose from 10,21,385 maunds in 1883-84 to 10,49,885 maunds during the year under review. The increase occurred in all the districts except Midnapore, where there was a slight falling off of 253 maunds. This decrease is attributed chiefly to partial failure of crops and illicit manufacture. The increase of population, the general prosperity of the people, the influx of labourers from outlying districts, and the repression of illicit manufacture, are set forth as the principal causes which led to the increases in the other districts.

The number of seizures in all districts during the year was 384, and the quantity of salt attached was 261 maunds, against 459 seizures and 697 maunds in 1883-84. In 17 cases with 55 maunds, against 22 cases with 546 maunds in 1883-84, the salt was released. Thus the ratio of the quantity released to the quantity attached was 21 per cent., against 79 per cent. in 1883-84—a result which is satisfactory, as tending to show that the people were subjected to very little harassment by the police. The number of seizures and of unsuccessful searches was 427 and 54, against 624 and 102. The proportion between the seizures and unsuccessful searches is satisfactory in all districts except the 24-Pergunnahs, where, in 102 seizures, no less than 41 unsuccessful searches were made. The action of the authorities in these cases must have caused considerable inconvenience and loss to the owners, and the Commissioner has been asked to take means for checking all tendency to injudicious activity.

Prosecutions for offences against the salt laws were less numerous than in the previous year. The cases instituted during the year were 959, against 1,304 in 1883-84, and the total number brought to trial (inclusive of the cases pending from the preceding year) was 981, against 1,326, resulting in 930 convictions, against 1,128. The districts which show an increase in the number of cases instituted are the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, and Cuttack. In the 24-Pergunnahs the increase is attributed to illicit manufacture in parts of the Sunderbuns, while in Khulna it is due to the action of the police. It is explained that the time-expired rowanahs in the latter district, which had hitherto been passed from the thanas without examination to the Collector's office, underwent rigorous examination by the thana constables and the salt clerk at the police office during the year under review, and that in cases where the period was found to have been exceeded prosecutions were instituted by the police. Some such action was, no doubt, necessary; but the work must not be left to subordinate agency without proper supervision. The irritation caused by the multiplication of petty charges against licensees entirely counterbalances the advantages gained by a strict application of the law, and the Collector has been directed to put a stop to the practice. In Cuttack the increase was small, and calls for no special remarks. The decreases in other districts seem to afford an indication of increased attention on the part of local officers to the orders of Government in regard to petty cases of breach of license.

The amounts realised as fines and disbursed as rewards were Rs. 4,704 and Rs. 3,565, against Rs. 4,985 and Rs. 3,352 in the previous year. Excluding prosecutions for neglect to give up rowanahs, which are generally instituted at the instance of the Board of Revenue or of Collectors, in which the fines amounted to Rs. 651, the percentage of rewards to fines was 76·4, against 66·1. It is reported that the orders of Government regarding the prompt payment of rewards were acted up to in every district concerned.

The following table shows the despatches of salt into the interior by the different water routes and railways in the last two years:—

Year	*Viâ* Bali Khal.	*Viâ* Sankrail.	*Viâ* Gewakhally.	*Viâ* Kidderpore.	*Viâ* Balliaghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, or *viâ* Chitpore.	*Viâ* Ruthtollah Ghat.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84	13,84,238	6,26,398	2,72,664	3,92,677	15,92,072	31,67,723	9,86,563	44,884
1884-85	12,10,900	6,50,369	3,15,291	3,66,254	16,66,588	36,78,048	4,19,456	6,34,994
Increase	.....	23,871	42,627	.....	74,516	5,10,325	.....	5,90,110
Decrease	1,73,338	.....	.....	26,423	.....	.....	5,67,107	.....

The figures show a net decrease of 58,747 maunds in the quantity conveyed by water, and a net increase of 5,33,328 maunds in the despatches by rail.

In the report for 1883-84 it was remarked that the question of placing the manufacture and sale of excise salt in Orissa under the supervision of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, would be considered in connection with the special report on the subject that had recently been submitted by the Board. The report has since received the consideration of both the local Governments and the Government of India, and it has been finally settled to place the Salt Department in Orissa under the supervision of the Salt Commissioner in Madras, subject to the control of the Government of Bengal. It remains only to arrange the details for carrying the scheme into effect.

The depression of trade and low freights which held out less inducement to clear the salt out of ships for the return cargo led to a decrease of nearly 5,35,000 maunds in the quantity of salt bonded during the year, the total quantity bonded being 16,61,055 maunds, against 21,96,303 in the previous year. The quantity remaining in store at the end of the year was only 9,38,858, against 12,68,875 maunds at the commencement.

STAMPS.

Administration of the stamp law.

The Acts under which the stamp revenue of the year was collected were, as in previous years, the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870. No change was introduced either in the description of stamps or in the system under which they are supplied to the public.

The question of the form and size of the stamped paper to be used for the realisation of copying-fees in the civil and criminal courts engaged the attention of Government during the year. It has been pointed out that there will be a considerable saving in cost if impressed non-judicial stamps of the value of four annas are substituted for the two-anna paper now used for copies. The four-anna sheets will be of a larger size and contain twice the number of words to be copied, thus reducing the number of sheets to one-half. The proposal being in accordance with the original scheme of the High Court, and having met with the approval of the Board, has been sanctioned by Government, and the new stamps will, it is expected, come into issue from the 1st January next. Another proposal, which originally emanated from the agents of certain Insurance offices in Calcutta, has for its objects the amendment of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, so as to impose a uniform duty on all insurances and reinsurances other than life and marine insurances. The views of the Government of Bengal have been laid before the Government of India.

A question of some importance to landowners in Northern Behar was decided during the year. Two of the documents known as "sharahnamahs" were submitted for the consideration of the Board of Revenue,—one by the Commissioner of Patna, and the other by the Inspector-General of Registration. The contents of the document were in each case a declaration that certain rates of rent were the correct rates for lands of various descriptions given in a particular village, but this declaration was not accompanied by any agreement to pay rent at these rates. The Board held that such documents were not liable to stamp duty, and the High Court, to whom the question was referred for an authoritative decision, have agreed in this view.

Another important question in regard to stamp duty was decided by the High Court. In 1882 the High Court of Madras had ruled that a transfer of leasehold land came within the meaning of "transfer" under article 60 (*b*), schedule I of the Stamp Act, but the order was silent as to whether or not any extra *ad valorem* duty under article 21 of the schedule should be levied in respect of the value of other properties conveyed along with a transfer of the lease. An analogous case occurred in Bengal in 1883, and the Advocate-General gave his opinion that the instruments were chargeable with duty under article 60 (*b*). A firm in Calcutta, on the strength of these rulings, had obtained the Collector's certificate that the stamp duty under article 60 (*b*) on a number of conveyances of tea estates was correct. As it was intended by these instruments to convey also all debts and moveable properties in or upon the lands, besides the mere transfer of the lease, it was thought that *ad valorem* duty should be charged on the value

of such moveables, and the question having been referred to the High Court, it was ruled that, as regards the transfer of the land, the deed should bear the stamp prescribed in clause 2 of article 60 of schedule I of the Stamp Act, but with regard to the other property, full *ad valorem* duty under article 21, schedule I, should be charged. After this decision the firm introduced an alteration in the wording of these transfers, setting forth that the moveable properties had been delivered over beforehand, and that the sole intent of the deed was the transfer of the interest secured by the leases. Documents drawn up in this form increased in number, and the Collector thought that the circumstances required him to decline to certify any deed of the kind unless the full *ad valorem* duty as for a conveyance was paid. The matter being referred to the High Court, they held that the deed should be regarded, not as a transfer of a lease under clause (*b*) of article 60, but as a conveyance under article 21 of schedule I of the Act.

Stamp revenue.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the year are shown in the following table:—

Years.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court-fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	32,38,172	1,93,053	30,45,119	81,53,465	3,27,144	78,26,321	1,13,91,637	5,20,197	1,08,71,440
1881-82	33,22,209	1,92,279	31,29,930	87,01,713	3,46,823	83,54,890	1,20,23,922	5,39,102	1,14,84,820
1882-83	33,58,795	1,88,308	31,70,487	88,54,739	3,49,251	85,05,488	1,22,13,534	5,37,559	1,16,75,975
1883-84	33,83,098	2,04,385	31,78,713	91,93,816	3,86,607	88,07,209	1,25,76,914	5,90,992	1,19,85,922
1884-85	34,57,990	2,13,689	32,44,301	95,33,201	4,32,388	91,00,813	1,29,91,191	6,46,077	1,23,45,114

The gross revenue collected under the two Acts, I of 1879 and VII of 1870, was Rs. 1,29,91,191, against Rs. 1,25,76,914 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 4,14,277. Both classes of stamps, judicial and non-judicial, contributed to this increase, the receipts exceeding those of any previous year. As in previous years, the receipts were highest in Calcutta (Rs. 19,24,737) and lowest in Singbhoom (Rs. 6,427). The total charges under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 6,46,077, and the total net revenue to Rs. 1,23,45,114. The general incidence of stamp revenue on the population of Bengal, estimated at 66 millions, is 3 annas 1 pie per head.

The following table shows the receipts from sales of the different descriptions of stamps during the last two years:—

Years	Sales of non-judicial stamps or stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of judicial stamps or stamps used under the Court-fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, customs and salt bond forms, and Public Works Department contract and tender forms.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	22,92,827	6,25,018	1,86,616	46,730	36,817	94,670	3,043	9,200	43,521	33,31,842	86,52,584	3,79,007	90,31,591	1,23,63,433
1884-85	24,43,233	5,89,917	1,86,046	23,408	34,590	79,569	4,371	10,025	40,797	34,11,956	89,53,519	4,11,427	93,64,946	1,27,76,902
Increase	1,50,406	.....	5,430	.....	.....	.....	1,328	825	.....	80,114	3,00,935	32,420	3,33,355	4,13,469
Decrease	.....	35,101	.....	23,322	2,227	14,501	.....	.....	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase per cent. ...	6·5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	43·6	8·9	.....	2·4	3·4	8·5	3·6	3·3
Decrease per cent. ...	.....	5·6	.....	49·9	6	15·4	.....	.....	6·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The sales of stamps during the year exceeded those of 1883-84 by Rs. 4,13,469, the increase being shared by all classes of stamps, with the exception of impressed labels, share transfer, foreign bill, hundi, and one-anna impressed stamps. The increase was, however, very unequally distributed, no less than Rs. 3,33,355 being derived from sales of court-fee stamps, while non-judicial stamps show an increase of only Rs. 80,114. The districts which showed the most marked improvement were Calcutta (Rs. 57,627), Mymensingh (Rs. 55,492), Mozufferpore (Rs. 39,566), and Sarun (Rs. 30,199); while the largest falling off was in Moorshedabad (Rs. 12,769), Backergunge (Rs. 11,873), and Hazaribagh (Rs. 10,370).

Impressed sheets.

Among non-judicial stamps, impressed sheets yielded during the year more than two-thirds of the total revenue realised under the Indian Stamp Act. The collections amounted to Rs. 24,43,233, against Rs. 22,92,827 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 1,50,406, or 6·5 per cent. This increase could not be ascribed to any single predominating cause, although it might be due in some measure to a growing tendency to substitute written agreements for verbal contracts. There was an increase in 32 districts and a decrease in 13. The increase was most considerable in Mymensingh (Rs. 14,156), Durbhunga (Rs. 11,506), Tipperah (Rs. 11,149), Patna (Rs. 9,417), Backergunge (Rs. 8,878), Furreedpore (Rs. 8,389), Sarun (Rs. 8,099), Mozufferpore (Rs. 7,385), and Calcutta (Rs. 7,144). The improvement in Mymensingh is attributed to the execution of a large number of kabuliyats by ryots, while in Tipperah the receipts were enhanced by increased sales of occupancy rights, the execution of a large number of pottahs and kabuliyats, and the increase in the number of vakeels and pleaders. The increase in Patna and Furreedpore may be ascribed to greater activity in business transactions, and in Backergunge to the issue of a large number of gun licenses. The increase in Durbhunga, which is proportionally larger than in any other district, is not satisfactorily explained. Explanations are also wanting of the increases in Sarun and Mozufferpore. Probably the increases in all these districts are referable to the same cause—the financial difficulties of both landowners and their tenants during the year under report. A decrease in the sale of impressed *labels* led to an increase in the sale of impressed *sheets* in Calcutta, both kinds of stamps being used for the same purpose. In four districts only did the decrease in the sale of impressed sheets exceed Rs. 1,000. These were Bhagulpore with a fall of Rs. 4,635, Sonthal Pergunnahs with Rs. 3,238, Rungpore with Rs. 1,599, and Bogra with Rs. 1,017. The decrease in Bhagulpore is attributed to the unusually large loan transactions of the Banaily estate in 1883-84. A rather obscure explanation is given of the decrease in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, viz. that it is due to a large decrease in the number of documents presented for registration. This would appear *primâ facie* to be an effect rather than a cause. The explanation of the decrease in Rungpore is to be found in the fact that the increase in 1883-84 was due to a great extent to the purchase of several stamps of high values for putni leases and sale certificates, while there were no such transactions during the year under review. The decrease in Bogra is said to be due to the failure of crops, in consequence of which loan transactions for small sums were effected on the security of ornaments instead of being recorded in formal bonds. The fluctuations in the other districts were inconsiderable.

Impressed labels.

The receipts from impressed labels, which are available only in Calcutta, fell from Rs. 6,25,018 in 1883-84 to Rs. 5,89,917 during the year under report. The causes of decrease assigned by the Collector of Calcutta are—(1) increase in the sale of impressed sheets, both kinds of stamps being, as already remarked, used for the same purpose; and (2) decrease in the number of transactions during the late commercial depression.

Receipt stamps.

The sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, realised Rs. 1,86,046, against Rs. 1,80,616 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 5,430, or 3 per cent. Eight districts only show a falling off in receipts, viz. Burdwan, Julpigoree, Jessore, Calcutta, Rajshahye, Bogra, Darjeeling, and Lohardugga. By far the greater part of the decrease occurred in Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 6,458. This falling off, however, was for

the most part nominal, the place of the adhesive receipt stamps being taken by the impressed one-anna duty denoted on printed skeleton forms of cheques and other documents. In the remaining seven districts the decrease did not exceed Rs. 500. The almost universal increase under this head is attributed to the facilities afforded to the public for the purchase of these stamps through the agency of the post-office, and to the better observance of the law in consequence of the increased vigilance exercised by local officers. It is satisfactory to find that the repeated injunctions of Government have resulted during the past year in real efforts on the part of local officers to enforce this branch of the law; but there can be no doubt that it is still largely evaded in some districts. The Commissioner of Chittagong reports that this is the case in Chittagong, and that "there is really a good deal of sympathy with the persons who break this particular part of the law, and that giving information is looked on as 'bad form.'" The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom remarks that "the native trading community look upon the stamp duty imposed by law, slight as it is, in the light of a species of taxation to be evaded on principle." There is reason to believe that in the absence of strict supervision the law can be evaded with comparative ease and impunity, and the Board have been asked to maintain a vigilant control over this branch of the revenue.

An important ruling has been given by the High Court on the question of stamp duty under this head. A cloth merchant of Calcutta presented before the Collector a Bengali account book, in which there were various entries of payment made in respect of goods purchased by him from several wholesale merchants. In making these payments, the cloth merchant obtained against the entries the signature of the respective parties in acknowledgment of money paid to them. The Collector held that these entries constituted each a separate receipt, and he impounded the book. A test case was instituted in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, and was referred by him for the decision of the High Court, which held that each entry was a receipt within the meaning of clause 17, section 3 of the Stamp Act, and was therefore liable to stamp duty.

Other classes of non-judicial stamps.

In the other classes of non-judicial stamps, which are of relatively minor importance, there were decreases of Rs. 2,227 under foreign bill stamps, Rs. 23,322 under share transfer stamps, Rs. 14,501 under hundi stamps, and Rs. 2,724 under one-anna impressed stamps. On the other hand, there were increases of Rs. 825 under advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps, and Rs. 1,328 under stamps for notarial acts. The decrease under "foreign bill" and "one-anna" impressed stamps is ascribed to the dulness of trade during the year, while the explanation of the falling off under share transfer stamps is to be found in the fact that the year was very unfavourable for joint stock companies generally. The decrease under hundi stamps is attributed to the extended operation of the postal money-order system, which must gradually diminish the sale of this class of stamps. The increase under advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps was owing to a larger number of enrolments during the year, and under stamps for notarial acts to causes more or less of a local character.

Judicial stamps.

The following statement shows the results of the sales of the four kinds of judicial stamps during the last two years:—

Description of Stamps.	Sales in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fees stamps	83,45,883	86,34,408	2,88,525	.....
High Court service stamps	8,000	6,000	.....	2,000
Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps ...	2,98,701	3,13,111	14,410	.....
Total ...	86,52,584	89,53,519	3,02,935	2,000
Stamps for copies	3,79,007	4,11,427	32,420	.....
Total of all kinds ...	90,31,591	93,64,946	3,35,355	2,000

The gross receipts increased from Rs. 90,31,591 to Rs. 93,64,946 during the year, yielding a net increase of Rs. 3,33,355, or 3·6 per cent. There was an increase in 29 districts ranging from 18·5 to ·3 per cent., and a decrease in 16 districts ranging from 14·6 to 1·7 per cent. By far the greatest increase occurred in Calcutta; next in order come Mymensingh, Mozufferpore, Bhagulpore, Dacca, Rajshahye, Hooghly, Shahabad, Sarun, Monghyr, Furreedpore, and Midnapore. The falling off was heaviest in Backergunge, and considerable in Moorshedabad, Noakholly, and Hazaribagh. The large increase in Calcutta (Rs. 1,21,601) is due to the increase in the payments of stamp duty on probates. The fall in Backergunge is unexplained. The fluctuations in the other districts were due to local and accidental causes which are of no general interest.

Levy of penalties.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by civil and revenue courts during each of the past five years, and the amount realised in these cases, are exhibited in the following table:—

Years.	Number of cases.		Amount of duty and penalty realised.		Total.	
	Civil courts.	Revenue officers.	By civil courts.	By revenue officers.	Cases.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1880-81	1,062	1,598	10,945	19,841	2,660	30,786
1881-82	1,282	2,215	10,711	38,830	3,497	49,542
1882-83	1,776	2,304	13,465	26,917	4,080	40,382
1883-84	1,686	2,047	12,426	23,062	3,733	35,488
1884-85	1,500	2,193	13,825	22,866	3,693	36,691
Increase in 1884-85 as compared with 1883-84	.....	146	1,399	.....	.....	1,203
Decrease in 1884-85 as compared with 1883-84	186	.....	.....	196	40	.....

It is satisfactory to find that increased attention was paid by revenue officers to the duty of enforcing compliance with the stamp laws. All the divisions, however, except Patna, show a falling off in the number of cases detected by the civil courts. There was a decrease of 11·03 per cent. in the total number of cases, while in the total amount of duty and penalty realised there was an increase of 11·2 per cent. These results are not altogether satisfactory. Regarding the number of cases dealt with by the revenue officers, the largest falling off occurred in the Presidency, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore Divisions. Several of the districts which showed poor results last year show considerable improvement, especially Bankoora, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Furreedpore, and Chumparun; but still in many districts the number of detected cases bears but a small proportion to those which, but for the negligence of the local officers, could be brought to light.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 595, against 527 in the previous year. 704 persons were brought to trial, of whom 492 were convicted and no less than 153 acquitted. This result is unsatisfactory, whether viewed in the light of unnecessary or careless prosecutions. The amount realised as fines was Rs. 5,366, while Rs. 184 were disbursed as rewards to informers. There is reason to believe that a tendency prevails among some Magistrates to inflict fines which are smaller in amount than the penalty provided under the Stamp Act. The imposition of mere nominal fines is a direct encouragement to the public to infringe the provisions of the law; and the attention of district officers has again been drawn to the necessity of keeping a strict watch over the action of subordinate Magistrates in this matter.

LICENSE-TAX.

As in previous years, the license-tax in Bengal was levied under Act II (B.C.) of 1880. The number of special assessors employed was the same as in the preceding year, namely 46, three assessors being employed for Calcutta, one for the Suburban Municipality, and one for each district except Darjeeling and Singbhoom, where the number of assessees was not sufficiently large to warrant the expense of appointing an assessor. Of the 46 assessors, two were

of the rank of Sub-Deputy Collector, the remainder being of lower status. The collection of the tax was, as usual, commenced in the majority of districts soon after the period allowed by sections 16 and 17 of the Act the assessment lists of the preceding year, as they stood after the disposal of objections and appeals, being adopted as the basis of operations; while in a few districts, where the assessment had been hurriedly made, the issue of notices was postponed until the assessors had finished their enquiries and submitted revised lists.

The total number of villages visited by the assessing officers was 25,619, including 617 streets in Calcutta, against 27,067 in the previous year. In the majority of cases proper attention was paid by district officers to the direction of the assessors' movements, though in some districts, greater activity might have been displayed with advantage. A considerable number of villages also were visited for purposes of assessment by officers other than assessors. The district most conspicuous for activity in this respect was Durbhunga, where as many as 456 villages were visited by officers on the regular staff. A very creditable outturn of work is also noticeable in the districts of Tipperah, Midnapore, Bhagulpore, Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Monghyr, Hooghly, and Mymensingh.

The gross number of assessments, after eliminating double entries and allowing for the revision of the lists by Collectors, amounted to 76,250. Of these, 5,681 were exempted on objection and 310 on appeal, leaving 70,259 persons on the list of assessees on the 30th June, as compared with 71,293 in 1883-84. The outstanding balance on the 30th June 1884 was Rs. 10,022, and of this the greater part had to be remitted, the number of persons finally assessed in 1883-84 being reduced to 70,552. The following table compares the number of assessees in each class in the final lists of 1883-84 with those of the year under review:—

	Rs.	Number of assessees: On the final lists in 1883-84.	Number of assessees: On the lists of 30th June 1885.
Class I	500	387	389
„ II	200	725	696
„ III	100	1,443	1,413
„ IV	50	3,613	3,587
„ V	20	14,836	14,714
„ VI	10	49,548	49,460
Total		70,552	70,259

The figures show that there was a falling off of 293 assessees, and there will be a still further decrease when the enquiries in regard to the outstanding balance on the 30th June 1885, amounting to Rs. 10,223, have been completed. As the figures stand, there was a falling off as compared with 1883-84 of 29 assessees in Class II, of 30 in Class III, of 26 in Class IV, of 122 in Class V, and 88 in Class VI, while there was an increase of only 2 assessees in Class I.

The following table shows the incidence of the license-tax in each of the Divisions of the province:—

Bhagulpore	50	persons to Re. 1.
Rajshahye	51	ditto.
Dacca	58	ditto.
Presidency (omitting Calcutta)	61	ditto.
Chittagong	65	ditto.
Burdwan	69	ditto.
Patna	75	ditto.
Chota Nagpore	82	ditto.
Orissa	100	ditto.

Taking the population of Bengal at 66½ millions, one person in every 946 paid the tax, the average incidence being Re. 1 to every 46 persons; but

if Calcutta be excluded, the general incidence was Re. 1 to every 64 inhabitants. The incidence was highest in Calcutta, Darjeeling, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Maldah, Bhagulpore, Bogra, Monghyr, Dinagepore, and Dacca; and lowest in Singbhoom, Khoolna, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bankoora, Cuttack, Shahabad, Pooree, Chumparun, Nuddea, and Burdwan.

The number of objections filed during the year was 19,412, or 25·4 of the total number of persons originally assessed, the corresponding percentage in 1883-84 being 26·2. In 11,852 cases the assessments were upheld, in 1,877 they were modified by the transfer of the objector to a lowerclass, and in 5,681 cases the assessments were cancelled. The successful objections thus amounted to 7,558, or 38 per cent. of the total number of petitions filed, against 39 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion of all objections to assessments was highest in—

Pooree	58·03
Durbhunga	41·2
Moorshedabad	39·2
Cuttack	39·06
Gya	37·5
Balasore and Hazaribagh	36·4
Monghyr	35 4

And the proportion of successful objections to assessments was highest in the following districts—

Pooree	31·5
Hazaribagh	18·8
Moorshedabad	18·2
24-Pergunnahs	17·2
Durbhunga	17
Nuddea	16·5
Pubna	15·8
Gya	
Balasore	15

These results are most unsatisfactory, and tend to show that after the considerable experience of many years, assessments are still very loosely and carelessly made in many districts.

The number of appeals against the orders passed on objections was 1,545, against 1,747 in 1883-84. Of this number, the assessment was upheld in 969 cases and reduced in 197 cases, while in 310 cases the assessees were exempted altogether. The districts in which the right of appeal was most largely exercised are Calcutta, Cuttack, Durbhunga, Chittagong, Sarun, and Monghyr. In the entire province, out of 76,250 assessments 5,991, or 7·8 per cent., were cancelled on objection or appeal, and 2,074, or 2·7, were modified. This result, though showing some improvement on that of the previous year, when out of 77,613 persons assessed 6,320, or 8·1 per cent., were entirely exempted, and 2,333, or 3 per cent., were assessed on objection in lower grades, is still unsatisfactory. The number of appeals pending on the 30th June was 69, against 31 in the previous year. The number of applications to Commissioners under section 21 of the Act was 70, exclusive of those in Calcutta. Of these, 48 were rejected, 6 were granted in part, and in 10 cases the assessments were cancelled. Six cases were pending at the close of the year. The majority of the references were made in the Divisions of Patna, Orissa, and Bhagulpore.

The following table shows the demand, remissions, collections, and balances up to the end of June for each of the last two years:—

Class.	Rate of tax.	Gross demand.		Remissions before realization.		Remaining demand.		Collections.		Refunds.		Net collections.		Balances.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	500	2,49,000	2,36,750	46,000	36,500	2,03,000	2,00,250	2,03,000	2,00,250	2,500	6,250	1,93,500	1,94,000	.....	.....
II	200	1,73,600	1,72,300	25,200	29,200	1,48,400	1,43,600	1,48,400	1,43,600	3,400	4,400	1,45,000	1,39,200	.....	.....
III	100	1,75,550	1,76,400	27,100	30,900	1,48,450	1,45,500	1,48,250	1,45,000	4,100	4,200	1,44,150	1,40,800	200	500
IV	50	2,19,225	2,16,500	33,700	32,500	1,85,525	1,84,000	1,85,075	1,83,532	4,550	4,650	1,80,525	1,78,889	450	460
V	20	3,46,670	3,35,360	944,630	37,170	3,02,040	2,98,190	3,00,334	2,95,832	4,040	4,220	2,96,294	2,91,612	1,706	2,358
VI	10	5,69,360	5,61,780	62,215	62,825	5,07,145	4,98,955	4,99,478	4,92,050	5,305	4,555	4,94,173	4,87,495	7,667	6,905
Total ...	...	17,33,405	16,99,590	2,38,845	2,29,095	14,94,560	14,70,495	14,84,537	14,60,271	30,895	28,275	14,53,642	14,31,996	10,023	10,223

The figures show a reduction of Rs. 33,815 in the gross demand as compared with 1883-84. Remissions and refunds together amounted to Rs. 2,57,370. Of this sum, however, Rs. 1,03,910 were reassessed by the transfer of the assessees to some other class, the actual remissions and refunds amounting to Rs. 1,53,460. Of this amount Rs. 1,27,640 were remitted before realization, and Rs. 25,820 refunded after realization. The amount remitted or refunded under the operation of the rule by which a person is liable to be taxed in only one place in British India was Rs. 18,260. The net remissions and refunds therefore amounted to Rs. 1,35,200, or 8·4 of the gross demand of Rs. 15,96,690. There was a falling off in the total receipts from the tax, up to the 30th June 1885, of Rs. 21,646, or 1·4 per cent. The decrease was due partly to the general depression in trade, and partly to the further revision of the assessments of the previous year.

In Calcutta the collections up to 30th June 1885 amounted to Rs. 4,04,570, against Rs. 4,13,670 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 45 in the total number of assessees, with a corresponding decrease of Rs. 9,100 in receipts. The decrease occurred in all the classes except Class VI, and is ascribed to the licenses having been taken out in other districts or provinces, and to the general depression in trade.

There was a falling off in the net receipts in 31 districts, and an increase in 14. The percentage of decrease was highest in the Divisions of Orissa (7·9), Burdwan (3·9), and Chota Nagpore (3·3). In the following 16 districts there was a decline of more than 3 per cent.—

Districts.	Collections in 1883-84.	Collections in 1884-85.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Pooree ...	10,380	8,830	1,550	14·9
Pubna ...	24,370	21,172	3,198	13·1
Hazaribagh ...	21,857	18,999	2,858	13·07
Hooghly ...	21,380	18,983	2,397	11·2
Gya ...	29,464	27,040	1,424	8·2
Cuttack ...	18,570	17,044	2,526	8·2
Bankoora ...	9,318	8,640	678	7·2
Shahabad ...	20,040	18,970	1,070	5·3
Maldah ...	21,192	20,048	1,144	5·3
Moorshedabad ...	19,674	18,738	936	4·7
Singbhoom ...	2,920	2,783	137	4·6
Bhagulpore ...	51,908	49,912	1,996	3·8
Chumparun ...	17,850	17,235	615	3·4
Howrah ...	25,590	24,720	870	3·3
Jessore ...	29,280	28,360	920	3·1
Rungpore ...	39,900	38,665	1,235	3·09

The Board remarked: "It is almost every year the case that the assessment lists first submitted by the special officers appointed for revising the tax show a considerable increase over the demand finally determined at the close of the preceding year, but when further scrutinised on objection and appeal, they come to show a figure even less than that demand. This might to a great extent be avoided if the instructions issued to the assessors were sufficiently clear to indicate the mode of revision expected from them." The Board have drawn the attention of the Collectors to the importance of giving such instructions to the assessors before they begin their work of revision. There is no doubt that much of the unpopularity of the tax is due to the injudicious proceedings of assessors, who imagine that the only means open to them of earning credit in their temporary appointments is to show a large increase in assessments; and it is hoped that the tendency to unnecessary enhancement of the tax may be counteracted by the action now taken by the Board. The decrease in Pubna was due partly to the large number of exemptions caused by fluctuation in the circumstances of the trading class and the general failure of crops, and partly to the careful revision of the assessments of previous years. The explanation offered in respect of the decrease in Hazaribagh and Gya is somewhat similar to that given for Pubna. In Hooghly the Collector attributed the decrease to dulness of trade, though the Commissioner was of opinion that the result would have been less unsatisfactory if the assessor had not, in spite of express instructions, attempted to revise the assessments in the whole district within the short

period of four months for which his services were entertained. Naturally the work was performed in a perfunctory way. The falling off in Bankoora was due to remissions granted to several persons dealing in money, grain, and lac, whose business suffered considerably in consequence of continued droughts and dulness in the lac trade. The exemption of petty traders whose income had fallen owing to slackness in the grain and sugar trades, and the transfer of some assessees to other districts which were declared by them as the principal place of their business, are assigned as causes of the decrease in Shahabad, while the decrease in Maldah is attributed in a general way "to the reduced circumstances of the assessees and the altered condition of trade." The causes given for the decrease in Moorshedabad are the dulness of trade in silk and the partial failure of crops. In Singbhoom the decrease is attributed to revision of assessments. This was also the case in Bhagulpore, where the depression of trade owing to bad harvests was an additional factor. In Chumparun the decrease is ascribed to the falling off in the profits of several assessees, and in Howrah to the transfer of several assessments to Calcutta and other districts, and to the slackness of trade. The chief cause of the decrease in Jessore and Rungpore was the depression of trade, caused in the former district by the heavy fall in the price of sugar, and in the latter by the fall in the prices of the principal articles of local merchandise.

An increase occurred in the receipts in 14 districts, ranging from ·6 per cent. in Mozufferpore to 14·6 in Noakholly. The districts which show an increase of over 3 per cent. are—

Districts.	Collections in 1883-84.	Collections in 1884-85.	Increase in 1884-85.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Noakholly ...	10,000	11,460	1,460	14·6
Chittagong ...	16,610	18,860	2,250	13·5
Dinagepore ...	31,945	34,290	2,345	7·3
Lohardugga ...	16,234	17,234	1,000	6·1
Sarun ...	36,212	38,135	1,923	5·3
Mymensingh ...	46.111	48,244	2,133	4·6
Purneah ...	32,110	33,430	1,320	4·1

The reason advanced for the increase in Noakholly is that the past year was one of great prosperity for the bulk of the population, and this had the effect of increasing the number of assessees and the amount of collections. The Collector of Chittagong attributes the increase in his district to the "due attention paid by the assessing staff to their duty." The increase in Dinagepore was chiefly derived from new assessments and enhancements made in the second and the last three classes, and in Sarun from a number of new assessments made under the two lowest classes. In Lohardugga the increase was due to careful enquiry and consequent revision of assessments in parts of the district, while the enhancement in Purneah was the result of a thorough revision of assessments in the Kishengunge subdivision.

The percentage borne by remissions and refunds was below that of the previous year, the highest percentage being 26·6 in Pooree. It exceeded 15 per cent. in seven districts, in thirteen it ranged from 10 to 15, in twenty from 5 to 10, while in the remaining five districts it ranged from ·6 to 4·6. The balance on 30th June 1885, appertaining only to some seven districts, amounted to Rs. 10,223, the bulk of which is irrecoverable, and will have to be written off. There was again a decrease in the year of Rs. 5,962 in the amount of penalties and costs realised, which shows that assessees have been more punctual in the payment of the tax. The cost of collection was also considerably reduced, the percentage of charges to receipts having fallen from 6·1 in 1883-84 to 5·9 in the year under report. The total amount expended on the license-tax operations of the year up to the 30th June 1885 was Rs. 87,159, against Rs. 91,249 in 1883-84.

There is little to add to the remarks recorded in previous years with regard to the popular feeling on the subject of the tax. It affects only a small section of the population, and while it can never be more popular than any other form of direct taxation, it is now quietly accepted as inevitable by the majority of those who are called upon to pay it. The absence of any complaint of harassment or extortion shows that the Act on the whole worked smoothly during the year under report.

(b).—Provincial and Local Finance.

The following statement shows the actuals of 1884-85 as compared with those of 1883-84 :—

Provincial.

Receipts.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Disbursements.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	6,86,636	21,46,903	*Direct demand on the Revenue—*		
			3.—Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,39,772	1,42,429
Principal heads of revenue—			*Charges in respect of collection—*		
I.—Land revenue	1,27,14,256	91,93,744	5.—Land revenue	32,75,373	33,03,038
III.—Salt	1,24,556	99,984	7.—Salt	21,048	18,320
IV.—Stamps	64,95,607	62,88,457	8.—Stamps	2,33,664	2,20,350
V.—Excise	50,26,110	52,12,696	9.—Excise	1,44,524	1,56,147
VI.—Provincial rates	97,64,961	38,14,746	10.—Provincial rates	.....	.....
VII.—Customs	61,032	54,224	11.—Customs	4,98,143	4,85,898
VIII.—Assessed taxes	7,48,243	7,58,797	12.—Assessed taxes	46,947	48,343
IX.—Forests	2,85,576	3,47,167	13.—Forests	2,05,663	1,93,849
X.—Registration	5,41,199	4,9[illegible],480	14.—Registration	2,96,103	2,78,932
Total ...	2,97,61,540	2,62,61,295	Total ...	48,61,237	48,27,306
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—			*Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—*		
XIII.—Telegraphs	22	94	17.—Telegraph	955	2,814
Receipts by Civil Departments—			*Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments—*		
XV.—Law and Justice—			18.—General Administration ...	16,05,594	15,45,027
Fees and fines of Judicial Courts.	7,54,504	7,63,875	19.—Law and Justice—		
Jails	7,28,717	6,45,822	Judicial Courts	77,31,672	76,20,933
XVI.—Police	6,95,862	5,62,803	Jails	16,77,397	16,97,175
XVII.—Marine	7,71,644	8,96,260	20.—Police	48,02,147	45,85,892
XVIII.—Education	5,23,556	5,31,648	21.—Marine	8,47,156	8,69,143
XIX.—Medical	1,48,262	1,41,756	22.—Education	34,00,405	31,55,409
XX.—Scientific and other minor departments.	1,55,519	2,05,566	24.—Medical	14,56,187	13,63,644
			25.—Political	.....	447
Total ...	37,78,064	37,47,730	26.—Scientific and other minor departments.	3,50,866	3,97,685
			Total ...	2,18,71,418	2,12,35,355
Miscellaneous—			*Miscellaneous Civil Charges—*		
XXI.—Interest	74,942	67,614	29.—Superannuations, &c. ...	11,99,258	11,40,686
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation.	61,140	75,347	30.—Stationery and printing ...	10,86,430	9,27,844
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	1,08,494	1,20,715	31.—Miscellaneous	3,97,292	3,70,628
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	8,70,859	7,14,621	Total ...	26,82,980	24,38,558
Total ...	11,14,735	9,78,297	*Famine Relief and Insurance—*		
			32.—Famine relief	25,392	.....
Revenue from Productive Public Works—			*Expenditure on Productive Public Works—*		
XXV.—State Railways (gross earnings).	40,35,884	39,83,280	36.—State Railways (working expenses).	28,66,234	23,99,062
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts).	13,07,521	11,69,841	38.—Irrigation and Navigation (working expenses).	11,79,758	10,69,394
			39.—Interest	39,27,883	37,54,590
Total ...	53,43,405	51,53,121	Total. ...	79,73,875	72,23,046
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—			*Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—*		
XXIX.—State Railways	1,56,755	1,40,794	40.—State Railways—Capital ...	1,31,644	—27,60,039
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	7,77,818	7,92,338	41.— Ditto (Revenue)	1,19,799	1,00,748
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.—			42.—Subsidized Railways	57,984	39,723
In charge of Public Works Department.	6,39,152	2,02,294	44.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	8,16,172	11,77,816
In charge of Civil Department.	6,21,291	5,88,343	46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services—		
			In charge of Public Works Department.	27,14,101	45,75,105
Total ...	21,95,016	17 23,769	In charge of Civil Department.	63,083	1,43,711
	4,21,92,782	3,78,64,306		39,02,783	32,77,064
				4,13,18,640	3,90,04,143
Contributions ...	20,000	.....	Contributions, ...	2,54,451	3,20,430
	4,22,12,782	.....		4,15,73,091	3,93,24,573
			Closing balance ...	13,26,327	6,86,636
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,28,99,418	4,00,11,209	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,28,99,418	4,00,11,209

Receipts.

The total land revenue for the year 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 3,74,46,538, against Rs. 3,79,18,713 for 1883-84, and the provincial share, including all interprovincial adjustments and adjustments between imperial and provincial, aggregated Rs. 1,27,14,256, against Rs. 91,93,744 for 1883-84. The falling off in collections was due to the non-payment of revenue, amounting to Rs. 8,00,000, by the Burdwan Raj, owing to the death of the late Maharajah, whose estate has been brought under the Court of Wards. The whole of this amount has been paid since the beginning of 1885-86, but the postponement of the payment till after the 31st March last caused a reduction in the provincial share of land revenue for 1884-85. The net increase in the total provincial share is due to the fact that in 1883-84 there was a special contribution of Rs. 36,21,082 from provincial to imperial funds, owing to the transfer to imperial productive public works of certain provincial expenditure on railways.

The provincial receipts from salt aggregated Rs. 1,24,556, against Rs. 99,984 in the previous year; the increase was due to an increase in the demand for warehouse accommodation.

The stamp revenue continued to increase in the year under review, and the provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 64,95,607, against Rs. 62,68,417 realised in 1883-84. The increase was specially under sale of court-fees stamps, and was due in part to the introduction of the system of buying copying fees by means of these stamps.

The receipts from excise aggregated Rs. 50,26,110, against Rs. 52,12,696 in 1883-84. The decrease was due to the high prices of rice and other food-grains prevailing during the year. The falling off was especially in the Patna Division.

The receipts from provincial rates aggregated Rs. 37,64,961, against Rs. 38,14,746 in 1883-84. There was an increase under the head of Rates for the management of Wards' and Attached Estates in consequence of these rates having been calculated at 1 per cent. on the current demand of rent and cesses combined, and the 4-anna rate for treasury establishments having been also calculated on both rents and cesses; but the collections of public works cess did not come up to the estimate, and the total receipts were less by Rs. 49,785 than those of 1883-84.

The total receipts from license-tax in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 14,96,486, and half of this, or Rs. 7,48,243, was the provincial share. The decrease under this head, as compared with the previous year's actuals, was due to depression in the rice trade.

The receipts from Forests in 1884-85 were Rs. 2,85,376, against Rs. 3,47,167 in 1883-84. There was a diminution of demand for timber for railway works which led to the falling off under this head.

The working of the Registration Department continued to develop, and the receipts in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 5,41,199, against Rs. 4,91,480 in 1883-84. The increase was principally under the head of fees for registering documents

The total receipts under Law and Justice amounted to Rs. 14,83,221, against Rs. 14,09,697 in 1883-84. The increase was under jail manufactures.

The Police receipts in 1884-85 aggregated Rs. 6,95,862, against Rs. 5,62,803 in 1883-84. The principal increase occurred under fees, fines, and forfeiture, and was due to the enhanced rates at which most of the pounds in the province were farmed out. The recoveries on account of village police amounted to Rs. 1,04,628, against Rs. 69,309 in 1883-84.

There was a falling off in pilotage receipts owing to depression of trade, and the receipts under marine amounted to Rs. 7,71,644, against Rs. 8,96,260 in 1883-84.

There was a falling off in the sale proceeds of cinchona febrifuge, owing to the unusually cheap rate of quinine prevailing during the year, and the receipts under Scientific and Minor Departments aggregated Rs. 1,55,519, against Rs. 2,05,566 in 1883-84.

The receipts from interest exceeded the actuals of 1883-84 by Rs. 6,628. There was an increase under the head of "interest on the arrears of the public works cess," as also under "securities of the Education Department."

The receipts in aid of superannuation amounted to Rs. 61,140, against Rs. 75,347 in 1883-84. The decrease was under the head Contribution for

pensions and gratuities, and was due to a smaller number of officers lent to Native States.

The receipts under Stationery and Printing in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 1,08,494, against Rs. 1,20,715 in 1883-84. These receipts are of a fluctuating nature, and the decrease was entirely due to less work having been done for and less materials supplied to, municipalities and Local Fund Committees than in 1883-84.

The miscellaneous receipts aggregated Rs. 8,70,859, against Rs. 7,14,621 in 1883-84. The increase was under the heads of "Unclaimed deposit" and "Miscellaneous receipts." The increase under Miscellaneous receipts was due (1) to larger recoveries from local funds towards cost of controlling and account offices consequent on the rate of recovery from District Road Fund Committees having been raised from 1 to 1·54 per cent., and (2) to Marine Insurance recoveries on Public Works stores having been taken under this head for the first time.

The gross earnings of State Railways in 1884-85 aggregated Rs. 40,35,884, against Rs. 39,83,280 obtained in 1883-84. The receipts in 1884-85 were exclusive of those from the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, while those in 1883-84 were inclusive of these receipts.

The direct receipts from Irrigation and Navigation amounted to Rs. 13,07,521, against Rs. 11,69,841 in 1883-84.

The receipts under XXIX, State Railways, represent only the receipt from Kaúnia and Dhurla Railway. These amounted to Rs. 1,56,755 in 1884-85, against Rs. 1,40,794 in 1883-84.

The receipts from Irrigation and Navigation, not classed as Productive Public Works, amounted to Rs. 7,77,818, against Rs. 7,92,338 in 1883-84.

The total receipts from Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services in charge of the Public Works Department, including a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 realised from the East Indian Railway Company for the value of their office in Calcutta, aggregated Rs. 6,39,152, against Rs. 2,02,294 in 1883-84, while those in charge of civil officers, including a sum of Rs. 1,10,294 "for recoveries on account of zemindari embankments under the contract system," amounted to Rs. 6,21,291, against Rs. 5,88,343 in the previous year.

The sum of Rs. 20,000 entered under head of contribution represents the refund of the amount advanced to the Inland Labour Transport Fund in January 1882.

Expenditure.

The total "Direct Demands on the Revenues" amounted to Rs. 48,61,227, against Rs. 48,27,306 in 1883-84. There was decrease of Rs. 11,814 under Forests, and of Rs. 27,665 under Land Revenue, due to less expenditure under the heads of management of Government estates and allowances to district and village officers. There was an increase of Rs. 13,314 under stamps, due to larger supply of paper consequent on the improvement in the sale of general stamps. The increase under excise was Rs. 8,377, and was due to the inclusion of the entire establishment charges of the Calcutta Collectorate, formerly taken proportionately under Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise. The cost of the extra preventive establishment entertained by the Collector of Customs served to increase the expenditure under customs, and it amounted to Rs. 4,98,143, against Rs. 4,85,898 in 1883-84. The increase under registration amounted to Rs. 17,171, and was due to larger payments having been made on account of commission to registrars in consequence of the extension of the operation of the Act.

The expenditure under "Commissioners," "Civil Secretariat," and "Tour Expenses" showed an increase on the actuals of 1883-84, and the total charges for general administration amounted to Rs. 16,05,594, against Rs. 15,45,027 in 1883-84. The increase under "Civil Secretariat" was chiefly due to the creation of some new appointments and to increments of progressive salaries. Under "Commissioners" the increase was due to the appointment of a temporary additional Commissioner for the Patna Division.

The expenditure under Law and Justice amounted to Rs. 94,09,069, against Rs. 93,18,108 in 1883-84. There was a decrease under Jails owing to smaller purchases of raw materials for manufacture. Against this there were increases under High Court Judges and Civil and Sessions Courts. The first

was owing to the appointment of three additional Judges, and the second to the appointment of additional Judges in the districts of Burdwan and 24-Pergunnahs, and the entertainment of additional establishments in other districts.

The total Police expenditure in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 48,02,147, against Rs. 45,85,892. The chief increases were under Presidency Police, District executive force, and Village Police. The increase under District executive force was partly nominal, and was due to a change of procedure in adjusting the deductions from the pay of the force on account of clothing. The increase under Village Police was principally due to the extension of the chowkidari system to the Government estate of Khoorda.

The total expenditure under Marine, including a new charge of Rs. 49,583 for subsidy to steam-boat companies for steamer service between Dhubri and Dibrughur, amounted to Rs. 8,47,150, against Rs. 8,69,143 in 1883-84. The decrease was principally under pilotage charges, and was due to the smaller tonnage entering the port accompanied by smaller receipts.

The total expenditure under Education in 1884-85 was Rs. 34,00,405, against Rs. 31,55,409 in 1883-84. The increase was chiefly under grants-in-aid, which were more than fully utilised.

The total expenditure under Medical amounted to Rs. 14,56,187, against Rs. 13,63,644 in 1883-84. The increase was chiefly under the heads of medical establishment, vaccination, and hospitals and dispensaries. Under the first two it was owing to entertainment of increased establishments, and under the third head to increased expenditure at the Presidency General Hospital on account of miscellaneous contingent charges and diet of patients.

The expenditure under Scientific and other Minor Departments amounted to Rs. 3,50,866, against Rs. 3,97,685 in 1883-84. The decrease was under Cinchona plantations. There were certain payments made in 1883-84 in the trans-Teesta portion of the Darjeeling district which were not made in 1884-85.

The actuals under the head of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions for 1884-85 was Rs. 12,61,020, against Rs. 11,40,086, the actuals of 1883-84. During the year under review large transfers of pensions to other provinces took place, and there were also smaller payments under compassionate allowances. The total expenditure in 1884-85 was Rs. 11,99,258.

The total expenditure under Stationery and Printing was Rs. 10,86,430, against Rs. 9,27,844 in 1883-84. The increase was chiefly under the head of "Government Presses" and "Stationery supplied from central stores." The increase under the former was due to increased payments on account of overtime allowances and other incidental charges in consequence of extra printing work done, and that under the latter to increased demand for locally manufactured paper.

The total miscellaneous charges in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 3,97,292, against Rs. 3,70,628 in 1883-84.

A sum of Rs. 25,392 was spent on "Charitable Famine Relief." This represents only the expenditure directly incurred by Government agency, and was exclusive of the grants made from the provision for "Contributions" to District Road Committees for expenditure on relief works.

The working expenses of State Railways, exclusive of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, amounted to Rs. 28,66,234; while the expenditure in 1883-84, including the expenses of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, was Rs. 23,99,062.

The working expenses of Irrigation and Navigation canals amounted to Rs. 11,79,758, against Rs. 10,69,395 in 1883-84.

The charge for interest on the capital expended on Productive Public Works amounted to Rs. 39,27,883, against Rs. 37,54,570 in 1883-84. The increase was due to the progress of capital expenditure on Productive Public Works.

A provision of Rs. 1,38,000 was made in the revised estimate under the head of "State Railways, Capital Account." The whole of this grant could not be appropriated in 1884-85, and the total expenditure, including the administrative charges, amounted to Rs. 1,31,643.

A sum of Rs. 70,000 was provided under the head "Subsidized Railways" for payment of compensation for lands taken up for the Tarkessur Railway.

The payments could not all be effected during the current year, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,984.

The expenditure under Irrigation and Navigation (non-productive) amounted to Rs. 8,16,172, against Rs. 11,77,816 in 1883-84.

The estimate under Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services, in charge of the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 25,21,000. The failure of the Calcutta Port Commissioners to pay within the year for a large quantity of bricks purchased by them from the Akra works led to an increase of the stock balances of the Public Works Department, causing an increase of expenditure of more than two lakhs. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,14,101, against Rs. 45,75,105 in 1883-84.

The allotment under the head Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services in charge of civil officers included a provision of Rs. 61,000 for grants-in-aid to municipal and other funds, which were not drawn during 1884-85. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,083, against Rs. 1,43,711 in 1883-84.

A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 was provided for "Contributions" to Incorporated Local Funds," but the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,54,451.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1885 was Rs. 13,26,327, against Rs. 6,86,636, the balance on the 31st March 1884.

Incorporated Local Funds.

The following table shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for 1884-85 as compared with those of 1883-84:—

	Actuals, 1884-85. Rs.
Receipts—	
Opening balance	17,55,636
District Road Fund	39,88,943
Ditto account	2,708
District Post Fund	3,31,119
Inland Labour Transport Fund	20,720
Total ...	43,43,490
Contributions	2,54,450
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,53,576
Charges—	
District Road Fund	42,44,794
Ditto account	82,891
District Post Fund	3,28,633
Inland Labour Transport Fund	75,148
Total ...	47,31,466
Contributions	20,000
Closing balance	16,02,110
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,53,576

From the beginning of the year 1884-85 the Inland Labour Transport Fund has been divided between Bengal and Assam. Including the contributions for pension and leave allowances of the fixed establishments, and excluding those for pensions from January 1882 to March 1884, and the amounts transferred to Provincial account and to Assam, the total ordinary expenditure for the year came up to Rs. 29,137, against the total receipts amounting to Rs. 20,720.

Excluded Local Funds.

The receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds are shown in the following table:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Opening balance	3,90,202	.....
1. Police Funds—		
Railway Police Clothing	2,941	1,310

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
2. Marine Funds—		
Hospital Port Dues	71,925	62,602
Balasore Port	15,968	10,100
Cuttack and Pooree	14,670	13,382
Chittagong Port	75,338	51,715
Total ...	1,77,901	1,37,799
3. Education Funds—		
Hindu College	5,175	24,632
Doorga Churn Laha's Scholarship ...	2,670	2,765
Jageriah Estate	1,272	1,272
Vizianagram Scholarship	3,813	1,192
Prossunno Nath Roy	7,490	6,240
Mirza Mohammed Hossein's Endowment ...	1,498	1,393
Khondmal School Fund	10,569	2,625
Behary Lall Mookerjee's Endowment ...	6,268	5,430
Bruce Legacy Fund	16,842	2,48,145
Prince of Wales' Reception Fund ...	7,933	6,045
Total ...	63,330	2,99,739
4. Medical and Charitable Funds—		
Bengal Charitable Relief	24,427	.....
Pilgrims' Lodging-house Fund ...	21,073	20,414
Balasore Pilgrim Hospital	681	1,661
Prince Golam Mahomed's Trust ...	18,033	15,498
Chinsurah Poor Fund	1,825	1,770
Choonee Lal Seal's Dispensary ...	2,000	1,807
Unnochutter	5,456	4,870
Total ...	73,495	46,020
5. Public Works Funds—		
Khondmal Road Fund	11,692	1,965
Darjeeling Improvement Fund ...	23,144	19,488
Juggernath Road Fund	2,135	1,054
Wahabee Fund	2,380	72,038
Total ...	39,351	94,545
6. Miscellaneous Funds—		
Zoological Garden Fund	51,976	50,686
Burial Board Fund	14,630	14,613
Mohsin Endowment	1,46,572	1,02,445
Total ...	2,13,178	1,67,744
7. Cantonment Funds	49,865	59,311
Total ...	.....	8,06,468
Closing balance	.....	2,03,795
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,10,263	10,10,263

The Cantonment funds closed the year 1884-85 with a balance of Rs. 22,993-0-9. No troops were stationed at Bhagulpore and Dacca during the year under report. The Dacca cantonment has been abolished, and orders have been issued for the civil authorities to resume charge of the cantonment fund. The Segowli and Hazaribagh cantonment funds were abolished, and the balances transferred to the Benares and Dinapore cantonment funds respectively. The large balance at credit of the Barrackpore cantonment fund is being gradually utilised. The expenditure in other cantonments was well within their income.

The balance of the Hospital Port Dues Fund on the 31st March 1885 was Rs. 53,637-8-8, against Rs. 43,992-8-10 on the 31st March 1884. The question of reducing or abolishing the hospital port dues and meeting the charges for the treatment of sick seamen either wholly or partially from the funds of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta is still under consideration. The matter has been laid before the Port Commissioners, and they have promised to consider it when the budget for the ensuing year is prepared.

The Balasore Port Fund closed the year 1884-85 with a deficit balance of Rs. 1,272. The actual collections of the port fell short of the expenditure by more than one-half. The fund is in a chronic state of deficit, and the grant of Rs. 12,000 made by Government has not rendered it solvent. It has not been found possible to reduce the expenditure of the fund, and the Local Government is now in communication with the Commissioner of Orissa and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of increasing the rate of port dues.

The Bruce Legacy Fund closed the year with a balance of Rs. 120-2-8. It has not yet been decided how the fund and the income from it should be appropriated. The case is still before the High Court.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

As in the preceding year, the public works cess was levied at the maximum rate in all districts where the Act is in force, and the road cess at maximum rates in all districts except Backergunge, where it was levied at half rates. The following statement compares the results of the year with those of the three preceding years:—

	Demand.			Balances.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrears.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81	69,14,587	9,22,041	78,36,628	10,66,326	1,84,826	11,91,152	17,523	11,73,629	14·9
1881-82	70,10,994	11,71,062	81,82,056	9,54,818	1,92,233	11,47,051	10,941	11,36,100	13·8
1882-83	73,10,811	11,42,296	84,53,107	10,09,330	1,77,390	11,86,720	27,940	11,58,780	13·7
1883-84	73,75,697	12,60,272	86,35,969	13,56,778	2,64,196	16,20,974	26,993	15,93,981	18·4

The current demand under the head of road cess rose from Rs. 36,08,459 in 1882-83 to Rs. 36,40,856 in 1883-84, while the public works cess rose from Rs. 37,02,352 to Rs. 37,34,841. The percentage borne by the net balance outstanding at the close of the year to the gross demand rose from 13·7 in 1882-83 to 18·4 in 1883-84. This unsatisfactory result is attributed by the Board "partly to scanty crops, partly to the fact that the last day for payment of the September instalment fell within the Doorga Poojah holidays, so that collections could not be made till after the cess year had closed, and partly to the inclusion of the demand from rent-free holdings in certain districts with retrospective effect." The following table shows the demand, collection, and arrears of the road and public works cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1883-84.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3+4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5–6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3–8.	Current balance, column 4—columns (6+9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10, as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10, as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demands, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on column (4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan	Road cess	53,426	1,77,599	2,31,025	7,264	2,23,761	17,799	1,31,202	1,341	1,50,342	35,627	39,133	74,760	171	74,589	7,235	.....	5,894	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	53,321	1,77,599	2,30,920	7,265	2,23,655	17,782	1,31,201	1,342	1,50,325	35,539	39,133	74,672	163	74,509	7,236	.....	5,894	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,06,747	3,55,198	4,61,945	14,529	4,47,416	35,581	2,62,403	2,683	3,00,667	71,166	78,266	1,49,432	334	1,49,098	14,471	.....	11,788	33·3	77·0	84·6
Bankoora	Road cess	4,446	35,294	39,740	255	39,485	3,040	31,124	300	34,464	1,406	3,915	5,321	460	4,861	259	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	4,447	35,294	39,741	255	39,486	3,041	31,124	300	34,465	1,406	3,915	5,321	459	4,862	258	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,893	70,588	79,481	510	78,971	6,081	62,248	600	68,929	2,812	7,830	10,642	919	9,723	517	83	.....	68·3	88·8	97·6
Beerbhoom	Road cess	9,399	45,814	55,213	588	54,625	8,587	39,432	311	48,330	812	5,794	6,606	44	6,562	588	.....	277	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	9,400	45,814	55,214	588	54,626	8,588	39,432	311	48,331	812	5,794	6,606	44	6,562	588	.....	277	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	18,799	91,628	1,10,427	1,176	1,09,251	17,175	78,864	622	96,661	1,624	11,588	13,212	88	13,124	1,176	.....	554	91·3	87·1	105·4
Midnapore	Road cess	42,854	1,41,001	1,83,855	1,439	1,82,416	36,928	96,309	1,204	1,34,441	5,926	43,253	49,179	.....	49,179	1,656	.....	452	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	42,855	1,41,001	1,83,856	1,439	1,82,417	36,929	96,310	1,203	1,34,442	5,926	43,252	49,178	.....	49,178	1,655	.....	452	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	85,709	2,82,002	3,67,711	2,878	3,64,833	73,857	1,92,619	2,407	2,68,883	11,852	86,505	98,357	.....	98,357	3,311	.....	904	86·1	69·0	95·3
Hooghly	Road cess	25,581	1,24,181	1,49,762	3,637	1,46,125	16,219	68,778	2,654	87,651	9,362	51,766	61,128	1,469	59,659	3,658	.....	1,004	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	25,591	1,24,182	1,49,773	3,637	1,46,136	16,228	68,776	2,654	87,658	9,363	51,769	61,132	1,470	59,662	3,657	.....	1,003	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	51,172	2,48,363	2,99,535	7,274	2,92,261	32,447	1,37,554	5,308	1,75,309	18,725	1,03,535	1,22,260	2,939	1,19,321	7,315	.....	2,007	.....	57·0	70·6
24-Pergunnahs ...	Road cess	11,663	1,01,557	1,13,220	1,262	1,11,958	11,201	88,206	744	1,00,151	462	12,089	12,551	2	12,549	1,307	.....	563	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	11,662	1,01,557	1,13,219	1,262	1,11,957	11,201	88,206	744	1,00,151	461	12,089	12,550	1	12,549	1,307	.....	563	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	23,325	2,03,114	2,26,439	2,524	2,23,915	22,402	1,76,412	1,488	2,00,302	923	24,178	25,101	3	25,098	2,614	.....	1,126	96·0	87·9	98·6
Nuddea	Road cess	9,021	60,698	69,719	688	69,031	7,361	51,631	558	59,550	1,660	8,379	10,039	47	9,992	760	.....	202	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	9,022	60,697	69,719	688	69,031	7,361	51,631	558	59,550	1,661	8,378	10,039	48	9,991	761	.....	203	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	18,043	1,21,395	1,39,438	1,376	1,38,062	14,722	1,03,262	1,116	1,19,100	3,321	16,757	20,078	95	19,983	1,521	.....	405	81·6	86·0	98·1
Jessore	Road cess	16,116	80,354	96,470	564	95,906	16,008	65,779	552	82,369	108	14,011	14,119	.....	14,119	628	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	16,117	78,780	94,897	565	94,332	16,009	64,239	582	80,830	108	13,976	14,084	.....	14,084	628	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	32,233	1,59,134	1,91,367	1,129	1,90,238	32,017	1,30,018	1,164	1,63,199	216	27,987	28,203	.....	28,203	1,256	.....	92	99·3	82·3	102·5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3 and 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, columns 3—8.	Current balance, column columns (6 + 9).	Gross balance, columns 13 + 13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10, as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10, as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demands, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on column (4—7).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Khoolna	Road cess	9,498	61,212	70,710	351	70,359	8,636	54,316	307	63,259	862	6,545	7,407	146	7,261	381	.....	74	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	9,499	61,213	70,712	351	70,361	8,636	54,319	305	63,260	863	6,543	7,406	146	7,260	381	.....	76	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	18,997	1,22,425	1,41,422	702	1,40,720	17,272	1,08,635	612	1,26,519	1,725	13,088	14,813	292	14,521	762	.....	150	90·9	89·2	103·3
Moorshedabad	Road cess	18,668	73,287	91,955	744	91,211	14,543	63,538	753	78,834	4,125	9,005	13,130	.....	13,130	812	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	18,272	73,286	91,558	744	90,814	14,457	63,538	754	78,749	3,815	9,004	12,819	.....	12,819	813	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	36,940	1,46,573	1,83,513	1,488	1,82,025	29,000	1,27,076	1,507	1,57,583	7,940	18,009	25,949	.....	25,949	1,625	.....	118	78·5	87·5	107·5
Dinagepore ...	Road cess	13,093	80,577	93,670	378	93,292	13,093	68,681	923	82,697	.....	11,518	11,518	.....	11,518	380	543	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	13,094	80,576	93,670	379	93,291	13,094	68,680	923	82,697	.....	11,517	11,517	.....	11,517	381	542	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	26,187	1,61,153	1,87,340	757	1,86,583	26,187	1,37,361	1,846	1,65,394	.....	23,035	23,035	.....	23,035	761	1,085	.....	100	85·6	102·6
Rajshahye ...	Road cess	4,077	75,806	79,883	758	79,125	4,069	69,646	697	74,412	8	5,402	5,410	18	5,392	795	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	4,076	75,806	79,882	757	79,125	4,069	69,646	698	74,413	7	5,403	5,410	17	5,393	795	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,153	1,51,612	1,59,765	1,515	1,58,250	8,138	1,39,292	1,395	1,48,825	15	10,805	10,820	35	10,785	1,590	.....	195	99·8	92·8	98·1
Rungpore	Road cess	24,367	1,28,383	1,52,750	13	1,52,737	22,138	1,15,502	18	1,37,658	2,229	12,868	15,097	.....	15,097	22	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	24,385	1,28,383	1,52,768	12	1,52,756	22,139	1,15,501	18	1,37,658	2,246	12,870	15,11 6	.....	15,116	21	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	48,752	2,56,766	3,05,518	25	3,05,493	44,277	2,31,003	36	2,75,316	4,475	25,738	30,213	.....	30,213	43	.....	7	90·8	89·9	107·2
Bogra	Road cess	4,276	42,432	46,708	749	45,959	3,986	38,353	620	42,959	290	3,330	3,620	.....	3,620	624	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	4,276	42,432	46,708	748	45,960	3,985	38,354	620	42,959	291	3,330	3,621	.....	3,621	625	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,552	84,864	93,416	1,497	91,919	7,971	76,707	1,240	85,918	581	6,660	7,241	.....	7,241	1,249	.....	9	93·2	92·0	101·2
Pubna	Road cess	2,552	46,708	49,260	2,222	47,038	2,444	40,853	1,749	45,046	108	3,633	3,741	175	3,566	2,496	.....	147	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	2,552	46,709	49,261	2,223	47,038	2,444	40,853	1,749	45,046	108	3,633	3,741	175	3,566	2,496	.....	147	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,104	93,417	98,521	4,445	94,076	4,888	81,706	3,498	90,092	216	7,266	7,482	350	7,132	4,992	.....	1,494	95·7	91·8	96·4
Darjeeling	Road cess	1,075	17,919	18,994	1,244	17,750	982	16,083	455	17,520	93	592	685	100	585	1,229	.....	774	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	1,076	16,988	18,064	474	17,590	983	15,922	389	17,294	93	592	685	101	584	525	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,151	34,907	37,058	1,718	35,340	1,965	32,005	844	34,814	186	1,184	1,370	201	1,169	1,754	.....	910	91·3	96·4	99·7

Julpigoree ...	Road cess ...	3,439	41,792	45,231	303	44,928	3,339	38,329	63	41,731	100	3,160	3,260	.....	3,260	303	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	3,440	41,791	45,231	303	44,928	3,339	38,328	64	41,731	101	3,160	3,261	.....	3,261	303	.....	239	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,879	83,583	90,462	606	89,856	6,678	76,657	127	83,462	201	6,320	6,521	.....	6,522	606	.....	479	97·0	92·3	99·8
Dacca	Road cess ...	30,356	69,024	99,380	1,917	97,463	21,586	40,911	3,482	65,979	8,770	26,196	34,966	.....	34,966	2,004	1,478	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	30,414	69,097	99,511	1,924	97,587	21,641	40,928	3,492	66,061	8,773	26,245	35,018	.....	35,018	2,010	1,482	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	60,770	1,38,121	1,98,891	3,841	1,95,050	43,227	81,839	6,974	1,32,040	17,543	52,441	69,984	.....	69,984	4,014	2,960	.....	71·1	60·9	95·6
Furreedpore ...	Road cess ...	21,985	56,118	78,103	2,817	75,286	16,295	35,760	1,616	53,671	5,690	17,541	23,231	347	22,884	2,817	.....	1,201	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	22,403	56,449	78,852	2,817	76,035	16,282	35,875	1,617	53,774	6,721	17,757	23,878	347	23,531	2,817	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	44,388	1,12,567	1,56,955	5,634	1,51,321	32,577	71,635	3,233	1,07,445	11,811	35,298	47,109	694	46,415	5,634	.....	2,401	73·4	66·9	95·4
Backergunge ...	Road cess ...	29,160	98,502	1,27,662	256	1,27,406	26,478	72,639	401	99,518	2,682	25,607	28,289	43	28,246	250	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	18,118	1,93,883	2,52,001	502	2,51,499	52,796	1,42,420	798	1,96,014	5,322	50,961	56,283	87	56,196	489	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	87,278	2,92,385	3,79,663	758	3,78,905	79,274	2,15,059	1,199	2,95,532	8,004	76,568	84,572	130	84,442	739	460	.....	90·8	73·7	101·0
Mymensingh ...	Road cess ...	11,328	1,40,838	1,52,166	2,856	1,49,310	11,199	1,24,922	3,726	1,39,847	129	13,060	13,189	15	13,174	3,002	724	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	11,272	1,40,837	1,52,109	2,856	1,49,253	11,169	1,24,921	3,726	1,39,816	103	13,060	13,163	.....	13,163	3,002	724	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	22,600	2,81,675	3,04,275	5,712	2,98,563	22,368	2,49,843	7,452	2,79,663	232	26,120	26,352	15	26,337	6,004	1,448	.....	98·9	90·5	99·2
Tipperah	Road cess ...	12,235	92,920	1,05,155	530	1,04,625	12,231	79,969	467	92,607	4	12,481	12,485	.....	12,485	582	.....	115	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	12,235	92,921	1,05,156	531	1,04,625	12,231	79,909	467	92,607	4	12,481	12,485	.....	12,485	582	.....	115	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	24,470	1,85,841	2,10,311	1,061	2,09,250	24,462	1,59,818	934	1,85,214	8	24,962	24,970	.....	24,970	1,164	.....	230	99·9	86·4	99·6
Chittagong	Road cess ...	9,893	86,886	96,779	3,307	93,472	8,654	68,568	2,428	79,650	1,239	15,011	16,250	8	16,242	2,243	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	9,893	86,886	96,779	3,307	93,472	8,654	68,568	2,427	79,649	1,239	15,011	16,250	8	16,242	2,244	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	19,786	1,73,772	1,93,558	6,614	1,86,944	17,308	1,37,136	4,855	1,59,299	2,478	30,022	32,500	16	32,484	4,487	368	.....	87·4	82·0	91·6
Noakholly	Road cess ...	4,690	70,414	75,104	369	74,735	4,688	66,345	228	71,261	2	3,700	3,702	10	3,692	249	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	4,759	71,118	75,877	370	75,507	4,758	66,872	228	71,858	1	3,876	3,877	10	3,867	249	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	9,449	1,41,532	1,50,981	739	1,50,242	9,446	1,33,217	456	1,43,119	3	7,576	7,579	20	7,559	498	.....	42	99·9	94·6	101·1
Patna	Road cess ...	25,091	1,56,709	1,81,800	4,815	1,76,985	17,539	1,28,183	3,841	1,49,563	7,552	23,711	31,263	5,430	25,833	4,402	.....	561	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	25,509	1,56,708	1,82,217	4,815	1,77,402	17,542	1,28,184	3,838	1,49,564	7,967	23,709	31,676	5,843	25,833	4,405	.....	567	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	50,600	3,13,417	3,64,017	9,630	3,54,387	35,081	2,56,367	7,679	2,99,127	15,519	47,420	62,939	11,273	51,666	8,807	.....	1,128	69·3	84·3	95·4
Gya	Road cess ...	10,657	1,97,174	2,07,831	4,090	2,03,741	10,403	1,55,469	3,567	1,69,439	254	37,615	37,869	9	37,860	4,353	.....	786	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	10,657	1,97,174	2,07,831	4,091	2,03,740	10,403	1,55,470	3,566	1,69,439	254	37,613	37,867	10	37,857	4,353	.....	787	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	21,314	3,94,348	4,15,662	8,181	4,07,481	20,806	3,10,939	7,133	3,38,878	508	75,228	75,736	19	75,717	8,706	.....	1,573	87·6	80·5	85·9
Shahabad	Road cess ...	21,425	1,45,464	1,66,889	.....	1,66,889	18,754	1,08,409	.....	1,27,163	2,671	37,055	39,726	13	39,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	21,424	1,45,464	1,66,888	.....	1,66,888	18,754	1,08,409	.....	1,27,163	2,670	37,055	39,725	12	39,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	42,849	2,90,928	3,33,777	.....	3,33,777	37,508	2,16,818	.....	2,54,326	5,341	74,110	79,451	25	79,246	.....	.....	.....	87·5	74·5	87·4
Mozufferpore ...	Road cess ...	34,176	1,39,799	1,73,975	4,220	1,69,755	24,563	1,02,938	3,784	1,31,285	9,613	32,641	42,254	413	41,841	2,937	847	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	34,475	1,39,800	1,74,275	4,220	1,70,055	24,563	1,02,938	3,783	1,31,284	9,912	32,642	42,554	414	42,140	2,937	846	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	68,651	2,79,599	3,48,250	8,440	3,39,810	49,126	2,05,876	7,567	2,62,569	19,525	65,283	84,808	827	83,981	5,874	1,693	.....	71·5	75·9	93·9
Durbhunga ...	Road cess ...	39,344	2,10,513	2,49,857	9,754	2,40,103	27,036	1,39,496	5,701	1,72,233	12,308	61,263	73,571	1,537	72,034	5,986	.....	285	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	39,420	2,10,514	2,49,934	9,754	2,40,180	27,036	1,39,497	5,701	1,72,234	12,384	61,263	73,647	1,537	72,110	5,985	.....	284	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	78,764	4,21,027	4,99,791	19,508	4,80,283	54,072	2,78,993	11,402	3,44,467	24,692	1,22,526	1,47,218	3,074	1,44,144	11,971	.....	569	68·6	69·4	81·8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand, columns 3 + 4.	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand, columns 5—6.	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance, column 3—8.	Current balance, column 4—column (8—9).	Gross balance, columns 12+13.	Remission.	Net balance, columns 14—15.	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10, as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10, as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demands, column 8 on column 3.	Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns (5—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column 11 on column 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Sarun	Road cess	34,854	1,52,161	1,87,015	2,003	1,85,012	33,998	1,07,024	2,394	1,43,416	856	43,134	43,990	.....	43,990	2,066	328	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	35,068	1,52,162	1,87,230	2,003	1,85,227	34,006	1,07,025	2,394	1,43,425	1,062	43,134	44,196	.....	44,196	2,067	327	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	69,922	3,04,323	3,74,245	4,006	3,70,239	68,004	2,14,049	4,788	2,86,841	1,918	86,268	88,186	.....	88,186	4,133	655	.....	97·2	71·2	9 42
Chumparun ...	Road cess	7,530	75,644	83,174	578	82,596	6,780	35,457	464	62,701	750	19,609	20,359	.....	20,359	598	.....	134	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	7,531	75,643	83,174	577	82,597	6,781	55,456	464	62,701	750	19,610	20,360	.....	20,360	599	.....	135	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	15,061	1,51,287	1,66,348	1,155	1,65,193	13,561	1,10,913	928	1,25,402	1,500	39,219	40,719	.....	40,719	1,197	.....	269	90·0	73·8	82·9
Monghyr	Road cess	34,107	1,25,967	1,60,074	3,000	1,57,074	26,921	1,01,087	1,025	1,29,033	7,186	121,880	29,066	1,128	27,938	2,458	.....	1,433	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	34,007	1,25,967	1,59,974	3,001	1,56,973	26,905	1,01,087	1,025	1,29,017	7,102	21,879	28,981	1,057	27,924	2,459	.....	1,434	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	68,114	2,51,934	3,20,048	6,001	3,14,047	53,826	2,02,174	2,050	2,58,050	14,288	43,759	58,047	2,185	55,862	4,917	.....	2,867	79·0	82·2	102·4
Bhagulpore ...	Road cess	11,569	1,46,057	1,57,626	6,669	1,50,957	9,409	1,21,881	6,879	1,38,169	2,160	17,507	19,667	751	18,916	5,519	1,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	11,518	1,46,057	1,57,575	6,670	1,50,905	9,408	1,21,881	6,879	1,38,168	2,110	17,506	19,616	747	18,869	5,519	1,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	23,087	2,92,114	3,15,201	13,339	3,01,862	18,817	2,43,762	13,758	2,76,337	4,270	35,013	39,283	1,498	37,785	11,038	2,720	.....	81·5	87·4	94·5
Purneah	Road cess	1,330	79,742	81,072	711	80,361	1,248	77,802	1,041	80,091	82	1,229	1,311	2	1,309	717	324	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	1,330	79,741	81,071	710	80,361	1,248	77,802	1,040	80,090	82	1,229	1,311	1	1,310	717	323	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,660	1,59,483	1,62,143	1,421	1,60,722	2,496	1,55,604	2,081	1,60,181	164	2,458	2,622	3	2,619	1,434	647	.....	93·8	98·4	100·4
Maldah	Road cess	2,352	28,181	30,533	193	30,340	2,349	24,783	135	27,267	3	3,205	3,208	7	3,201	201	.....	66	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	2,353	28,181	30,534	193	30,341	2,349	24,784	134	27,267	4	3,204	3,208	8	3,200	200	.....	66	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,705	56,362	61,067	386	60,681	4,698	49,567	269	54,534	7	6,409	6,416	15	6,401	401	.....	132	99·8	88·5	96·7
Cuttack	Road cess	9,093	53,771	62,864	.....	62,864	5,946	47,148	.....	53,094	3,147	6,623	9,770	930	8,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	9,092	53,772	62,864	.....	62,864	5,945	47,148	.....	53,093	3,147	6,624	9,771	930	8,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	18,185	1,07,543	1,25,728	.....	1,25,728	11,891	94,296	.....	1,06,187	6,294	13,247	19,541	1,860	17,681	.....	.....	.....	65·3	87·6	98·7
Pooree	Road cess	2,107	26,007	28,114	159	27,955	2,001	22,855	243	25,099	106	2,993	3,099	.....	3,099	159	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public works cess ...	2,107	26,007	28,114	159	27,955	2,000	22,856	243	25,099	107	2,992	3,099	.....	3,099	159	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,214	52,014	56,228	318	55,910	4,001	45,711	486	50,198	213	5,985	6,198	.....	6,198	318	168	.....	94·9	88·4	96·5

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The three tests to which the collections should be subjected in order to measure the success or failure of the year's operations are—(1) comparison of the arrear collections with arrear balances; (2) comparison of current collections with net current demand; and (3) comparison of advance payments with those made in the previous year. As remarked last year, the first two tests are the most important. In the following districts the arrear collections were less than 90 per cent. of the arrear demand—

	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.
Burdwan	33·3	77
Balasore	53·6	82·8
Hooghly	63·4	57
Cuttack	65·3	87·6
Bankoora	68·3	88·8
Durbhunga	68·6	69·4
Patna	69·3	84·3
Dacca	71·1	60·9.
Mozufferpore	71·5	75·9
Furreedpore	73·4	66·9
Moorshedabad	78·5	87·5
Monghyr	79	82·2
Bhagulpore	81·5	87·4
Nuddea	81·6	86
Midnapore	86·1	69
Chittagong	87·4	82
Shahabad	87·5	74·5

The figures for both arrear and current collections work out very badly in Burdwan and Hooghly. This circumstance is attributed to the inclusion of three years' arrear demand from petty lakhiraj holdings brought for the first time under assessment under section 70 of the Act. The increase in the demand from this source is said to be large, and to be almost entirely due in small sums, which are only paid under coercion. In the Burdwan district the total accumulated demand from these rent-free holdings amounted to a lakh of rupees, while the collections only amounted to Rs. 19,538. The Collector remarks that if this demand had not been added during the year the percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand would have been 66, and of current collections on current demand 93·04 per cent. The Board justly remark that even these figures would have been unsatisfactory in regard to the liquidation of the arrear balance. The collections in the Nuddea district have also been affected by the same cause as in Burdwan and Hooghly. The provisions of the Act under which rent-free holdings are brought under assessment are being extended to most of the other districts of Bengal, and this will result in a considerable increase in the demand of cess from rent-free holders, who now altogether escape payment. It is at the same time necessary to guard against the demand being allowed to accumulate into a balance which, in the lapse of time, will become unrealisable. As soon as the demand is ascertained, unremitting exertions must be made to realise it. The difficulty lies in the inclusion of the three years' balances as an initial demand in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the Board think that in the interests of the cess collections it might possibly be advisable to forego this amount. The Board would, however, wish to gain the benefit of further experience before submitting any proposal for the amendment of the law in this particular.

In the realisation of the current demand the worst results were obtained in Hooghly (57), Dacca (60·9), Furreedpore (66·9), Midnapore (69), and Durbhunga (69·4). In the following districts also, where the arrear collections were good, the current collections fell below 90 per cent. of the demand, viz. Sarun (71·2), Backergunge (73·7), Chumparun (73·8), Gya (80·5), Jessore (82·3) Dinagepore (85·6), Tipperah (86·4), Beerbhoom 87·1), 24-Pergunnahs (87·9), Pooree (88·4), Maldah (88·5), Khoolna (89·2), and Rungpore (89·9). The districts in which the percentage on both the current and arrear demand exceeded 90 per cent. are Lohardugga, Noakholly, Rajshahye, Mymensingh, Manbhoom, Hazaribagh, Julpigoree, Pubna, Purneah, Bogra, and Darjeeling.

The advance collections made during 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 1,10,137, against Rs. 1,32,342 in the preceding year. The districts in which such collections exceeded Rs. 5,000 are Bhagulpore (Rs. 13,758), Durbhunga (Rs. 11,402), Mozufferpore (Rs. 7,567), Gya (Rs. 7,133), Patna (Rs. 7,679), Mymensingh (Rs. 7,452), Dacca (Rs. 6,974), and Hooghly (Rs. 5,308).

There was a further reduction during the year in the number of certificates filed under the Public Demands Recovery Act. The number of fresh certificates filed for the recovery of cess arrears was 74,674, which, with the 37,859 pending at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 112,533 for disposal, against 118,204 in 1882-83. Seventy-three thousand three hundred and eighty-six were disposed of during the year; in 35,971 cases payment was made on the mere issue of notice; in 10,553 on the attachment of moveable, and in 17,818 of immoveable property. Of the remainder, 4,603 were struck off and 447 were cancelled on objection, leaving 3,994 cases in which other measures had to be taken. It is reported that in 428 cases only was it necessary to resort to the actual sale of property. The smallest number of certificates filed was in the Chota Nagpore (511), Presidency (2,958), and Rajshahye (3,190) Divisions.

In 1883 the question was raised whether, in view of the comparatively small number of cases in which the coercive functions of the Public Demands Recovery Act were brought into play, some measures could not be devised to relieve the district officers in some degree from the enormous mass of clerical labour involved in the present system. The Board had suggested an optional procedure, under which, in the case of petty arrears, the Collector should be able to realise at once, by the issue of summary process against moveable property only, the present procedure remaining intact to meet cases in which the arrears would be considerable; and the Board were asked to furnish a full report on the subject after consulting district and divisional officers. Shortly before the close of the year under review, the Board submitted a report, in which they suggested that the Collector's action would be much simplified and accelerated if, in the case of demands up to a limit which might be fixed at Rs. 10, he were permitted to revert to the old procedure provided by Act X (B.C.) of 1871, and to issue summary process against the moveable property of the defaulter. The Board, however, noticed two objections to any such modification of the law:—(1) the danger involved in the removal of the precautions now taken to ensure that the defaulter or alleged defaulter shall have full notice of the claim made against him and full opportunity of bringing forward his objections, and (2) the probability that the officers of Government would be tempted to make too general and extensive a use of these summary powers. In view of these objections, and also of the amount of legislation connected with land at present before Government, it has been decided to let the matter remain in abeyance.

Complete revaluations were brought to a close in Patna, Durbhunga, and Lohardugga, with the result that the aggregate cess demand will be increased by Rs. 1,38,736. In Rajshahye also there was practically a complete revaluation, resulting in an increase in the cess demand of Rs. 9,851. Partial revaluations have been made in Bogra, Chumparun, Khoolna, Jessore, and Furreedpore. In each case the operations have resulted in an increase, more or less considerable, in the valuation and assessment of the district. The revision of revaluations in Manbhoom, noticed in last year's resolution, has, with the exception of one pergunnah, been completed. Summary valuations have been resorted to most sparingly during the year.

The Board again submitted a table showing for each district the number of estates and tenures assessed, and the number of recorded shareholders. Although endeavours were made during the year to supply more accurate information than that furnished in the preceding year, the statistics were admittedly imperfect. The figures included only estates and tenures assessed with cess, so that all revenue-paying estates situated within the boundaries of municipalities, all revenue-free estates of which the value is less than five rupees, and all tenures of less than a hundred rupees annual value, were excluded from the statement. Such as the statement was, it showed that the total number of estates in the province was 262,254, and the number of recorded proprietors was 1,211,519, giving on an average 4·6 shareholders to every estate. In Monghyr the number of shareholders to an estate was 10·2, while in the adjoining districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Maldah the numbers were only 3·0, 2·9, and 2·1 respectively. No inference of any practical value can be drawn from such varying proportions. The figures also showed a total number of 1,181,218 tenures, or an average throughout the whole of Bengal of 4·5 tenures to every estate.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

SOME advance was made in the registration of vital statistics during the year. The ratio of births per mille of population was 23·51, against 22·08, and that of deaths 20·83, against 18·82. The recorded death-rate is considered to be an indication of marked improvement in the registration of mortuary statistics, as there was no unusual general epidemic prevalence of sickness to cause an increase in the number of deaths, and, according to local reports, "many deaths were unreported owing to chowkidars having left their villages to seek a livelihood elsewhere, by other labour, in consequence of high prices of food-grains caused by deficient rainfall having injured the crops." Almost the whole of the increase may be referred to improved registration. It is beyond question that public health was far better in 1884 than in 1882, when cholera raged with unwonted severity and a deadly wave of fever passed over the greater part of the province, yet the recorded death-rate in the past year (20·83) exceeds that recorded for 1882 (20·41) by ·42. The districts in which a marked improvement in registration is noticeable are Pubna, Balasore, Sarun, Furreedpore, and Monghyr. In Sarun, where the number of deaths recorded rose from 34,972 in 1883 to 49,971 in 1884, the *hath-chitti* or hand-book system was introduced, and is said to have worked satisfactorily.

During the year 1884 the provisions of the Compulsory Registration Act, IV (B.C.) of 1873, were extended to the Bansberiah Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, and the Naihatti Municipality, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. The provisions of the Act, so far only as they relate to the registration of deaths, were also extended to the portion of the Darjeeling district which lies to the west of the river Teesta. The law is now in operation in 116 towns and one rural tract. Its provisions were, however, only enforced in 42 towns during the year. The total number of prosecutions was 396 with 316 convictions, against 297 prosecutions with 232 convictions in 1883. The largest number of prosecutions instituted was reached in Howrah, where 81 persons were tried for offences under the Act, 71 of whom were convicted.

The registration of births was carried on in 47 towns with a total population of 1,685,651 persons during the year, against 46 towns with a total population of 1,685,159 in 1883. The recorded number of births, exclusive of 1,437 children still-born, was 39,640, or a ratio of 23·51 per mille of the total population under registration, against 37,215, or a ratio of 22·08 recorded in the previous year. The record of the number of births is still very defective, and, compared with the number of deaths recorded in the same area, it is shown to be less by 10,709, or a ratio of 6·35 per mille of population. The following are the towns in which the best results were obtained:—

	1884.	1883.
Jamalpore in Monghyr	49·39	49·17
Kendrapara	46·91	25·54
Brahmanberia	37·45	33·46
Bettiah	35·17	30·47
Jamalpore in Mymensingh	34·49	34 24
Bhagulpore	33·88	33·64
Bankoora	33·55	34·93
Revilgunge	32·41	37·30
Serampore	31·02	26·79
Durbhunga	29·57	24·32
Gya	29·41	29·38

In all these towns, with the exception of Bhagulpore, Serampore, and Gya the recorded number of births exceeded the number of deaths. The percentage of male to female births was 116, against 114 in the previous year.

Of a total population of 66,163,884 persons within the area in which the registration of deaths was carried on, 1,378,610, exclusive of 20,015 still-born children, were reported to have died during the year, showing an increase of 132,934 compared with the number reported to have died in the previous year. The ratio of deaths to population was 20·83, against 18·82 in 1883. The following table exhibits the death-rate from specific causes for the year under review, compared with that for the previous year and the quinquennium 1879–83 :—

Name of Disease.	Proportion of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
	In 1884.			In 1883.			In 1879–83.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.
Cholera ...	3·81	1·96	2·03	3·64	1·27	1·36	3·47	1·52	1·59
Small-pox ...	1·10	·24	·28	·27	·14	·14	·65	·27	·28
Fevers ...	12·89	14·66	14·60	13·77	13·81	13·81	15·50	12·26	12·38
Bowel-complaints ...	3·24	·79	·88	3·54	·73	·83	3·89	·70	·82
Injury ...	·44	·36	·37	·40	·35	·35	·42	·33	·33
Other causes ...	5·91	2·54	2·66	5·64	2·18	2·30	5·79	1·73	1·89
Total of all causes ...	27·43	20·58	20·83	27·28	18·49	18·82	29·72	16·82	17·30

There was an increase in the mortality recorded under every head of disease, especially under cholera, fevers, and the maladies classed under "Other causes." Most of the increase was contributed by the rural circles. The experience of the year again showed that the fourth quarter of the year, immediately after the rains, is the most fatal to life. The two worst months were November and December, and October came fourth in the death-scale, the most prevalent diseases being, as usual, fevers and bowel-complaints. The months of April and May were marked by the prevalence of cholera and small-pox, which caused the death-rate for these months to rise considerably above the death-rate for the same months in the previous year. The mortality among infants was higher than usual, the ratio having been 117·90, against 99·22 in 1883. The death-rates per mille of population according to class or nationality were—Christians 13·61, Hindus 20·26, Mahomedans 22·48, Budhists 13·79, and "Other races" 15·21.

As in the previous year, the birth-rate in Calcutta was lower, and the death-rate higher, than in the other Bengal towns. The ratio of births was 19·13 and of deaths 30·59. The increase in the number of deaths occurred under cholera and "Other causes." The mortality in the cantonments in Bengal, among a total population of 33,346, rose from 21·50 per mille in 1883 to 24·35 per mille in 1884. The mortality was again highest in the Hazaribagh Cantonment, where the death-rate rose from 61·16 per mile in 1883 to 129·41 per mille in the year under review. Of 21,182 European seamen who visited the Port of Calcutta during the year, 2,026 were admitted into hospital, of whom 76 died from various causes, chiefly from cholera, the number of deaths from which cause was 36. Besides these, there were 31 deaths which occurred out of hospital. Compared with the statistics of the previous year, the death-rate among the European port population was 63·53 per mille, against 48·92. Of the native floating population, estimated at 25,409 at the census of 1881, 301 resorted to hospital, of whom 62 died while under treatment. Among this number 38 died from cholera. Outside hospital there were 135 deaths, 100 of which were from cholera. This disease appears to have afflicted the native floating population very severely, "the deaths from it amounting to no less than 70·05 per cent. of the total loss of the year."

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

DR. GRANT held the office of Protector of Emigrants throughout the year.

Act VII of 1871 and the rules framed thereunder continued during the year to be the law regulating emigration to the colonies. Act XXI of 1883, which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 18th December 1883, has not yet come into force pending the final approval of the rules which have been framed for its administration. These draft rules were published for general information in the *Gazette of India* of the 10th January 1885, and have since been under consideration.

Emigration agencies for ten colonies were at work during the year, viz. for eight British Colonies—Demerara, Natal, Trinidad, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Fiji, and Mauritius; for one Dutch Colony—Surinam; and for one French Colony—Guadeloupe. To seven of these colonies their agencies had despatched emigrants during the preceding year, but for Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Grenada no emigrants had been recruited during 1883-84. The requisitions for emigrants and the number despatched in the last two years were as follows:—

COLONIES IMPORTING INDIAN LABOURERS.	1883-84. Number of statute adult labourers. Under requisition.	Despatched.	In excess of requisition.	Short of requisition.	1884-85. Number of statute adult labourers. Under requisition.	Despatched.	In excess of requisition.	Short of requisition.	REMARKS.
Demerara	6,000	2,537	.....	3,463	7,000	5,288½	.....	1,711½	Requisitions from Mauritius and Natal specify the number of men only, and leave the number of women to be adjusted by the rule regulating their proportion.
Trinidad	3,205	2,470½	.....	734½	3,060	1,941½	.....	1,118½	
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	539½	.....	60½	
St. Lucia	775	.....	.....	775	825	829	4	.....	
Grenada	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	165	1	.....	
Natal	1,324	475	.....	849	3,488	1,184½	.....	2,303½	
Fiji	2,100	1,401½	.....	698½	1,200	2,074	874	.....	
Mauritius	990	1,135	145	.....	Men 502	1,848½	1,346½	.....	
Surinam	1,800	1,355½	.....	444½	1,350	1,535½	185½	.....	
Guadeloupe	900	885½	.....	14½	450	461½	11½	.....	
Total	17,094	10,260	145	6,979	18,639	13,867½	2,422½	5,194	

The number of emigrants despatched to all the colonies, as usual, fell short of the total requisitions, though it more nearly approximated to the requisitions than has been the case of recent years, as the following statement shows. The figures represent statute adults.

	Number applied for.	Number despatched.
1880-81	13,025	11,394
1881-82	12,314	7,946
1882-83	16,502	8,352
1883-84	17,094	10,260
1884-85	18,639	13,867

Towards the end of the year, on account of a decline in the price of sugar, requisitions of some of the colonies were cancelled. Had this not been the case, it appears likely that the supply of emigrants would have been equal to the original demands in a year which was one of scarcity on account of deficient harvest in parts of two divisions (Burdwan and Patna) of these provinces. The terms offered by the various colonies to emigrants remained the same

as in previous years. The requisitions from Demerara continue to be larger than those from any other colony, and the emigrants despatched to that colony during the year made up over 38 per cent. of the whole number of emigrants who embarked: Fiji, Trinidad, and Mauritius, which came next in order, taking 15 to 13 per cent. of the whole number.

Eight hundred and thirty-one recruiters were licensed for the several agencies during the year, as against 757 recruiters licensed in the preceding year. Thirteen licenses were cancelled for misconduct on the part of the recruiters. Of these, six licenses were withdrawn in connection with cases of abduction of married women from their homes, and three licenses were cancelled in connection with a case of registration of a woman by personation. The percentage of cancellations was not a large one, but it was larger than that of the preceding year.

The total number of emigrants registered for the colonies during the year was 23,191, or, omitting 1,446 re-registrations in the 24-Pergunnahs, 21,745; and the details of distribution according to the provinces where they were registered, are these:—

Bengla and Behar	12,775
North-Western Provinces...	6,835
Oudh	1,626
Punjab	283
Central Provinces	39
Madras	51
Bombay	136
Total ...	21,745

The noticeable feature in this statement is the largely increased number of registrations in Bengal and Behar, which for the first time exceeded registrations in the North-West Provinces. Statement I appended to the Report shows that 8,531 emigrants were registered in the Patna Division. As to the causes which favoured increased emigration from Bengal and Behar, Dr. Grant made the following remarks:—

The manifestly greater activity of emigration from the Lower Provinces as compared with that from the North-West and Oudh, is attributable to the comparatively high price of food-grains, the result of persistent drought which prevailed during the year throughout the area from which the largest number of labourers was drawn. For while the crops in Bengal and Behar were suffering more or less from want of rain, which led to scarcity, the local markets of the North-West Provinces and Oudh appear to have been comparatively well stocked. On the other hand, as regards the recruiters themselves, the presence of facilities for obtaining suitable labour so much nearer the port of embarkation than the more distant Upper Provinces, and of economising transit, must necessarily have led them to make the best of their opportunities by concentrating their operations chiefly in Behar and the districts in its vicinity that were most readily accessible by rail. Recruitment for the colonies was carried on most freely in the months of July, August, September, and October; and it was during those months particularly that the poorest labouring classes, who ordinarily emigrate, were feeling the full effects of the high prices of food-grains in Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Monghyr, and neighbouring localities. Indeed, early in August, I received a communication from the Officiating Magistrate of Patna, in which he intimated that, "owing to want of rain, the crops in this district have largely failed, and a considerable distress is anticipated among the labouring classes. They are enlisting at present in considerable numbers for the colonies, and I would suggest that you should draw the attention of the various Emigration Agents to the fact that Patna district is likely to prove a fertile field." Accordingly, I caused the information furnished by Mr. Grierson to be circulated amongst all the Emigration Agents for the colonies and the contractors under the Inland Emigration Act.

Only one man in 1,765, however, went to the colonies from the districts of the Patna Division; and even in Gya, where recruiters appear to have established

their strongest connection, and where the number of emigrants was greatest, the percentage was only 1 in every 567 of the population. Labour in a distant colony and the sea voyage thereto are said to have fewer fears for the Behari than for the Bengali.

Out of 23,191 emigrants registered, 22,921 were admitted into the Calcutta depôts; of the remaining 252 persons, nine died and 142 deserted in the interior, 42 were detained in the mofussil depôts, and 59 were discharged by the agencies on account of unfitness, unwillingness to emigrate, and claims by relatives, and the rest were unaccounted for. The total percentage of losses before arrival at the Calcutta depôts was therefore 1·08, as compared with 2·32 per cent lost in the preceding year and 5·99 lost in 1882-83.

Of the 22,921* persons admitted into the Calcutta depôts and 1,823 persons remaining in the depôts at the end of the preceding year—total 24,344 persons—264 died, 979 deserted, and 3,730 were rejected or discharged by the recruiting agencies for one cause or another. Of the remainder, 17,548 were despatched to the colonies, of whom 10,546 were men, 4,395 women (or 41·5 women for every 100 men), and the rest children. (The numerical total differs from the number of statute adults shown in paragraph 2 above). The year was a very unhealthy one in the St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Jamaica depôts. In the two first-named depôts an epidemic of measles, with its after effects, carried off a large number of persons, especially children, and in the Trinidad depôt many emigrants were received who had suffered privation in the hard times prevailing in their native district, and who were therefore the less able to withstand sickness brought into the depôt and by some of their fellow emigrants. The sick were treated with consideration by the agencies.

* Including, however, 1,446 persons twice counted as transferred from one agency to another and re-registered.

The average detention of the emigrants in depôt did not exceed a month, except in the Surinam depôt. The emigrants were carried to the colonies in 33 vessels, viz. 28 sailing-vessels and five steamers. Papers relating to the voyages of 28 of these vessels had been received by the Protector up to the date of submission of his report. Twenty-one of the 28 voyages were fairly healthy, and seven ships were named as having made unhealthy voyages. Of the latter, the voyage of the *John Davie* to Demerara in September 1884 to February 1885, in which 22 emigrants (out of 459 embarked) died of cholera and 14 of other diseases, was the most unfortunate, as it was the longest voyage made. The cause of the outbreak of cholera in this voyage was attributed by the medical officer of the ship to contaminated water; but the suspected water had been supplied from the Calcutta hydrants, and on application of the usual chemical tests before embarkation, it had been pronounced to be free from impurity.

The return emigrants who arrived in Calcutta during the year numbered 4,648, or 771 more than in the preceding year. They brought with them savings known to amount to Rs. 9,66,845. The savings brought back by the Trinidad emigrants amounted to Rs. 357 per head, and the smallest average savings brought back from a British colony amounted (in the case of the St. Vincent emigrants) to Rs. 55-12 per head. From Surinam the return emigrants brought back Rs. 218-9 per head, but from Guadeloupe the 234 return emigrants are said to have brought back between them only Rs. 313, or 12 annas 6 pies per head.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

THE following administrative changes were carried out during the year 1884.

The separate administration of the Labour Transport Fund was introduced in Bengal and Assam from the 1st April 1884. The surplus balance of the Fund at the end of 1883-84, viz. Rs. 47,100-2-3, was divided between Assam and Bengal in the proportion of three-fourths (Rs. 35,325-1-8) to the former and one-fourth (Rs. 11,775-0-7) to the latter province. It was further arranged that any actual deficit in the accounts of the Bengal Fund should be made good by the Assam Administration.

A reduction of clerks in the Emigration offices at Goalundo and Calcutta effected a saving of Rs. 440 a year.

Arrangements were sanctioned for the medical inspection of emigrants at Magra, on the right bank of the Hooghly river opposite Kanchrapara, and

provision was made by the Northern Bengal State Railway Administration to enable emigrants to halt at Jaipur Hât (half way between Sara and Kaunia) for meals and for medical inspection. These arrangements seem to have worked well.

Recruiting agencies.

Emigration operations during the year were characterised by a further development of free or unregistered emigration, by a very large increase in the number of emigrants recruited by certificated garden sardars, and by a decrease in the operations of licensed contractors and recruiters.

The results of registered recruiting carried on by the two agencies provided by the Act, viz. (*a*) by licensed contractors and their recruiters, and (*b*) by certificated garden sardars, may be stated as follows:—

(*a*) 211 licensed recruiters working under 6 contractors registered in the recruiting districts 7,081 emigrants and dependents, of whom 4,777 were intended for transmission *viâ* Calcutta to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and 2,304 were intended for transmission *viâ* Goalundo (without passing through Calcutta) to Cachar and Sylhet only.

(*b*) 3,183 garden sardars certificated under the Act, of whom 3,063 were under the control of 33 local agents, registered 24,205 emigrants and dependents for transmission to the tea districts, of whom 13,970 were registered to proceed direct *viâ* Dhubri and 10,235 were registered to proceed *viâ* Calcutta, Goalundo, and Kushtea.

The two agencies authorised by the law therefore collected in all 31,286 emigrants for transmission to the tea districts. Each licensed recruiter on an average registered 33·56 emigrants, and each garden sardar registered 7·60 emigrants. Besides the 31,286 emigrants recruited and registered by the two licensed agencies above named, it appears that 12,199 free or unregistered emigrants reached Dhubri during the year, of whom 7,863 labourers with 3,916 dependents entered into local contracts under section 111 of Act I of 1882 and then went on to the tea gardens of the Assam Valley districts, and the remaining 420 proceeded to the tea gardens without contract under the Act. In 1883 10,096 free or unregistered emigrants reached Dhubri, of whom 7,026 with 2,363 dependents executed local contracts at Dhubri and 707 continued their journey without having contracted under the Act.

The results of the operations of licensed recruiters and certificated sardars are given in the following table showing the statistics of each class of emigrants registered during the last four years exclusive of sardari emigrants registered to proceed direct *viâ* Dhubri:—

Year.	Contractors' registered emigrants.	Sardars' registered emigrants.	Total.	Percentage of sardars' to contractors' emigrants.
1881	6,415	2,379	8,794	37·0
1882	7,995	2,907	10,902	36·3
1883	9,876	5,291	15,167	54·59
1884	7,081	10,235	17,316	69·18

Registration by licensed contractors of emigrants to proceed to Assam *viâ* Dhubri without passing through the depôts at Calcutta or Goalundo has entirely ceased during the last two years, and the number of emigrants registered by contractors to proceed through the depôts declined greatly in 1884 in comparison with 1882 and 1883.

The business of recruiting labour for the gardens of the Assam Valley districts has in fact been in great part transferred to agents having their head-quarters at Dhubri, who import emigrants free or unregistered as far as Dhubri, and there cause them to execute local contracts under section 111 of the Act.

Only one recruiter's license was cancelled during the year for misconduct, and no garden sardar's certificate was cancelled. Thirty-three persons held licenses as local agents for the supervision of garden sardars, each having on an average 92 garden sardars under him. This system seems to work well, and is believed to be acceptable to many of the firms most largely interested in tea cultivation. The operations of registered contractors were on the whole satisfactorily conducted.

Calcutta depôts.

Of the 5,002 contractors' emigrants registered during the year and remaining in the mofussil depôts at the close of 1883, there arrived in the Calcutta depôts 4,740 persons. This reduction of numbers is thus accounted for:—At mofussil depôts—detained 3, discharged 150, deserted 43, died none: total 196, or 4·10 per cent. On journey to Calcutta :—deserted 64, died 2: total 66, or 1·37 per cent. The deductions amounted in all therefore to 262, or 5·48 per cent., as against 7·61 per cent. of deductions up to arrival in the Calcutta depôts for the year 1883. The improvement is satisfactory.

Of 2,304 emigrants registered for transmission direct *viâ* Goalundo to Cachar and Sylhet, 2,268 arrived at Goalundo (including one born on the journey), and 37 have to be deducted for casualties in the journey, of whom it is stated that 10 were left behind, 24 deserted, and 3 died. The percentage of deduction, which is only 1·6, is very small as compared with that for 1883, in which year 13·09 per cent. of the emigrants registered for Goalundo direct were recorded to have deserted.

The particulars of the stay of the 4,740 emigrants who arrived in the contractors' depôts in Calcutta in 1884, to which number have to be added 343 persons remaining in the depôts from 1883, are given below. Of the total number of 5,083, 47 were rejected, 444 were discharged, 349 deserted, and 31 died: 4,022 were forwarded to Goalundo and 190 were remaining in the depôts at the end of the year. The year was an unhealthy one in the depôts, and both cholera and small-pox prevailed to some extent, the former disease causing 11 deaths; 17 persons were attacked by small-pox, but no death occurred from this disease—a result attributed to the system of segregation which was followed, and to the fact that all emigrants were vaccinated on admission into the depôts. The percentage of mortality was 6·5 per mille of the total admissions into the depôts in 1884, as against 1·2 per mille in the preceding year.

Routes taken by emigrants, and their destination.

Altogether 6,359 persons were accommodated in the Goalundo depôts during the year, viz. 4,022 despatched from the Calcutta depôts (who all arrived safely at Goalundo), 2,268 persons who reached Goalundo direct from the recruiting districts, six children born at Goalundo, and 63 persons remaining in the Goalundo depôts from 1883. Of these 6,359 persons; 6,238 actually embarked by steamer and country boats for the labour districts; the remaining 121 are accounted for in the following manner:—46 deserted, 63 died, 4 were released from engagements, 3 were rejected, and 5 remained in depôts at the end of the year.

Of the emigrants actually despatched from Goalundo, 2,890, including 427 sardari emigrants, embarked in steamers for Assam, and the remainder embarked in country boat for Cachar (1,186) and Sylhet (2,589). The average length of the voyage from Goalundo to Dibrugarh of the steamers which conveyed emigrants during the year was 15 days and 18 hours. On 9 of 40 trips cholera occurred on the steamers, causing 13 deaths among the Goalundo emigrants, and there were 11 deaths on the voyages from other causes. It therefore appears that 2,866 of the emigrants who embarked by steamer from Goalundo arrived in the tea districts. Of the 3,775 contractors' emigrants who embarked by boat for Sylhet and Cachar, 36 deserted and 43 died on the journey: 36 of the 43 deaths were caused by cholera.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE year under report was a very unhealthy one, and cholera and small-pox prevailed within the town of Calcutta with more than usual severity. The following statement shows the mortality from the most prevalent diseases in the town for the past ten years:—

	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and dysentery.	Fevers.	Small-pox.	Other causes.	Total.	Ratio per mille of population.
1875	1,674	1,579	5,328	720	4,785	14,086	32·7
1876	1,851	1,864	4,361	71	4,817	12,964	30·1
1877	1,418	1,683	5,151	67	5,385	13,704	31·9
1878	1,338	2,010	6,086	1,495	5,467	16,396	38·1
1879	1,186	1,516	4,796	772	4,774	13,044	30·3
1880	805	1,267	3,797	114	5,698	11,681	27·1
1881	1,693	1,491	3,765	133	5,948	13,030	30
1882	2,240	1,454	3,618	17	5,848	13,177	30·4
1883	2,037	1,307	3,442	73	5,466	12,325	28·4
1884	2,272	1,209	3,618	478	5,679	13,256	30·5

The general death-rate for the year 1884 was 30·5 per mille of the population of the town, against 28·4 in the previous year. The number of deaths from cholera, 2,272, was the highest on record for the past ten years, and more persons died of small-pox than in any year since 1879. There were fewer deaths, however, from diarrhœa and dysentery, the total being 1,209, against 1,307 and 1,454 in the two preceding years. The mortality from fevers and "other causes" slightly increased. The following statement shows the number of cases among the principal diseases treated in the several hospitals in Calcutta during the year, and the number of such cases which proved fatal:—

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.	CHOLERA.		DIARRHŒA ND DYSENTERY.		FEVER.		SMALL-POX.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died
Medical College Hospital ...	244	111	245	51	401	46	8	.....	4,097	422	4,995	630
Presidency General Hospital ...	43	28	248	6	617	21	8	1	2,157	68	3,073	124
Mayo Hospital	344	154	154	13	320	31	4	.....	1,629	193	2,451	391
Campbell Hospital	236	161	1,284	561	1,323	203	251	85	3,431	530	6,525	1,540
Police Hospital	10	4	385	3	873	10	3	.....	950	7	2,221	24
Howrah General Hospital ...	146	78	358	133	353	37	1	.....	710	101	1,568	349
Total ...	1,023	536	2,674	767	3,887	348	275	86	12,974	1,321	20,833	3,058

There was a considerable increase both in the number of cholera and small-pox cases treated in the hospitals; the number under each of these heads being 1,023 and 275, against 932 and 111 respectively in the year 1883. The death-rate, however, under both heads was lower than that of the previous year, being 523 and 312 per mille, against 547 and 315 per mille respectively. The number of fever cases fell from 4,141 in 1883 to 3,887 in the year under report, but the number of deaths from this cause rose from 323 in 1883 to 348 in 1884.

The following table shows the total number of persons treated, both as indoor and outdoor patients, in the several hospitals in Calcutta during

the past two years, and the number of deaths which occurred among those under treatment:—

Medical Institutions.	1884.				1883.			
	Total treated.			Died per mille of treated.	Total treated.			Died per mille of treated.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	
Medical College Hospital	5,522	44,562	50,084	126·1*	5,541	51,022	56,563	112·08*
Presidency General Hospital ...	3,073	.....	3,073	40·35	3,121	.....	3,121	47·7
Mayo Hospital and Dispensaries ...	2,451	181,274	183,725	159·52	2,212	176,619	178,831	164·5
Campbell Hospital	6,525	.....	6,525	236·01	5,499	.....	5,499	234·04
Police Hospital	2,221	.....	2,221	10·8	2,377	.....	2,377	11·7
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	19,792	225,836	245,628	140·6	18,750	227,641	246,391	131·13
Howrah General Hospital	1,568	9,849	11,417	222·57	1,631	11,696	13,327	200·4
Grand total ...	21,360	235,685	257,045	146·7	20,381	239,337	259,718	136·83

* Reckoned on the cases treated, exclusive of ophthalmic cases.

Compared with the statistics of the previous year, there was an increase of 979 in the total number of indoor patients treated at the hospitals, and a falling off to the extent of 3,652 in the number of outdoor patients treated during 1884. The increase in the number of indoor patients occurred in the Mayo Hospital with its allied dispensaries and the Campbell Hospital, and was due in the case of the former to the large number (344) of cholera cases admitted, and in the case of the latter to the unusual number (487) of cholera and small-pox cases combined.

The falling off in the number of outdoor patients treated during 1884, as compared with the number treated in 1883, was greatest in the Medical College Hospital, where the number fell from 51,022 to 44,562. The reason assigned for this was "the establishment of chemists' shops throughout the town, to which qualified surgeons are attached, who give advice and perform minor operations free of charge." There was a decrease of 2,931 in the number of outdoor patients treated in the Mayo Hospital; but the reverse was the case in its dispensaries, chiefly in the Chandney Hospital, where the number rose from 65,630 in 1883 to 69,967 in 1884. Of the 44,562 out-patients treated at the Medical College Hospital, 15,989 were treated in the Medical Dispensary, 11,804 in the Surgical, 6,274 in the Ophthalmic, and 1,374 in the Dental Department: 9,121 patients were treated in the duty-room after dispensary hours.

The daily average number of patients under treatment in each of the hospitals for the past two years was as follows:—

	1883.		1884.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Outdoor.
Medical College Hospital	289·35	292·55	331·24	311·65
Presidency General Hospital ...	148·6	.....	165·27	.....
Mayo Hospital	92	1,222·39	96·6	1,211·2
Campbell Hospital	339·1	.....	360·83	.....
Police Hospital	87·02	.....	83·47	.....
Howrah General Hospital	60·14	102·8	62·13	88·06

Of the total number (257,045) of persons treated during the year, 156,309 were adult males, 36,398 were females, and 64,338 were children. The statistics according to race were 10,032 Europeans, 29,913 Eurasians, 87,615 Mahomedans, 122,919 Hindus, and 6,566 of other races. These figures differ in a very small degree from those recorded in 1883.

The mortuary statistics of Calcutta for 1884 showed that the year was unusually unhealthy. It was therefore not surprising that the number of sick in hospital rose from 19,872 to 20,833, and that the death-rate among them was 127, against 116 in 1883. As regards the particular diseases treated at the hospitals, the Inspector-General in the course of his annual report made the following remarks:—

"The quantity of fever and its sequelæ varied but little from that of 1883, but was quite as fatal; and while the deaths from diarrhœa increased in the Campbell Hospital, they fell elsewhere. Dysentery increased in quantity but decreased in severity; cholera and small-pox furnished a large mortality, although the percentage of deaths to total treated of both diseases showed that they were of a less fatal type than in 1883. In the Small-pox Hospital

at Sealdah 251 persons were treated in 1884. It is recorded that of this number 85 had been vaccinated, of whom 16 died; 5 had suffered from a previous attack of disease, of whom none died; that 28 had been inoculated, of whom 12 died; and that 133 were unprotected altogether, of whom 57 died."

As regards the "other diseases" treated at the hospitals, special mention was made by the Inspector-General of "the frequency of chest maladies and the heavy mortality they yield." He observed—

"The exciting causes of pulmonary diseases are obscure. We notice epidemic occurrence of pneumonia, for instance, in our cold, damp weather, and at other times under conditions precisely the reverse. The disease is met with in our hospitals in both medical and surgical practice, and as a complication in the reduced and exhausted. The physical surroundings of many fatal cases outside our institutions lead to the conclusion that a vitiated state of the air breathed is one, if not the principal, factor in the causation of the disease, rather than, as is too often supposed, mere changes in the temperature or humidity of the atmosphere. The disorder is so frequently a concomitant during the progress of some diseases that it is not unreasonable to believe the productive sources are alike."

Attempts were made during the year, with partial success, to diagnose the disease commonly known as typhoid fever, and to trace its etiology. It is to be hoped that greater light will be thrown upon the subject as further enquiries are instituted.

The number of important surgical operations performed during the year was 1,368, against 1,253 in the previous year. Of these, cures were effected in 910 cases, relief was afforded in 139 cases, and death resulted in 99 cases; while of the remainder some were discharged, and some were still under treatment at the close of the year.

Exclusive of ophthalmic operations, which amounted to 459, the number of major operations performed at the Medical College Hospital during the year was 416, of which 52 resulted in death, against 377 operations with 61 deaths in 1883. Four cases of diphtheria were admitted, all of which proved fatal. Tracheotomy was performed in each instance, but without effect. The number of minor operations undertaken was 4,505; no fatal results attended these. There was a decided falling off in those affections known as "hospitalism," which was attributed by the Inspector-General partly "to a modified antiseptic method of treatment, though chiefly to a greater attention to true sanitation in every direction."

The number of major operations performed at the Presidency General Hospital was 54, out of which 3 resulted in death. The number of minor operations was 63.

At the Mayo Hospital 229 major and 12,783 minor operations were performed during the year. In 23 cases the major operations were attended with death.

At the Campbell and Howrah General Hospitals 168 and 40 major and 259 and 997 minor operations, respectively, were performed during the year. The number of fatal cases at each of these institutions was 12 and 9 respectively.

The rapidity with which the Eden Hospital is growing in popular estimation is a sure indication that its establishment has fulfilled a public want. The number of women and children treated during the year was 1,390, against 1,300 in the previous year. Of the total number, 890 were Europeans and 500 natives. The deaths among the former amounted to 37, and among the latter to 40. The number of confinement cases rose from 314 in 1883 to 379 in 1884. The mortality among this class of cases was, however, heavier, there being 29 deaths, against 12 in the previous year. The reason assigned for this increase was that many of the cases were admitted in a very hopeless condition. There were nine cases of septicæmia, all of which proved fatal. In four of these cases the disease had been contracted before admission. Owing to the increasing number of native patients seeking admission, the lower portion of the hospital was opened during the year.

The system of nursing established at the Medical College and General Hospitals, under the immediate superintendence of the Ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood, was reported on by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the highest possible terms. The Ladies' Committee of the Hospital Nurses' Institution, upon whose exertions depend the adequacy and efficiency of the nursing staff, have been congratulated upon the marked success which has

attended their efforts up to the present time, and the sanction of Government has been conveyed to the carrying out of certain alterations in the quarters provided for the nurses, so as to afford accommodation for an increased number. With a larger staff of nurses, the Ladies' Committee hope to extend their sphere of operations.

The financial results of the management of the Calcutta hospitals during the year were on the whole satisfactory. The amount of invested capital rose from Rs. 5,47,700 in 1883 to Rs. 5,53,300. The increase was confined to the Medical College and Mayo Hospitals, where the sums invested were Rs. 600 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. The total expenditure, excluding the amount invested, was Rs. 4,13,315, which exceeded the amount expended in 1883 by Rs. 8,631. The net cost to Government of all the hospitals amount to Rs. 2,54,214, which was less by Rs. 8,104 than the amount expended by Government in the previous year. There was a total decrease of Rs. 18,027 in the expenditure incurred at the Campbell, Police, and Howrah Hospitals together, and an increase of Rs. 9,923 in the Medical College and General Hospitals.

The total income of the Medical College Hospital, derived from local sources, amounted to Rs. 17,397, against Rs. 15,178 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 13,457 represented receipts from paying patients, port-dues, &c., Rs. 3,340 interest on investments, and Rs. 600 subscription from natives. The net cost of the institution to Government, deducting the amount remitted to the treasury, was Rs. 98,344, against Rs. 93,856 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the hospital amounted to Rs. 1,16,252, against Rs. 1,07,232 in 1883 and Rs. 89,632 in 1882. The average cost of daily diet during the year, which was slightly higher than that of the previous year, was 6 annas and 9 pies in the case of Europeans, and 3 annas and 2 pies in the case of natives.

At the Presidency General Hospital the total receipts from local sources amounted to Rs. 50,843, against Rs. 44,533 in 1883, including Rs. 1,526 received from the Prince Golam Mahomed Fund. The amount received from paying patients was Rs. 15,926, against Rs. 13,696 in 1883. The receipts from the Port Fund exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,136. The net cost to Government, exclusive of the salaries of the Covenanted Medical Officers, was Rs. 42,199. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,36,237, against Rs. 1,23,126 in 1883. The increase was chiefly due to the expenditure under buildings and repairs. Besides quadrennial repairs to the central building, converting eastern and western building into private wards, dismantling old guard-room and cook-house, and constructing partition wall and brick nogging partition, the Calcutta filtered water was laid on. The average cost of daily diet was 7 annas and 9 pies—the same as it was in the previous year.

The total receipts from local sources at the Campbell Hospital amounted to Rs. 33,384, of which Rs. 30,000 were paid by the municipality, and the remainder from port funds, paying patients, sale of medicines, &c. Government contributed Rs. 27,340, against Rs. 44,437 in 1883. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,724, against Rs. 75,868 in the previous year. This decrease was due to a less amount having been expended on "buildings and repairs" than was expended in 1883. In all other items there was an increase of expenditure, which was reported to be due to the large accession in the number of small-pox cases treated during the year.

The total expenditure incurred at the Police Hospital during the year was Rs. 15,786, against Rs. 16,685 in 1883, showing a decrease of Rs. 899. Of the total amount expended, five-sixths were paid by the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities and one-sixth by Government. The daily cost per head was the same as in the previous year, viz. 2 annas and 2 pies. The expenditure on clothing fell from Rs. 554 in 1883 to Rs. 231 in the year under report.

The total income from local sources of the Mayo Hospital and its dispensaries during the year amounted to Rs. 23,304, of which Rs. 16,858 represented interest on investments. The invested capital of the institution at the close of the year stood at Rs. 3,47,400, or Rs. 5,000 more than it was at the beginning of the year. The amount contributed by Government was Rs. 37,366. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,745, against Rs. 55,124

in 1883. Deducting the amount spent on buildings in the two years, the expenditure was Rs 54,568, against Rs. 52,524. Of the total expenditure, Government contributed 66 per cent., the remaining 34 per cent. having been met from the private funds of the institution. The surplus balance at the close of the year was Rs. 5,760.

At the Howrah General Hospital the total income from private sources during the year amounted to Rs. 21,292, against Rs. 22,674 and Rs. 22,885 in the two preceding years. Of the total amount received, Rs. 6,486 were paid by the Port Trust for diet of sick seamen, Rs. 2,600 by the municipality, Rs 1,680 were derived as interest on investments, Rs. 10,495 were received as subscriptions from Europeans, and Rs. 31 as subscriptions from natives. Government contributed Rs. 4,413 in the shape of European medicines, registers and forms, diet of police cases, salaries and special allowances. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,499, against Rs. 24,639 in 1883. The increase was chiefly due to a larger amount being spent on "buildings and repairs." There was an increase of Rs. 377 in the cost of establishment. The average cost of each diet was 8 annas and 3 pies in the case of Europeans and 2 annas and 3 pies in the case of natives. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 9 annas and 2 annas and 1 pie respectively.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

Classification.

In a Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 7th May 1883, instructions were given that in preparing Statement I, appended to the Annual Dispensary Report, dispensaries should be divided into three classes, with reference to their financial constitution and relations; class I comprising all hospitals and dispensaries chiefly supported by the State, class II all institutions supported by local funds, and class III all private institutions. Class III was further subdivided into—

(A)—Institutions entirely maintained at the cost of private individuals or associations, and

(B)—Institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or local funds.

Local Governments were left free to adopt any other form of classification which might be considered most convenient for administrative purposes. In view of the advantages of a uniform and complete system of classification, the Lieutenant-Governor adopted and prescribed for general use the form suggested by the Government of India.

On the 31st December 1883 there were 230 dispensaries. During 1884 four dispensaries were established and four were abolished. Under the new classification five of the institutions were in class I, 86 in class II, 81 in class III (A), and 58 in class III (B).

Medical officers.

The system under which Government had undertaken to provide employment to all candidates passing the Licentiate's examination came to an end in 1883, and during that year no Assistant Surgeons were admitted to the service. In 1884 it is reported 21 Assistant Surgeons were received by transfer from the Imperial list. Twenty-nine civil hospital assistants were appointed, of whom 20 came from the Campbell Medical School, five from Dacca, two from Patna, and two from Cuttack. The report for 1883 contained some unfavourable comments on the qualifications of the civil hospital assistants recruited from the Patna Medical School. The Inspector-General devoted special attention to the question during the year, and has reported that, as far as professional ability is concerned, the Patna men are up to the standard. He added, however, that "their general want of knowledge of English and inability to converse in Bengali are drawbacks to their employment in the southern and eastern districts of the Province;" and he quoted certain extracts from the report of the Civil Surgeon, the late Dr. Shaw, which prove that the standard of general education among the Patna students is very low. Dr. Shaw contemplated raising the standard of entrance examination and encouraging the study of English by the offer of scholarships; and if the matter is to be taken up, it will be necessary to refer it

to Government through the Educational Department. There was not much change in the disposition of officers in 1884; but in several cases local bodies declined to pay the higher salaries earned by their medical officers on passing the departmental examination, and applied for the services of men of lower grades. The question of the precise limits of the liability of local bodies in such cases is now under the consideration of Government. During the year the Secretary of State granted an important concession to supernumerary Assistant Surgeons by ruling that supernumerary service would count towards leave and pension.

Returns.

Returns have been received from 229 out of the 230 dispensaries of the province, and the following table compares the amount of work done in them during 1884 and 1883:—

	Indoor.										Outdoor.									
	Under 25.	25 to 50.	50 to 75.	75 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	1,000 to 2,500.	2,500 to 5,000.	5,000 to 7,500.	7,500 to 10,000.	Upwards of 10,000.	Total.
1884	16	14	11	16	43	23	5	3	1	132	2	...	3	11	68	79	36	11	19	229
Percentage...	12·12	10·61	8·33	12·12	32·58	17·42	3·79	2·27	·76	...	·87	...	1·31	4·80	29·69	34·5	15·72	4·80	8·30	...
1883	18	14	11	11	50	18	6	1	1	130	...	1	3	11	75	75	32	10	16	223
Percentage...	13·85	10·77	8·46	8·46	38·46	13·85	4·61	·77	·77	....	...	·45	1·35	4·93	33·63	33·63	14·35	4·48	7·17	...

The total number of dispensaries which received indoor patients was 132, against 130 in the previous year.

Of the 229 dispensaries, 50 were visited by the Civil Surgeons daily or frequently, four more than four times during the year, eleven four times, thirty-two three times, seventy-two twice, forty-one once only, seventeen were not inspected at all, and no information was furnished of the remaining two dispensaries. Of the seventeen not inspected at all, eleven were in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. The Inspector-General observed: "The inspection reports have been carefully drawn up, and are closely searching in their interrogations. They show, on the whole, a fairly satisfactory state of things. I observe a considerable interest evoked in sanitary matters, which is a healthy sign, and one which it is to be hoped Civil Surgeons will continue to encourage."

The following table shows the number of patients treated in 1884 and the previous seven years, and the ratio of mortality among in-patients:—

	In-patients treated.	Out-patients treated.	Total.	Mortality among in-patients per cent.
1877	23,954	875,631	899,585	17·34
1878	28,473	927,783	956,256	20·01
1879	24,847	865,995	890,842	17·78
1880	23,567	888,095	911,662	15·17
1881	23,444	947,534	970,978	15·8
1882	23,468	934,155	957,623	15·75
1883	22,468	915,753	938,221	24·13
1884	25,077	965,555	990,632	14·75

The total number of sick attending the dispensaries, as recorded during the year, was larger than that of any previous year in the list. There was an increase of 52,411 patients, as compared with the number treated in 1883. The Inspector-General attributed this mainly to greater care in recording entries, in consequence of more attentive inspections, and does not think it probable that the attendance of patients was actually larger, owing to the increasing competition of private practitioners. It is a matter of congratulation that duly qualified medical men are establishing themselves in private practice throughout the country, and that "the majority may be said to be gaining a fair and honourable livelihood by the exercise of their profession." This is no doubt, as the Inspector-General calls it, "a healthful outcome of our medical educational system." The object of that system was not merely

to secure a constant supply of subordinate medical officers for the Government service, but also to raise the standard of medical knowledge and encourage the practice of medicine and surgery on established scientific principles. That private practitioners, possessing the necessary qualifications, should be able to compete successfully with public medical charities, is a satisfactory result.

Income and expenditure.

The total income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year are shown in the following table :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Income.			
Cash balance on 1st January 1884	71,421	12	4
From Government—			
As salaries	13,855	14	11
„ registers and forms	1,468	14	0
„ European medicines	278	15	6
For diet of police cases	1,887	14	11
Special allowances	1,159	15	10
Total ...	18,651	11	2
From local or other funds	35,905	15	4
„ municipal funds	1,16,766	7	1
Interest on investments	27,914	4	10
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	15,769	5	4
European subscriptions	16,483	8	10
Native subscriptions	1,11,086	10	10
Total ...	3,23,926	4	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,13,999	11	9
Expenditure.			
Establishment	2,04,270	2	5
Bazar medicines	9,581	11	11
European medicines from Government store or purchased otherwise	41,389	6	6
Diet	38,893	10	5
Miscellaneous charges	28,272	9	0
Buildings or repairs	27,305	0	11
Invested during the year	12,650	3	3
Total ...	3,62,362	12	5
Cash balance on 31st December 1884	51,636	15	4

The opening balance on 1st January 1884, as shown above, is less by Rs. 2,514 than the closing balance of the previous year, as given in that year's report. The difference is explained to be due to the closure of four dispensaries, to deficits found in the funds of three dispensaries, and to the readjustment of the accounts of one dispensary.

The total receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 18,651 in 1884, against Rs. 39,511 in 1883, Rs. 41,269 in 1882, and Rs. 1,06,384 in 1881. Out of the Rs. 18,651, the sum of Rs. 5,761 was contributed to municipal dispensaries. After deduction, however, of the cost of registers and forms, and of diet in police cases, the contribution towards municipal dispensaries amounted to Rs. 3,106, against Rs. 22,834 in 1883. Of this, Rs. 3,032 represents salaries of medical officers, and Rs. 74 two small grants for repairs. The Government contribution towards dispensaries which are not municipal institutions amounted to Rs. 12,890, against Rs. 14,494 in 1883, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,604.

The receipts from local sources other than municipalities amounted to Rs. 35,906, against Rs. 44,672 in the previous year. Of this, municipal dispensaries received Rs. 9,340. The amount of subscriptions collected from Europeans was Rs. 16,483, and from natives Rs. 1,11,086. Of these subscriptions, Rs. 47,436 were paid in aid of municipal dispensaries, and Rs. 80,133 in aid of other institutions. The corresponding figures for 1883 were Rs. 55,742 and Rs. 80,480. As compared with the preceding year, there was thus a

falling off in the amount of subscriptions given to municipal dispensaries to the extent of Rs. 8,306. This decrease is probably attributable partly to subscriptions being withdrawn by individuals under the impression that the dispensaries should be supported by municipal funds, and partly to the crediting of subscriptions to the general municipal revenues instead of keeping them separate in the accounts. The amount received by the sale of securities and withdrawal of deposits was Rs. 15,769, against Rs. 15,623 in 1883. Government securities belonging to dispensaries vested in municipalities were sold to the extent of Rs. 4,800. The question whether such sales can be effected by municipalities without the sanction of Government was under consideration during the year, and it was decided that the sanction of Government is necessary in each case. The interest on investments amounted to Rs. 27,914, against Rs. 27,911 in 1883. The amount contributed by municipalities was Rs. 1,16,766, against Rs. 1,23,057 in 1883, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,291, attributable to a better adjustment of accounts.

The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 3,49,712, against Rs. 3,60,347 in 1883, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 10,635. Medical stores were obtained from the Government Store Department and from private druggists. Of the 227 dispensaries whose accounts were received, 170 obtained their supplies from private sources. The cost of diet was Rs. 38,893, against Rs. 33,608 in the previous year, and this increase is attributable to the increase in the daily average number of in-patients. The average cost of each diet varied from two annas nine pies to seven pies.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Population.

There was little or no fluctuation in the number of primary admissions and readmissions into the asylums during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year. The number of admissions was 208, against 209, and of readmissions 24, against 23. The daily average population of the asylums was 920·96, against 878·67, while the lunatics who remained in the asylums at the close of the year numbered 919, of whom 730 were males and 189 were females.

The number of persons treated for insanity was 1,139, of whom 90 were discharged cured during the year, which was precisely the figure in 1883. The percentage of recoveries in 1884 reckoned on the mean daily population was 9·77, against 12·47—the average of the previous ten years.

Both in the Dacca and Cuttack Asylums the number of inmates exceeded the estimated capacity of the buildings. As in previous years, there was no *real* overcrowding during the year in either of these institutions, as harmless lunatics were allowed to sleep in the verandahs, which were not included in the estimate of capacity. The Inspector-General of Hospitals, however, reported the use of the verandahs for this purpose to be objectionable on sanitary grounds when the main wards are full of patients, and suggested some additions being made to the asylums in question. He has been asked to submit specific proposals on this point.

The following statement shows the number and disposal of criminal lunatics treated in the asylums during the last three years:—

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Year	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Readmitted.			Total.			Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882	269	28	297	69	8	77	9	1	10	347	37	384	35	6	41	21	4	25	291	27	318	278·7	27·05	305·75
1883	291	27	318	85	8	93	12	...	12	388	35	423	44	6	50	12	2	14	332	27	359	314·52	28·30	342·82
1884	332	7	359	65	9	74	10	2	12	407	38	445	56	5	61	19	2	21	332	31	363	301·81	30·24	332·05

With the exception of the year 1883, the number of admissions has been almost the same in each of the last seven years.

Causes of insanity.

The following table shows the number of cases in which the insanity of the patient was attributed to intemperance and the use of drugs:—

Asylums.	No cause assigned.	Cause assigned.		
		Ganja.	Spirit-drinking.	Other causes.
Dullunda	56	26	2	26
Dacca	23	4	1	11
Patna	17	14	8	7
Cuttack	11	9	1	2
Berhampore	5	9	.....	.....
Tota ...	112	62	12	46

Of the cases in which causes were assigned, 83 cases were ascribed to physical and 27 to moral causes. The great causes of insanity would, as usual, appear to be the abuse of ganja and spirits. In this connection the Inspector-General made the following remarks:—"In the statement one woman is set down as having suffered from the effects of bhang (Dullunda), while opium is alleged to have caused mental disease in another (Patna). Yet opium is said to be extensively consumed by both sexes in some districts. Spirits, as a cause of insanity, is largely represented. No mention, notwithstanding this, is made of 'alcoholism' or 'delirium tremens' in any of the returns. From this fact I am inclined to doubt the correctness of assigning so many cases to excessive drink."

Health of inmates.

The health of the asylums was generally good, though not as good as in the previous year. The following table shows the prevalence of the principal diseases in the year under report:—

	Dullunda.		Dacca.		Patna.		Cuttack.		Berhampore.		Total.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Anæmia and debility	3	13	3	14	17	17	2	2	1	4	36	50
Diarrhœa	1	9	12	18	11	9	3	.....	7	6	34	42
Dropsy	1	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	9
Dysentery	6	11	9	8	12	6	2	2	5	.....	34	26
Fever	2	3	16	72	8	17	5	11	15	13	46	116
Pneumonia	1	1	1	4	... ..	.....	.. ...	.....	2	.....	4	5
Phthisis	5	1	10	9	10	19	.....	2	1	3	26	34
Cholera	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3

There was a large increase in the number of cases of anæmia and debility and diarrhœa in the Dacca and Dullunda Asylums. Dysentery increased only in Dullunda, where 11 cases were treated, against 6 in the previous year. Fever was unusually prevalent in the Dacca Asylum, where the number of cases treated increased from 16 in 1883 to 72 in 1884. The adjoining jail and outside population are said to have suffered equally, the year having been unusually unhealthy. Cholera appeared only in the Dacca Asylum, where three cases were reported, of which two ended in death.

Accidents.

Cases of injury and accident, three of which proved fatal, occurred at Dullunda, Patna, and Berhampore. At Dullunda a lunatic struck another over the head, causing a fracture of the skull and a rupture of the brain. In Patna a patient tried to swallow a large piece of bread; it stuck in his throat and caused almost instant death. In the same asylum a patient tried to escape; he fell off a wall and broke his rib. At Berhampore the worksheds were blown down

during a violent storm, resulting in the death of one patient and the injury of seven others. The other cases reported are few in number, and are of comparatively trifling importance.

Mortality.

The number of deaths in 1884 was 87, against 52 in 1883. The increase in the mortality was principally occasioned by diarrhœa, dysentery, debility, and phthisis, and it was confined to Dullunda, Dacca, and Patna. The total number of deaths from all causes was at Dullunda (18), Dacca (29), Patna (28), Cuttack (3), and Berhampore (9). Speaking of the general mortality in all the asylums during the year, the Inspector-General wrote:—"It is not a high mortality; and could we but eliminate those deaths which rightfully belong to 1883, the rate would be an average one. The healthy year 1883 possibly prolonged the lives of the phthisical, the debilitated, and senile—lives which depend in a great degree,—some altogether,—upon meteorological conditions." As in the previous year, the small number of cases of zymotic diseases reflects great credit on the officers responsible for the sanitary condition of the institutions.

Cost.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure in each asylum during 1884:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realised from friends of patients.	Actual profit from manufacture department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 3.	Average cost of each patient, deducting columns 4 and 5.	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PATIENT IN RELATION TO— Establishment.	Diet.	Bazar medicines.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Other charges.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	227·17	34,849 6 5	1,309 15 8	* 87 6 2	153 6 6	147 10 3	47 12 5	45 15 4	0 1 2	5 2 8	14 1 2	40 5 9
Dacca	227·53	17,709 7 8	169 5 5	3,087 14 7	77 13 4	63 8 3	35 6 2	35 6 2	0 0 6	1 13 5	4 6 5	0 12 8
Patna	231·84	17,313 1 8	208 12 0	* 362 1 0	74 10 10	73 12 5	36 1 7	31 3 4	0 0 2	2 9 4	4 2 11	0 9 6
Cuttack	58·7	5,502 12 0	115 0 0	185 0 1	93 11 10	88 10 1	55 9 6	20 12 7	0 0 7	1 14 6	1 6 8	14 0 0
Berhampore	175·73	16,321 0 5	.....	383 11 6	92 14 0	90 11 1	45 0 1	31 11 7	0 1 5	1 9 1	2 2 5	12 5 5
Total ...	920·96	91,695 12 2	1,803 1 1	3,207 3 0	99 9 0	94 2 0	41 11 11	35 5 0	0 0 9	2 12 10	6 1 9	13 8 9

*Loss.

The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 82,835 in 1883 to Rs. 91,695 in the year under review. Of the increase, which amounted to Rs. 8,860, Rs. 3,679 occurred under ordinary, and Rs. 5,181 under extraordinary expenditure. The principal part of the increase was under building charges, which rose from Rs. 7,016 in 1883 to Rs. 12,011 in 1884. The total cost per patient was Rs. 99-9, against Rs. 94-4-4 in the previous year, and the net cost of each inmate, after deducting the amount realised from friends of patients and the net profit from manufactures, was Rs. 94-2, against Rs. 86-13-8. The amount received from friends of patients rose from Rs. 969 in 1883 to Rs. 1,803 in 1884. The total expenditure on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 38,446, against Rs. 37,427 in the previous year. Much, however, of the increase was apparent only, and due to the circumstance that a lay overseer was appointed at Dacca in the place of the Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon who was paid by the Medical Department.

The money outlay on account of diet was Rs. 21,187, against Rs. 20,294 in 1883, the increase being due to the difference in the number of patients treated and to comparative dearness of food. The average cost of diet per head was, as usual, highest at Dullunda, where it amounted to Rs. 45-15-4, and lowest at Cuttack, where it was Rs. 20-12-7. The average cost of a lunatic's daily food was one anna six pies, against one anna and three pies in 1883. The charge for clothing fell from Rs. 2,836 in 1883 to Rs. 2,579 in 1884.

The amount expended on raw materials for manufacture was Rs. 26,543; the value of raw materials, manufactured goods, and plant and machinery on 1st January 1884 was Rs. 61,523. The total debit thus stood at Rs. 88,066. On the other hand, the amount paid into the treasury was Rs. 15,967. Manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 14,214 were consumed in the asylums, and the estimated value of the stores in stock when the year closed was Rs. 61,308, making a total credit of Rs. 91,489. The excess of credit over

debit therefore amounted to Rs. 3,423; but after adjusting certain other items, the net profit on manufactures stood at Rs. 3,207, against Rs. 5,547 in the previous year. This decrease is attributed to the abolition of the castor-oil industry at Dullunda, the diminution in the sale of products at Patna, the employment of a smaller number of lunatics, and the cessation of work for three months at Berhampore, and to the wear and tear of tools and plant, and the purchase of raw materials at a higher rate at Cuttack. As explained in previous years, the net profit of a year is no proper measure of success, the articles consumed in the asylums being charged at cost price, profit being allowed on outside sales only.

European Lunatic Asylum.

The number of patients at the beginning of the year in the Bhowanipore European Asylum, which is not considered in the foregoing paragraphs, was 29, viz. 15 males and 14 females. During the year 25 persons were admitted, of whom 19 were males and six females. Of the 54 patients under treatment, three were discharged cured, three were made over to the Military authorities, 11 were sent to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act or otherwise, four were transferred to the care of friends, and two died. Of the two deaths, one was due to decay in a hard drinker, while the other resulted from acute mania in a woman. Thirty-one persons remained in the asylum at the close of the year, of whom 14 were Europeans, 14 East Indians, and 3 Armenians. The female ward was as usual overcrowded, and admission had to be refused to several applicants. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,804, against Rs. 19,860 in 1883. The total amount contributed by the friends of paying patients was Rs. 14,414, and the average net cost of each lunatic to the State was Rs. 186.

Cantonment Lock-hospital.

The following statement shows the general results of the working of the four cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal :—

Station.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within the area.	Average strength of the European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate and other authorities for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital.	Number of men found diseased and admitted to hospital.				Number of admissions of men per 1,000 of average strength.	Total expenditure.
							Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.		
												Rs. A. P.
Dinapore ...	4 miles	91,169	871	71·5	11	282	57	174	.....	231	265·21	2,850 2 5
Barrackpore ...	5 miles round Cantonment on the Barrackpore side of the river ...	28,144	212	36·63	68	54	12	19	.....	31	146·2	960 8 11
Dum-Dum ...	24 sq. miles ...	32,852	791	33·27	14	76	48	139	22	209	264·3	1,468 12 11
Darjeeling ...	1·97 miles	8,190	241	4·3	.....	14	34	7	.....	41	170·12	493 11 5

The rates of admission into the hospitals at Dinapore and Darjeeling were 265·21 and 170·12, respectively, per 1,000 of average strength, against 145·16 and 27·14 in the previous year. This is a great falling off from the very small improvement last year in these cantonments, while the decrease in the number of admissions at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum is insignificant. The cost of the working of the system in these four cantonments is considerably higher than in the previous year, and the fact remains that, notwithstanding the powers which the police can exercise under the law, unlicensed prostitution prevails almost as extensively as if there was no law or attempt at control.

Voluntary Lock-hospitals, Calcutta.

The circumstances under which these institutions were established on the abolition of the lock-hospitals on the 15th March 1883 were noticed in the Report for 1883. There is little chance of the Contagious Diseases Act being revived at an early date, and in its absence these voluntary hospitals serve a very useful and practical purpose, and represent at least some special effort on the part of Government to repress the prevalence of a most loathsome form of disease. The matter being looked at from this standpoint, the extra expenditure which these institutions impose upon the Government is immaterial.

The mean daily monthly average of the sick under treatment in these hospitals during the year under report ranged from 57·2 in January to 74·0 in

December, the lowest average being in the month of October, when it fell to 56·1. Many of the patients suffered during the year from the very worst forms of venereal complaints. There were 8 cases of phagedenic sores and 17 cases of sloughing syphilitic sores treated during 1884, against 2 and 4 cases respectively during the nine months of 1883 embraced in the report for that year.

Table V of the report shows that the number of cases of venereal complaints among the general population of the town treated in the Calcutta hospitals and dispensaries during the year was almost the same as the number recorded in the previous year's report, which again was much higher than the figure returned for any single year since 1869. The following table shows the number of cases treated in the Calcutta hospitals during the last 15 years:—

YEAR.	Venereal of all kinds.
1870	8,325
1871	7,288
1872	6,505
1873	6,903
1874	7,911
1875	9,221
1876	8,761
1877	8,050
1878	7,119
1879	7,116
1880	8,151
1881	7,481
1882	8,774
1883	10,147
1884	10,020

The number of cases of primary syphilis treated during the year in the hospitals in 1884 was 114 less than in 1883, but 1,636 and 2,477 more than in 1882 and 1881 respectively.

Referring to the effect which the withdrawal of the Act has had on the police force, the Superintendent showed that the number of cases of venereal disease has increased from 1·46 per cent. of the total strength of the force in 1882 to 2·97 in 1884. The men have suffered during the year from the most malignant types of the disease—a thing unknown in previous years. With regard to the soldiers in the garrison of Fort William, it is shown in table VIII that the percentage of cases of venereal complaints of all kinds on the mean daily strength of the force was reduced from 31·43 in 1865 to 14·40 in 1870 and 12·8 in 1880, and that it rose in 1882 (the year after the restriction of the operation of the Act to the southern part of the town) to 14·5, in 1883 to 28·0, and in 1884 to 58·4. The percentage of cases of primary syphilis during the year under review was 30·24, against 10·9 in 1883, which again was far higher than the figure recorded for any year since 1870.

The total expenditure on account of the voluntary Lock-hospitals amounted to Rs. 16,306-6-10, against Rs. 16,563-10-2 in 1883. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,551-0-5 under the head of establishment, but under every other head there was an increase.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER DEPARTMENT.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The office of Chemical Examiner was held by Dr. C. J. H. Warden from 1st January to 6th May, and by Dr. L. A. Waddell from the 7th May to the close of the year.

Analyses.

The number of analyses performed in the laboratory during the year is the largest on record, namely 2,749, against 1,211 for the nine months of 1883, and 1,514, the average for the previous seven years. The following table shows the general nature of

the work done during the year compared with that of the two years immediately preceding:—

	1882-83.	1st April to 31st December 1883.	1884.
Medico-legal—			
Human viscera tested for poison	210	127	217
Animal ditto ditto	105	76	137
Substances suspected to be, or to contain poison, including cattle poison	663	316	787
Articles tested for blood stains	186	143	148
Ditto for seminal stains	28	26	39
Potable waters	77	44	46
Petroleum and inflammable oils	162	42	67
Lime juice	18	51	68
Opium, confiscated	29	23	171
Do. from Board of Revenue	8	...	171
Salt	2	3	50
Spirit for deleterious adulterations	6	19	117
Do., determination for the Collector of Customs ..	127	61	132
Miscellaneous articles tested for purity and quality—			
For Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	312	191	496
For Fort William Arsenal	9	1	15
For Ishapore Factory	...	2	2
For Medical Store Department	5	15	17
For Commissariat do.	158	37	41
For others...	28	34	28
Total ...	2,133	1,211	2,749

In addition to the above, 25 special opinions were furnished to Government during the year on various technical matters.

In the foregoing table the figures for 1883 do not admit of direct comparison with those for the other years, as the report for that year included the statistics for nine months only; a comparison may, however, fairly be made if the results be increased by one-third. The increase during the year 1884 under medico-legal analyses is chiefly noticeable under "substances suspected to be, or to contain poison" and "articles tested for seminal stains." Among other analyses the examinations of opium, of spirit for deleterious adulterations, of salt, lime juice, and of miscellaneous articles for the Dum-Dum Ammunition Factory, show the greatest increase.

During the year under report 217 specimens of human viscera were sent for examination, against 127 in 1883 and 210 during 1882-83. Of these, poison was detected in 83 cases, giving a percentage of 38·25, against 46·8 during the previous nine months of 1883, and 42·8, the average of the previous nine years. It is satisfactory to notice that only 15 autopsies were conducted by Civil Hospital Assistants (including 2 by compounders), giving a percentage of 6·9 of the whole number, against percentages of 14·9 during 1883 and 49 in 1882-83. Officers of this class do not possess the qualifications for conducting such important medico-legal examinations, which should never be entrusted to them except in cases of absolute necessity. Of the 30 cases which were sent for examination during the year, in which death was said to be due to natural causes, poison was detected in no less than 6. This illustrates the necessity which exists for referring to the Chemical Examiner in every case in which there is even the *faintest* doubt as to the cause of death.

Poisons.

Opium, arsenic, and aconite as usual occupy the highest places in the list of poisons employed in the destruction of human life. The following table shows the percentages of cases of poisoning by these drugs during the years 1875 to 1883:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Opium	53·8	61·4	64·3	61·8	46·9	69·8	57·9	57·1
Arsenic	32	30·1	22·8	23·6	33·6	18·4	21·5	26·6
Aconite	1·28	.....	1·99	1·62	3·59	2·89	7·52	5·1
Other poison	12·92	8·5	10·91	12·98	15·91	8·91	13·08	11·2

Seven hundred and eighty-seven articles suspected to be, or to contain poison were submitted for examination during the year. Out of these, 376 were found to contain poison, showing a percentage of 47·7, against 33·4 and 42 in the two preceding years. One hundred and thirty-seven animal viscera were sent for examination, against 76 in the previous nine months and 104 in 1882-83. Poison was detected in 93 cases, and in all these death was due to arsenic poisoning. The experience of several years conclusively shows that the practice of *sui* poisoning is confined to districts in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.

The following remarks made by Dr. Waddell on poisoning by nux vomica are deserving of attention:—

"There seems to be little doubt but that a considerable number of deaths are annually caused in Bengal through the carelessness of herbalists and others in substituting nux vomica bark for the bark of a non-poisonous medicinal tree. In the annual report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for 1882, reference was made to the death of a child through poisoning by strychnine in this way—A decoction of "*kuchila*" (*Strychnos nux vomica*) bark having been supplied and administered instead of a decoction of "*kurchi* (*Wrightia antidysenterica*) bark, which had been ordered as a tonic and astringent."

One of the most remarkable features in the mortality returns of Calcutta is the enormously high death-rate from tetanus. During 1884, 1,204 deaths were registered under the heading of tetanus, and the mortality for 1884 in this respect was not unusually high. The large bulk of the cases which figure in the returns under this heading occur in children and infants; and such enormously high prevalence of tetanus has never been satisfactorily explained. As the symptoms of strychnia poisoning very closely simulate those of tetanus, it is worth considering whether or not many of these cases of alleged tetanus may not really be cases of strychnia poisoning, when it is remembered that the deadly nux vomica bark has been proved on several occasions to have been substituted for, or mixed with, the relatively harmless kurchi bark, and that this latter bark is extensively used by the people for infantile ailments.

This matter, which is of much importance in itself, is closely connected with the question of the restrictions to be imposed on the sale of poisonous drugs. This question has been more than once under the consideration of Government. It is beset with many difficulties. Poisonous substances exist in every hedge and garden throughout the country, and in the present state of society in Bengal it seems quite impossible that the sale of poisons generally can be effectually controlled. What is more important is to check the ignorant compounding of English drugs and medicines. With this object provision has been made in the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, for the registration of shops for the sale of European drugs, and for the employment in them of dispensers duly certified as fit persons to be entrusted with such duties.

The enquiry that was commenced by Drs. Warden and Waddell as to the nature of the *abrus* poison was completed during the year. The results of the enquiry have been embodied in the form of a pamphlet, entitled the "Non-Bacillar Theory of the *Abrus* Poison," in which the essential *post-mortem* appearances have been recorded in detail with the object of facilitating the detection of death when caused by this poison. Sixty-seven samples of petroleum were examined during the year, and all of these, without a single exception, satisfied the standard laid down by the law. This fact is instructive as tending to indicate that the legal standard of 73° flashing point is not inconveniently high.

Sanitation.

THE year 1884 was characterised by drought in nearly all the districts of the province, particularly those of the Burdwan and Patna Divisions, where the distress among the people was so great as to necessitate the adoption of special relief measures, which were carried on to the end of the year. In Durbhunga a grant of Rs. 5,000 in aid of the road cess funds was sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief works, and the Board of Revenue were authorised to suspend the collection of rent in those Government estates in the district of Gya in which distress was anticipated by reason of the failure of crops. The rainfall, which was unseasonable and irregularly distributed, was again much below the average, being 57·56 inches against 64·70 inches, the average of previous years, and as a consequence the harvest partially failed, giving rise to a considerable advance in the prices of food-grains, particularly common rice, the price of which rose from Re. 1-10-6 per maund, the average of previous years, to Rs. 2-8-1 per maund in 1884. Notwithstanding the great scarcity and the high prices of food, it is a noticeable fact in the sanitary history of the year that the health of the people throughout the province does not seem to have suffered. The Sanitary Commissioner records the opinion "that the prejudicial effects of a diminished food-supply with high prices were more than counterbalanced by a comparatively drier season proving beneficial to health."

Some advance was made in the registration of vital statistics during the year. The ratio of births per mille of population was 23·51 against 22·08, and that of deaths 20·83 against 18·82. The recorded death-rate, which is still of course very far from being accurate, is considered to be an indication of marked improvement in the registration of mortuary statistics, inasmuch as there was no unusual general epidemic prevalence of sickness to cause an increase in the number of deaths, and, according to local reports, "many deaths were unreported owing to chowkidars having left their villages to seek a livelihood elsewhere, by other labour, in consequence of high prices of food-grains caused by deficient rainfall having injured the crops." It is beyond question that public health was far better in 1884 than in 1882, when cholera raged with unwonted severity and a deadly wave of fever passed over the greater part of the province, yet the recorded death-rate in the past year (20·83) exceeds that recorded for 1882 (20·41) by ·42. The districts in which a marked improvement in registration is noticeable are Pubna, Balasore, Sarun, Faridpore, and Monghyr. In Sarun, where the number of deaths recorded rose from 34,972 in 1883 to 49,971 in 1884, the *hath-chitti* or hand-book system was introduced, and is said to have worked satisfactorily.

During the year under review the provisions of the Compulsory Registration Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 were extended to the Bansberiah Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, and the Naihatti Municipality, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. The provisions of the Act, so far only as they relate to the registration of deaths, were also extended to the portion of the Darjeeling district which lies to the west of the river Teesta. The law is now in operation in 116 towns and one rural tract. Its provisions were, however, only enforced in 42 towns during the year. The total number of prosecutions was 396 with 316 convictions, against 297 prosecutions with 232 convictions in 1883. The largest number of prosecutions instituted was reached in Howrah, where 81 persons were tried for offences under the Act, 71 of whom were convicted. The results for the year show an improvement in the administration of the law.

The registration of births was carried on in 47 towns with a total population of 1,685,651 persons during the year, against 46 towns with a total population of 1,685,159 in 1883. The recorded number of births, exclusive of 1,437 children still-born, was 39,640, or a ratio of 23·51 per mille of the total population under registration, against 37,215, or a ratio of 22·08 recorded in the previous year. The record of the number of births is still very defective, and, compared with the number of deaths recorded in the same area, it is shown to be less by 10,709, or a ratio of 6·35 per mille of population. The following are the towns in which the best results were obtained :—

	1884.	1883.		1884.	1883.
Jamalpore in Monghyr	49·39	49·17	Bankura	33·55	34·93
Kendrapara	46·91	25·54	Revilgunge	32·41	37·30
Brahmenberia	37·45	33·46	Serampore	31·02	26·79
Bettiah	35·17	30·47	Durbhunga	29·57	24·32
Jamalpore in Mymensingh	34·49	34·24	Gya	29·41	29·38
Bhagulpore	33·88	33·64			

In all these towns, with the exception of Bhagulpore, Serampore, and Gya, the recorded number of births exceeded the number of deaths. The percentage of male to female births was 116, against 114 in the previous year.

Of a total population of 66,163,884 persons within the area in which the registration of deaths was carried on, 1,378,610, exclusive of 20,015 still-born children, were reported to have died during the year, showing an increase of 132,934 compared with the number reported to have died in the previous year. The ratio of deaths to population was 20·83 against 18·82 in 1883. The increase in the death-rate was, as noticed above, mainly due to greater interest having been taken in the registration of deaths, especially in the rural circles. The following table exhibits the death-rate from specific causes for the year under review, compared with that for the previous year and the quinquennium 1879—83 :—

Name of Disease.	Proportion of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
	In 1884.			In 1883.			In 1879—83.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.
Cholera	3·81	1·96	2·03	3·64	1·27	1·36	3·47	1·53	1·59
Small-pox	1·10	·24	·28	·27	·14	·14	·65	·27	·28
Fevers	12·89	14·66	14·60	13·77	13·81	13·81	15·50	12·26	12·38
Bowel complaints	3·24	·79	·88	3·54	·73	·83	3·89	·70	·82
Injury	·44	·36	·37	·40	·35	·35	·42	·33	·33
Other causes	5·91	2·54	2·66	5·64	2·18	2·30	5·79	1·73	1·89
Total of all causes ...	27·43	20·58	20·83	27·28	18·49	18·82	29·72	16·82	17·30

There was an increase in the mortality recorded under every head of disease, especially under cholera, fevers, and the maladies classed under "other causes." Most of the increase was contributed by the rural circles. The experience of the year again showed that the fourth quarter of the year, immediately after the rains, is the most fatal to life. The two worst months were November and December, and October came fourth in the death-scale, the most prevalent diseases being, as usual, fevers and bowel complaints. The months of April and May were marked by the prevalence of cholera and small-pox, which caused the death-rate for these months to rise considerably above the death-rate for the same months in the previous year. The mortality among infants was higher than usual, the ratio having been 117·90, against 99·22 in 1883. The death-rates per mille of population according to class or nationality were—Christians 13·61, Hindus 20·26, Mahomedans 22·48, Budhists 13·79, and "Other races" 15·21.

As in the previous year, the birth-rate in Calcutta was lower and the death-rate higher than in the other Bengal towns. The ratio of births was 19·13, and of deaths 30·59. The increase in the number of deaths occurred under cholera and "Other causes." The mortality in the cantonments in Bengal, among a total population of 33,346, rose from 21·50 per mille in 1883 to 24·35 per mille in 1884. The mortality was again highest in the Hazaribagh Cantonment, where the death-rate rose from 61·16 per

mille in 1883 to 129·41 per mille in the year under review. Of 21,182 European seamen who visited the port of Calcutta during the year, 2,026 were admitted into hospital, of whom 76 died from various causes, chiefly from cholera, the number of deaths from which cause was 36. Besides these, there were 31 deaths which occurred out of hospital. Compared with the statistics of the previous year, the death rate among the European port population was 63·53 per mille, against 48·92. Of the native floating population, estimated at 25,409 at the census of 1881, 301 resorted to hospital, of whom 62 died while under treatment. Among this number 38 died from cholera. Outside hospital there were 135 deaths, 100 of which were from cholera. This disease appears to have afflicted the native floating population very severely, "the deaths from it amounting to no less than 70·05 per cent. of the total loss of the year."

During the year under review cholera prevailed to a much greater extent, and with more fatal effect, than in the previous year. The number of deaths recorded was 134,421, or at the rate of 2·03 per mille of the registered population, against 90,439, or a rate of 1·36 per mille of population in 1883. The disease was "present in every district, and pervaded 24,621 villages against 16,316 in 1883, prevailing epidemically in 90 of the registering circles against 47, and with conspicuous severity in 90 against 64; while 432 against 491 circles enjoyed much immunity, and 37 against 46 were entirely free from the pest." Of the total number of deaths, 9,390 were contributed by the urban and 125,031 by the rural circles. The districts in which the disease prevailed with the greatest severity were Balasore (7·79), Nuddea (5·79), Faridpore (5·34), Moorshedabad (4·99), Rajshahye (4·95), Backergunge (4·63), Cuttack (4·16), Dacca (3·85), 24-Pergunnahs (3·57), Pooree (3·52), Jessore (3·38), and Pubna (3·36). In all these districts the death-rate was higher than in the previous year.

Thirty-four pages of the report are devoted to the history of cholera during the year; but the observations made in different districts appear to have led to no new discoveries on the subject. As usual, the disease was most fatal in the hot, dry months, and local insanitary conditions fostered its development. With a few exceptions, all the northern districts were comparatively free from it. It is a common idea that the disease is disseminated by pilgrims, who carry it with them in their journeyings from district to district. This point was made the subject of special investigation by the Sanitary Commissioner, who, after a careful examination of the cholera statistics of those districts which are traversed by pilgrims, has recorded the following opinion:—

"I think it unfair to infer that cholera is disseminated by pilgrims *per se*, or that they communicate the disease wherever they go. The fact is that when cholera, engendered by causes not yet definitely determined, and fostered by climatic influences or local insanitary conditions, is prevailing in any locality, pilgrims, if present there, suffer in common with the local residents, often more severely owing to fatigue, old age, debility, bad food or water, crowding, &c.; but they do not import or communicate the disease. They, however, continue to suffer during their onward journey if the wave of the disease is travelling in the same direction, and the people residing in the localities traversed by this wave also suffer along with them. The disease appears in places far removed from pilgrim routes, and it is during the dry months that it prevails with intense severity, generally in every district in Bengal Proper, whether pilgrims are present in them or not during that period."

A remarkable circumstance in the cholera history of the year is that in very few instances was the disease found to have manifested itself in the crowds of people who assembled at the public fairs held for days together in the districts. This is attributed to the sanitary precautions adopted.

In examining the cholera mortality in the 24-Pergunnahs during the year 1884 the Sanitary Commissioner remarks:—

"The Suburbs of Calcutta again heads the list with an increase in mortality of nearly one per 1,000 of population, as compared with the death-rate of 1883. The mohullahs in it which formed the scene of greatest suffering were Balliaghatta, Entally, Bhowanipore, and Watgunge. This Municipality was specially inspected by me and found in an extremely insanitary condition. A report embodying the defects and indicating remedies was sent to the Commissioners, and a copy thereof submitted to Government. Some of the officers of the Vaccination Department visited the Suburbs of Calcutta and several of the other localities where exceptional mortality from cholera occurred. Assistant Surgeon Priumber Mitter, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles, records the following observations in

connection with some localities in the Suburbs and in the North and South Suburban Towns. *Manicktollah* is the most filthy part of the Suburbs, the land behind houses being used as public latrines. In fact, all the bustees in this area are in an extremely insanitary condition from *fæces* and house refuse lying on the roadsides, lanes, and bye-lanes, and the ponds, hollows, and low lands being the receptacles of liquid sewage and filth. *Garden Reach.*—All the bustees here are in a similar insanitary condition with regard to conservancy, drainage, roads, &c. *Sett Bagan and Ghosé Bazar.*—In these and the neighbouring bustees foul water holes, containing decaying vegetation, abounded; there are many filthy private privies; the water in two large tanks was filthy, green in colour and turbid, and two of the smaller ones were covered with decomposing plants, their sides lined with rank vegetation, the water in them 'appearing like vegetable decoction, emitting disagreeable odour.' *Ballygunge.*—Here the waste lands were found to be covered with litter and other refuse, and were resorted to for defœcation. *Gangarambusti and Wolfutbazar.*—These were found in their usual state of uncleanliness, without any arrangement for the removal of sewage and refuse. *Matiabrooj, Mooriali, and Kanchisharak* were so crowded as to prevent free perflation of air, and their courtyards and compounds were extremely filthy. In *Ekbalpore* some of the drains were filthy and obstructed, and the cowsheds full of decomposing litter and refuse. *Baniapooker.*—Here the drains were filthy and emitted a sickening odour, and the ditches and low lands covered with *fæces*, rank vegetation, and refuse of every description. The water-supply in all its bustees was bad, drinking-water being taken without any regard as to its quality; many of the houses were deficient in ventilation, the ground about them damp, and no arrangements existed with regard to house scavenging. *Bhowanipore.*—This place was in an indescribably insanitary condition, and its bustees do not admit of free scavenging. The tanks are foul, and the drains, with few exceptions, are defective in level. *Watgunge.*—Some of the ditches here contained weeds, house sweepings, and human excreta, and the receptacles in one of the latrines were overflowing with *fæces* emitting an abominable odour. *Kalighat in Tollygunge.*—Although some improvements had been effected, the sanitary condition of this locality is yet very defective with regard to scavenging, cleanliness, ventilation, and crowding of huts. The latrines were most filthy, the vessels in them overflowing with decomposed bubbling *fæces*, seats unclean, and the latrine too near a much-used tank belonging to the police. The remarks of Dr. Ghose, the Officiating Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Metropolitan Circles, who also visited most of the above-named localities, are equally condemnatory. His reports also expose many extremely insanitary conditions obtaining at Cossipore, Baranagore, Barripore, and Joynuggur thanas, and Baraset Municipality. I would be extending my Report to an undesirable length were I to reproduce all the defects disclosed in the reports of the Officers of the Vaccination Department. It will suffice to say that the above description applies *mutatis mutandis* to several other localities in the Suburbs, one of the largest and most important of the Municipalities in Bengal, and to other towns and thanas in the province. It may be noted here that some judicious recommendations made by Dr. Ghose, after careful inquiry and inspection of several bustees in the Suburbs, do not appear from his later reports to have been followed by any action on the part of the municipal authorities."

Small-pox prevailed in a more virulent form during the year 1884 than in the previous year. "The reported number of casualties amounted to 18,533 against 9,714, and the proportionate death-rate to population to ·28 per mille against ·14 per mille. The disease prevailed with more or less severity in 53 circles against 30, and was absent from 224 against 284; and it invaded 2·96 per cent. of the villages against 1·73 per cent." Of the total number of deaths, 2,711 were contributed by the urban and 15,822 by the rural circles. The areas in which the disease was most severely felt belonged to the districts of Gya (10), Sarun (8), Patna (7), Chumparun (5), and Hazaribagh (7). The districts of Gya and Sarun have not yet been brought under the operation of the Vaccination Act, and this no doubt accounts for the high death-rates returned by them. The same may be said of Chumparun, which has been only partially protected; and although Patna was reported to have been almost thoroughly protected, the number of deaths from small-pox in that district seems to contradict this statement. As in the previous year, the mortality was highest among children; no less than 72·27 per cent. of the total number of deaths were those of children under 12 years of age. The record of the seasonal incidence of the disease confirmed the experience of former years that small-pox is most prevalent during the hot months of March to June.

The total number of deaths from fever recorded during the year was 966,233, or a ratio of 14·60 per mille of the registered population, against 913,766, or a ratio of 13·81 in 1883. The registered mortality from this cause has steadily increased year after year since 1871, when the recorded number of deaths stood at 169,505, or a ratio of 2·56 per mille of population. With regard to this return, the Sanitary Commissioner states that the numerical increase is due to the facts revealed by improved registration, and that no

circumstances have occurred to "justify the belief that the province *generally* is getting more feverish than before." Of the total number of deaths, 584,893 were registered in Bengal Proper, 301,302 in Behar, 26,523 in Orissa, and 53,485 in Chota Nagpore. The death-rate per mille of population in each of these areas was 16·67, 13·02, 7·30, and 12·34 respectively. The districts which suffered most from fever were Rajshahye (30·40), Nuddea (29·22), Pubna (27·45), Jessore (22·41), Bogra (20·96), Gya (20·81), Moorshedabad (20·25), Beerbhoom (19·53), Burdwan (18·81), Khulna (18·52), Julpigoree (18·25), and Rungpore (17 09). The experience of the year again showed that the severity of the disease begins and progresses in intensity after the rains have well set in, and is most virulent in January, October, November, and December, especially in the two latter months, when the evaporation of moisture from the sodden soil is rapid and the daily range of temperature considerable.

The mortality during the year from "bowel complaints," "injury," and "other diseases" was 58,376, 24,674, and 176,373 respectively. Compared with the statistics of the previous year, there was an increase under each of these heads, though not to a very noticeable extent. Under "injury" the largest number of deaths are again shown to have been occasioned by snake-bites and attacks of wild beasts. The recorded mortality from this cause was 10,393, against 9,776 in 1883. Accidents stood high in the list of casualties, the number having been 10,078 against 8,727 in 1883. Among "other diseases," heat apoplexy and scurvy caused more suffering among the European seamen who visited the port during 1884 than in the previous year.

The percentages of municipal income expended on sanitary works and roads during the year 1884-85 were 38 and 19, against 34 and 18 respectively in the previous year. The districts in which the largest proportion of municipal income was devoted to improvements in sanitation were Julpigoree, Dacca, Hazaribagh, Burdwan, Pooree, and Midnapore. The towns in the districts of Mymensingh, Khulna, Bogra, and Noakholly were most deficient in this respect. The special purposes for which the municipal allotments for sanitation were expended during the year 1884, compared with the figures for the year 1883, are shown in the following statement:—

Nature of Work.	Total cost.		Difference in 1884.	
	In 1884.	In 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Conservancy, including latrines	3,99,293	3,07,951	91,342	.....
Ditto, establishment	2,82,206	3,25,860	.....	43,654
Drainage	1,05,973	96,097	9,876	.....
Water-supply	1,35,181	1,60,449	.....	23,268
Disposal of the dead	8,341	7,629	712	.....
Markets and slaughter-houses	24,042	16,533	7,509	.....
Vaccination	12,481	10,992	1,489	.....
Treatment of the sick	1,87,185	1,69,339	17,846	.....
Other sanitary works	78,087	53,080	25,007	.....
Total	12,32,789	11,47,930	84,859	68,922
Construction, maintenance, and repairs of roads	6,28,578	6,06,160	22,418	.....
Total including roads	18,61,367	17,54,090	1,07,277	68,922

There was an increase of expenditure under all heads except establishment and water-supply.

Among the important sanitary works carried out during the year 1884, the Burdwan water-supply takes a leading place. The water-works were formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 4th November, and the regular supply of water commenced from the 1st December 1884. The beneficial effect of the improved water-supply on the inhabitants of the northern portion of the town where the pipes are laid, 99 per cent. of whom are said to use the water, is unquestionable. Very slow progress appears to have been made with regard to the proposed water-supply scheme for all the riparian municipalities on the right bank of the Hooghly from Howrah to Serampore. The services of a Government Engineer have been lent for the purpose of preparing the necessary estimates, and it is hoped that some definite project will be adopted before the close of the current year. A scheme of water-supply for the town of Bhagulpore has been sanctioned by Government, and the work is being carried on as rapidly as possible.

Vaccination.

THE work of the Vaccination Department continued to progress during the year 1884-85. The total number of operations performed was 1,488,296, against 1,364,642, the number performed during the previous year, showing an increase of 123,654. Towards this increase the vaccination circles contributed 114,483 and the municipal area 9,171 operations, as exhibited in the following table:—

CIRCLES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		DIFFERENCE IN 1884-85.	
	In 1884-85.	In 1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
Calcutta	15,955	9,538	6,417	.....
Metropolitan Circles	366,139	342,543	23,596	.....
Bovine Vaccination Department, Calcutta	4,760	3,310	1,450	.....
Suburbs of Calcutta, including cooly depôt	15,021	14,397	624	.....
Total of Metropolitan Circles ...	385,920	360,250	25,670	.....
Darjeeling Circle	229,560	221,536	8,024	.....
Ranchi ,, ...	148,972	146,283	2,689	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs ,, ...	123,048	106,985	16,063	.....
Eastern Bengal ,, ...	397,079	351,016	46,063	.....
Orissa ,, ...	46,971	52,542	.....	5,571
Behar ,, ...	54,755	39,627	15,128	.....
Total of Vaccination Circles ...	1,402,260	1,287,777	114,483	5,571
Municipalities, Dispensaries, &c.	86,036	76,865	9,171	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,488,296	1,364,642	123,654	5,571

Of the total number of operations in the year, 421,274 were performed by the Government agency, 976,226 by licensed agency, 4,760 by the Bovine Vaccination Department, and 86,036 by municipal vaccinators, dispensary medical officers, &c. Comparatively speaking, the largest amount of work was done by the Government vaccinators, each of whom performed on an average 1,280 operations. The licensed vaccinators performed on an average 915 operations each. It is believed that better results would have been obtained from the licensed system of vaccination were it not for the difficulty which is experienced by the licensed vaccinators in realising the fees for operations performed by them. Protection was afforded for the first time by Government vaccinators to four thanas in the Tipperah district, two thanas in the Noakhally district, six thanas in the Cuttack district, and four thanas in the district of Shahabad. On the other hand, nine thanas in the district of Mymensingh, and the whole of the Patna district, were for the first time placed under the licensed system of vaccination, after having been traversed by the Government vaccinators. In addition to the areas protected in former years, the whole of the districts of Tipperah and Pubna, and parts of the districts of Manbhoom, Lohardugga, and Cuttack, were reported to have been thoroughly protected at the close of the season 1884-85. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, has shown that the words "thorough protection" must not be construed too literally. Even in the Metropolitan Circles, in which the districts have been reported year after year to be "thoroughly protected," many whole villages have been found by Dr. Ghose, the Officiating Superintendent, which have up to this time successfully resisted vaccination. In the Midnapore district alone there are no less than 356 villages in which the whole or a large portion of the inhabitants are still unprotected. Until the strong prejudices against vaccination, which still prevail in the minds of a considerable section of the population in all parts of

the province, are overcome, thorough protection, in the literal sense of the words, will be impracticable.

The following table exhibits the number of primary and secondary operations performed during the year 1884-85 in the different circles (including municipalities), and the percentage of successful cases under each:—

Circles.	Total number of vaccinations.	Primary vaccinations.			Re-vaccinations.		
		Total.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Percentage of successful operations.	Total.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Percentage of successful operations.
Metropolitan	418,238	409,833	406,860	99·57	8,405	4,069	54·89
Darjeeling	234,453	234,180	231,750	99·68	273	207	76·95
Ranchi	150,966	150,879	146,357	99·03	87	53	63·85
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	132,310	131,749	130,591	99·89	561	374	68·00
Eastern Bengal... ...	409,706	409,364	407,507	99·91	342	254	76·73
Orissa	51,367	51,240	49,396	96·91	127	65	55·55
Behar	75,301	74,837	71,773	97·31	464	184	34·47

The reason assigned for the comparatively small number of operations performed in the Orissa Circle is that the districts of Balasore and Pooree were excluded from the sphere of operations for the year, and that in some of the selected areas of the Cuttack district vaccine operations had to be stopped in the middle of the season owing to an outbreak of cholera. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle, where the work performed was unfavourably reported on in 1883-84, the number of operations rose considerably. The increase is said to have been caused by work having been carried on largely during the recess to suppress outbreaks of small-pox in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr districts. It was also due in part to the exertions of the new Superintendent. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an increase in the number of children brought under protection in the year 1884-85; but fewer adults were vaccinated than in the previous year.

During the year under review the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act were extended to the towns of Kotechandpore in Jessore, Deoghur, Sahebgunge, Dumka, and Rajmehal in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Brahmanbaria and Commilla in Tipperah, Darjeeling, Cuttack, Bali in Howrah, Sherpore in Bogra, Patna, Durbhunga, Hazaribagh, Purneah, and Pooree, and to five thanas in Tipperah. The law is now in force in 81 towns, 4 cantonments, and 9 rural areas, and preliminary steps have been taken to extend it to the Chittagong and Sudharam municipalities. With a few exceptions, such as Gya, Monghyr, and Bhagulpore, the law met with comparatively less resistance in the places in which it was enforced during the year 1884-85 than in previous years. It is evident that the measure is being gradually more appreciated by the Mahomedans, and that the Rajpoots and Marwaris, who have always stoutly resisted it, are in many places less persistent in their opposition. In Burdwan, owing to the presence of small-pox, operations had to be carried on throughout the year, and it is stated that the Marwaris, who were at the outset strongly hostile to the measure, at last acquiesced and allowed their children to be vaccinated. Experience of the beneficial effects of vaccination is slowly, but surely, popularising it wherever it is introduced. It is a work of time, and inoculation is still a powerful rival; but every year shows that the superiority of vaccination is more generally acknowledged.

A very large number of the operations during the year were performed with bovine lymph, which is still spoken of as "equal in operative power to humanised lymph." Its only drawback is that when stored in tubes it soon deteriorates, on account of the serum of blood which passes into the tube with the virus when squeezed from the vesicle on the calf, and when conveyed to long distances its efficacy is lost in consequence of this deterioration during transit. When used direct from the calf its efficacy is indisputable. On the whole the work performed with this lymph was successful. The one great advantage which bovine lymph has over humanised lymph is that it is easily obtained, and that the suppy is always equal to the demand.

The total amount expended on vaccination during the year 1884-85 was Rs. 1,51,448-14-4, exceeding the expenditure in the previous year by

Rs. 15,853-15-6. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 73,663-9 represent the cost of the operations performed by the Government vaccinators, Rs. 67,082-15-8 the cost of the establishment provided by Government for supervising the operations of the licensed vaccinators, and Rs. 10,702-6-8 the cost of vaccination to municipalities. In addition to the regular expenditure, Rs. 1,201-11, which were received as private contributions from various sources, were expended in aid of the work. The average cost of each successful operation performed by the Government vaccinators was 2 annas and 10 pies; that by the licensed vaccinators 1 anna and 1 pie; and that by the municipal agency 2 annas and 2 pies. On the whole the average cost of each operation performed during the year was 1 anna and 8 pies, the same as it was in the previous year.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

THE following table shows the advance made in schools of all kinds which submit returns to the Department:—

Class of Institution.		1883-84. Schools.	1883-84. Pupils.	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.	Average number of pupils, 1884-85.
Public Institutions—						
University ...	Colleges ...	24	2,826	25	2,779	111
Secondary ...	High English schools ...	244	53,498	249	53,272	214
	Middle „ „ ...	665	44,177	709	49,186	69
	„ vernacular „ ...	1,108	61,702	1,140	66,011	57
Primary ...	Upper primary „ ...	2,470	91,049	2,722	100,738	37
	Lower „ „ ...	61,253	1,073,934	62,863	1,121,900	17·8
Special		98	5,318	67	4,843	72
Female		1,820	34,877	2,354	44,112	18
Total Public Institutions ...		67,682	1,367,381	70,129	1,442,841	.....
Private Institutions—						
Advanced: teaching—						
Arabic or Persian		706	7,018	940	10,485	.....
Sanskrit		941	7,692	1,088	9,841	.....
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly		816	9,392	372	5,265	.....
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards		112	1,126	112	1,748	.....
Total Private Institutions ...		2,575	25,228	2,512	27,339	.....
Grand Total ...		70,257	1,392,609	72,641	1,470,180	.....

There was a much greater increase in schools than in 1883-84, while the increase in pupils slightly declined. The increase in schools was, however, little more than one-fifth of that in 1883. The following table shows the comparative increase during the last six years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1880, a gain of	6,098	91,323
„ 1881 „	8,131	109,459
„ 1882 „	10,572	178,156
„ 1883 „	10,809	204,447
„ 1884 „	1,369	81,517
„ 1885 „	2,384	77,571

The apparent decrease in special institutions was due principally to the retransfer of 35 *kyoungs* to the head of unaided private institutions. The decrease under private institutions is probably to be accounted for by the transfer of elementary schools to the departmental system.

The expenditure of the Department from public and private sources during the last two years is compared in the following table :—

	Year 1883-84.		Year 1884-85.	
	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (Net.)	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	.....	61,000	...	31,000
Collegiate	2,88,000	5,21,000	3,27,000	5,62,000
Secondary instruction	5,72,000	23,62,000	5,82,000	24,35,000
Primary	6,05,000	25,36,000	6,51,000	27,18,000
Female	1,19,000	4,41,000	1,39,000	4,77,000
Special	4,29,000	5,49,000	4,14,000	5,60,000
Scholarships	1,69,000	1,87,000	1,64,000	1,85,000
Buildings	2,20,000	2,71,000	1,92,000	2,29,000
Furniture and apparatus	13,000	15,000	8,000	9,000
Miscellaneous	67,000	77,000	1,06,000	1,09,000
Superintendence	4,60,000	4,63,000	4,97,000	5,00,000
Total ...	29,42,000	74,83,000	30,80,000	78,15,000

Government expenditure increased by Rs. 1,38,000, while the proportion of such expenditure to the total cost of education was the same as last year. Under collegiate instruction there was an increase of Rs. 39,000, and under secondary instruction of Rs. 10,000.

There was a large falling off in the fees of Arts colleges, Government and aided, owing to so many of the students having completed the two years' study required for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations on the 31st of December 1884. In high English schools maintained by Municipal Boards, and in all lower primary schools, the cost to Government increased. In all other schools it decreased. The figures showing the percentage of attendance in schools are not very trustworthy in all cases.

The following table gives a classification of pupils during the two last years according to the stage of educational progress reached :—

Stage.	Number of Pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
High	11,928	11,335	.....	593
Middle	35,270	36,223	953	.....
Upper primary	70,229	69,823	.....	406
Lower „ able to read printed books ...	648,913	745,765	96,852	.....
Ditto not able to read printed books	592,897	571,759	.....	21,138
Total ...	1,359,237	1,434,905*	75,668	22,137

The decrease in the number of high school pupils was attributed to the falling off of the two upper classes in the month of March, which is now, on account of the change of the date of the University examination, the period of minimum numerical strength in schools and colleges. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of students unable to read printed books decreased from 43·6 to 39·8.

There was very little variation in the proportion of students of different creeds and castes in public institutions. The figures show that, as in last year, 78 per cent. of the pupils in Arts colleges belonged to the middle classes of society with incomes varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 a year. The proportion of pupils belonging to the richer classes of society in Arts colleges was 12 per cent., and in professional colleges 10 per cent. These figures are not likely to vary much from year to year. It is well known that the majority of youths seeking an education in our colleges belong to the professional classes.

There was a satisfactory improvement in the amount of work done by Deputy Inspectors. Only 11 Deputy Inspectors fell short of the amount of 150 days prescribed for the tour of such officers. The average number of days spent on tour by Deputy Inspectors in all Bengal was 165 days, against 156 in the preceding year. The number of schools visited increased in every Division except Orissa. In the activity of Sub-Inspectors there was a decided improvement. The average length of tour for the whole of Bengal was 215 days, against 204 in the previous year.

* Exclusive of 314 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.

Subject to prescribed rules, the appointment and superintendence of the subordinate inspecting officers will be under the local self-government scheme in the hands of the District Boards. The larger powers and consequent higher sense of responsibility of these bodies will, it is hoped, make impossible, in their case, the negligent attitude with regard to educational progress, which the officers of the Department attribute to District Educational Committees.

University education.

The number of Government colleges was 13, and of aided colleges 5, as in the preceding year. Another unaided college was added to the six existing in 1883-84, by the affiliation up to the F.A. standard of the Jaggannath College, Dacca. There was a decrease of 265 students in Government colleges and of 47 in Arts colleges generally. This decrease was to a great extent nominal, and may be explained by the fact that in many cases the names of those students who left their colleges at the end of December 1884, after completing their two years' course, were not retained on the books. There was an increase of 164 pupils in aided and of 54 in unaided colleges, which still continue to advance. The General Assembly's Institution is said to be regaining its old popularity.

The average cost to Government of each student in Government colleges rose from Rs. 234 to Rs. 269, the total average cost in 1884-85 being Rs. 366. This increase is due principally to higher rates of salary, and to a falling off in the fees received in the last quarter of the year. In aided colleges the average cost to the State of each student rose from Rs. 27 to Rs. 30, and the total average cost of each student was Rs. 290. It was a recommendation of the Education Commission that some of the Government colleges should, on convenient opportunities, be handed over to local bodies. Action on this recommendation has not yet been taken.

University examinations.

The usual examinations were not held during the year. But in order to relieve unsuccessful students from the hardship of having to take up an entirely new course in the examination of 1885, the University held supplementary examinations in May 1884. The result increased very much the percentage of passed candidates in the F.A. Examination of 1883 and the B.A. Examination of 1884. The percentage of passed candidates in the F.A. Examination was raised to 78 per cent. for Government, to 64 per cent. for aided, and to 63 per cent. for unaided colleges. The percentage for the B.A. Examination now stands at 76 per cent. for Government, 75 per cent for aided, and 70 per cent. for unaided colleges; and the noticeable fact that the Government colleges were run close in this examination by the aided colleges is another argument, if any were wanted, in favour of the view that the time has come when the Government of Bengal should begin to retire from the direction of higher education. A satisfactory substitute is ready prepared in successful private enterprise to take its place.

Returning to the examination, it is obvious that the supplementary examinations must have been very lenient, or that the students must have been stimulated to greater exertions by the consciousness that, if they failed in them, it would be useless for them to attempt an entirely novel set of subjects. Possibly both causes may have operated. It is worthy of note that while, in the F.A. Examination of 1883, the Free Church Normal School passed 3 out of 4 candidates, the fourth candidate appeared at the supplementary examination of May 1884 and passed

Secondary education.

The following statement shows the number of high English schools for native boys, and of pupils attending them during the last two years:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—				
Maintained by the Department ...	51	15,309	51	14,401
Ditto Municipal Boards ...	2	558	2	490
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	118	16,855	123	18,167
Unaided	64	19,245	63	18,650
Total ...	235	51,967	239	51,708

The number of Government schools was 51, as in the previous year, the Patna City School, which was hitherto treated as part of the Collegiate School, having been recognised as a separate institution, and the Bhootea Boarding School having been transferred to the class of special schools. Two schools were returned as maintained by Municipal Boards, namely those at Santipore and Burdwan, while the Feringhi Bazar School at Chittagong was omitted, on the ground that it receives a grant from Government. Aided schools advanced from 118 to 123, and unaided schools declined from 64 to 63. There was thus a total gain of four schools. The loss of pupils was accounted for by the fact that, owing to the University and school examinations having been postponed to April, March is now the month of minimum numerical strength. The postponement of the Entrance Examination rendered impossible the submission of the usual comparison of the merits of high schools; but there seems every reason to suppose that the usual rate of progress was maintained in those institutions. The liberality of Baboo Raj Mohun Roy Chowdury in providing a new building for the Government High school at Taki has been favourably noticed by Government. The Beerbhoom school, which of late years has shown exceedingly good results at the Entrance Examination, was, in November 1884, visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who recorded a favourable opinion on the working of the school. The Utterpara school appears to maintain its high character.

The following table gives the comparative statistics of middle English schools for native boys for the last two years:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—				
Maintained by the Department ...	7	1,077	7	924
Ditto Municipal Boards ...	1	283	1	280
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	521	34,364	532	37,215
Unaided	124	7,013	155	9,295
Total ...	653	42,737	695	47,714

The number of Government schools was seven, as in the previous year. These were the Collinga Branch School for Mahomedans, attached to the Calcutta Madrassa, the Model School attached to the Calcutta Normal School, the Rungamati and Bandarban Boarding Schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Darjeeling Zillah School, the Model School attached to the Patna Normal School, and the Cuttack Model School. The single municipal school was the Model School at Bogra. Aided schools rose from 521 to 532, and their pupils from 34,364 to 37,215. The Presidency Division gained seven, Burdwan six, Rajshahye one, and Dacca five, while Patna lost one, and Bhagulpore seven schools. Unaided schools showed an advance from 124 to 155 schools, of which the Presidency Division gained nine, Burdwan twelve, Rajshahye one, Dacca two, Chittagong two, Bhagulpore six, Orissa four, and the town of Calcutta one; while Patna lost five and Chota Nagpore one. Many of these schools were started in the expectation of obtaining a Government grant-in-aid, and it is hoped that it may be possible to transfer some of them to the aided list during the coming year. For the Middle English Scholarship Examination, the standard of which was that of the Middle Vernacular Examination, with English added as a language only, 417 schools sent up 1,291 candidates, of whom 623 were successful. Adding to these 26 boys who passed the examination from vernacular schools, we have a total of 649, against 481 in the year before. The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions sent up 627, or 48 per cent. of the whole number of candidates, at this examination, and passed 58 per cent. of the whole number of successful candidates. The Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions together only contributed 20 successful candidates.

The comparative statistics of middle vernacular schools are given below:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—				
Maintained by the Department ...	182	10,313	180	10,474
Ditto Municipal Boards	5	737	9	1,444
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	845	45,661	849	47,872
Unaided	76	4,991	102	6,221
Total ...	1,108	61,702	1,140	66,011

The decrease of two in departmental schools was accounted for by the fact that two schools in the Burdwan Division, one in Rajshahye, and one in Bhagulpore, were transferred to Municipal Boards, while two new schools were returned from the Patna Division. Schools maintained by Municipal Boards rose from five to nine, and there was an increase of four aided schools. While in the preceding year unaided schools declined from 84 to 76, they rose in the year under review from 76 to 102. As in the case of middle English schools, a large proportion of them was started in the hope of obtaining a Government grant. The financial pressure has made it impossible to meet the wishes of their projectors during the present year. It is satisfactory to observe that the policy accepted by Government, of planting Government vernacular schools in advanced rather than backward localities, is beginning to bear fruit. Efforts are being made in many localities to add English classes to them, and it is expected that their position will be so much improved that they will soon recover their original character of model schools. The Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination was attended by 4,482 candidates from 998 schools. Of these, 2,379 were successful, in addition to 736 candidates passing from middle English schools, or from the vernacular departments of high schools. The total number of successful candidates was 3,115, against 2,031 in the preceding year. The Dacca Division sent up and passed more candidates at this examination than any other Division.

Primary education.

The following statement illustrates the progress of primary schools for native boys during the year under review:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary Schools.				
Under Public Management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	20	655	22	753
Ditto Municipal Boards	28	780	6	201
Under Private Management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	2,355	86,987	2,613	96,903
Unaided	61	2,383	79	2,858
Total ...	2,464	90,805	2,720	100,715
Lower Primary Schools.				
Under Public Management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	12	297	...	152
Ditto Municipal Boards	2	51	20	489
Under Private Management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	56,879	1,019,025	56,885	1,042,239
Unaided	4,359	54,531	5,947	78,985
Total ...	61,252	1,072,904	62,860	1,121,865
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,716	1,164,709	65,580	1,222,580

There was thus a total gain of 1,864 schools and 57,871 pupils, against an increase of 1,165 schools and 69,798 pupils in the preceding year. The rate of progress, while nearly the same as that of 1883-84, differed altogether from the

rapid increase observable in preceding years. It was explained in last year's report that, in obedience to the Government Resolution on the Report for 1882-83, the search for indigenous schools beyond the range of effective supervision had been abandoned, and the efforts of departmental officers had been directed towards the consolidation and improvement of existing schools. The figures show that, while schools increased by 2·9 per cent., their pupils increased by 4·9 per cent. The obvious conclusion is that existing schools have been better attended. In the case of some districts the figures returned as representing the numbers of primary schools and pupils appear to be of doubtful value. Mention is made of "bogus" and "ephemeral" schools coming into existence at the time of reward examinations and then disappearing, and it is also stated that the same pupils have appeared at more than one centre of examination. In the Chittagong Division especially it would seem that figures returned for former years are untrustworthy; but reports for some other districts also show that the tale of primary schools returned by the Sub-Inspectors is regarded by the District Magistrates with suspicion.

The total Government expenditure on aided primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 7,25,430, against Rs. 21,97,067 contributed from local sources, including municipal grants. The past year's operations added about 256 schools to the upper primary class. The systems of examination of patshalas *in situ* for rewards, and of simultaneous examination of pathsalas, which have been introduced into some districts, appear to have been attended with good results. The system of payment of rewards to gurus by means of postal money-orders proved satisfactory in those districts where it has been adopted.

Training schools.

The number of these institutions was 16, the abolition of the Chaibassa Training School having been compensated by the establishment of the new training class at the Saidabad Model School in Moorshedabad. The Ghatsila training class is now represented by the Haldipukur Training School. The whole subject of normal schools is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration in connection with the recommendations of the Education Commission.

Law schools.

The number of Government law schools fell from seven to six, owing to the abolition of the Presidency College classes. The total number of law students on the 31st of March decreased from 664 to 649. But these figures are deceptive, as the average roll number rose from 522 to 765.

Medical schools.

The number of students reading in medical schools increased considerably, the number on the rolls of these institutions having been 804 on the 31st March, against 722 in the preceding year, and the monthly roll number 847, against 741. This increase was not restricted to the Calcutta Medical College, which is affiliated to the University. There was also an increase in the Government vernacular medical schools at Sealdah, Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack. A second homœopathic school was started at Dacca. Sixteen candidates from the Calcutta Medical College passed the first M.B. and L.M.S. Examinations of the University of Calcutta, three candidates passed the second L.M.S. Examination, and eleven qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Two native *dhais* and eight pupil-nurses passed in midwifery. Thirty-one students from the Dacca Medical School, 16 from the Temple Medical School, Bankipore, and 11 from the Cuttack Medical School, obtained their diplomas in the final examination.

Engineering.

The number of students in the Seebpore College was 149 on the 31st March 1885, against 166 in the previous year, 42 being in the Engineering and 107 in the Apprentice Department. Five students from the Engineering Department passed the first examination in Engineering in August last. Eight students passed the final examination of the Apprentice Department. One sub-overseer's and one overseer's certificate were granted to students on leaving the College. The Superintendent of the Workshops remarked that a great many of the native students find manual labour distasteful, and endeavour to avoid it. With the view of checking this tendency, he drew up rules for annual examinations, which, it is hoped, will convert the idlers into earnest workers or effectually dispose of them.

Survey and Industrial Schools.

There was an apparent decrease in the Dacca Survey School, attributed to the opening of the session having been postponed to the month of June. Great attention was paid in the school to practical work. The numerical strength of the Patna Survey School was the same as last year, while the number of students in the Cuttack Survey School fell from 66 to 55, owing, as is supposed by the head-master, to the difficulty of finding suitable appointments for passed students. It is anticipated that the stoppage of railway operations will interfere, temporarily at any rate, with the prospects of the students of these schools; but there does not seem to be any reason to suppose that the course taught in them is not sufficiently practical.

The starting of the Mohisadal Industrial School, under the auspices of the zemindars of Mohisadal, is one of the most interesting and hopeful facts with regard to industrial education. The schools supported by the East Indian Railway Company continued to flourish.

The subject of technical and industrial schools has come under reconsideration since the close of the year.

School of Art.

This institution continued to maintain its high character. The number of students on its rolls rose from 139 to 157. The Committee of the Exhibition to be held in London next year have sought the assistance of the school for a collection of work illustrating the various stages of instruction in the school, *repoussé* work, wood-carving, designs for Monghyr slate-works, and designs for pottery. It is expected that the school will acquit itself creditably in all the work it has undertaken. This school produced specimens of engraved and chased brass-ware, copied from exhibits in the Calcutta International Exhibition and the Art Museum. Such an industry was not before known in Bengal.

Female education.

The following table shows the advance made in female education during the year:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
Maintained by the Department	2	269		186
Ditto Municipal Boards	4	168	4	160
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	1,703	29,717	2,168	37,662
Unaided	76	2,013	135	2,789
Total ...	1,785	32,167	2,309	40,797
Girls in boys' schools	.....	33,646	.....	35,749
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,785	65,813	2,309	76,546

It appears from this table that, taking into account the girls attending boys' schools, and excluding 776 little boys attending girls' schools, the total of girls under instruction rose from 64,883 to 75,770. The number of girls' schools rose from 1,785 to 2,309, and of their pupils from 32,167 to 40,797. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 33,646 to 35,749. The total cost of the 2,039 schools was Rs. 2,68,072, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,03,268; the expenditure from municipal funds was Rs. 6,504, from fees Rs. 20,785, and from all other sources, mainly subscriptions and donations, Rs. 1,37,515. The two Government schools for girls were the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The Bethune School had on its rolls 130 pupils, of whom six were in the College Department, against 117 in the year before, of whom five were in the College Department. The numerical strength of the Eden School at Dacca, which in the year 1883 84 fell from 191 to 157, fell to 62. This decrease was ascribed to the levying of fees throughout the school and the reduction of expenditure upon gharry hire, owing to the falling off of the subscriptions from which it was paid. The fall in the average daily attendance was only from 69 to 52, and while the attendance was only 44 of the roll number in 1883-84, in the year under report it was 84 per cent.; and it is surmised that the school will be a gainer by the loss of a number of girls whose attendance was so irregular as to make them a source of injury to their fellow students. The most notable

incident in connection with female education during the year was the donation of a lakh and a half of rupees by the Maharani Surnomayi of Cossimbazar for the foundation of a hostel for female students, the first stone of which was laid by the Countess of Dufferin in March last.

Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, reported an improvement in the examination results of pupils reading in zenanas and in schools for infants in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Out of 3,702 pupils examined by her standards, 680 passed, 1,335 were mere infants, and 1,687 were rejected. The pupils of the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission were particularly successful at these examinations.

Outside Calcutta, girls' schools are multiplying fast. The increase was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong. The decrease in the Chittagong Division was partly accounted for by the exclusion from the returns of schools in which boys and girls learn the Koran together. Remark has been above made in the returns of primary education in the Chittagong Division. The falling off in the district of Tipperah was attributed to the same cause that operated towards the reduction of primary schools for boys, viz. the exclusion of patshalas not six months in existence from the central examination for rewards; and to the fact that, whereas in previous years girls were examined in their own schools, they were required this year to attend the central examinations, which they generally refused to do. There is a considerable increase in the number of girls under instruction in Patna and Bhagulpore, Monghyr being far in advance of the other districts in the latter Division.

The advance in the Chota Nagpore Division was shared by all the districts, but was most marked in Singbhoom. This was due to the independent character of the Kol women, and also to the great influence which Major Garbett, the Deputy Commissioner, has with the people of the district, and to the warm interest that he takes in education. It is important to recognise that much has been done for female education by local associations, among which the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha and the Backergunge Hitaishini Sabha deserve special mention. The former society has recently revised its standards, so as to bring them into conformity with those of the Department.

European and Eurasian education.

The following table gives the number of Government aided and unaided schools, and the number of scholars in them, on the 31st of March last:—

	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Government	1	1	97	92
Aided	49	53	4,945	5,053
Unaided	13	15	913	1,264
Total ...	63	69	5,955	6,409

The Government expenditure increased under every head. The expenditure on building grants is at present abnormally high; but when the buildings now in course of erection are completed, it is anticipated that it will not be necessary to make large grants under this head for some time to come.

The year under report completes the period of two years during which the Code was declared to be on probation. A report on the whole period of probation was submitted by Mr. Nash in March last, and formed a subject of discussion at the Conference of Inspectors held at Nynee Tal in April and May. The Conference submitted their report on the 11th of May, and the Code was finally sanctioned by the Government of India on the 9th of June 1885. The scale of grants adopted in the Code, as finally approved by Government, is lower both for attendance and instruction than the scale originally proposed. Calculated by the old scale, the total earnings of all the schools on the elementary subjects alone increased from Rs. 23,920 to Rs. 26,139; the average amount of grant for elementary subjects earned by each scholar who was

eligible for instruction grants rose from Rs. 10-4-8 to Rs. 11-1-0; and the average amount earned by each scholar on the schedules from Rs. 7-14-7 to Rs. 8-6-3. On the whole, it appears that the result of the introduction of the Code system has been a general improvement in the efficiency of European schools. The scholarship examinations have had an admirable effect upon European education, and the popularity of the examinations does not depend upon the pecuniary reward offered by Government, as is evinced by the fact that both in 1883 and 1884 there were more candidates for certificates than for scholarships.

Mahomedan education.

The following statement gives the number and percentage of Mahomedans in different classes of educational institutions:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans
Public Institutions—			
Arts colleges	2,779	129	4·6
High English schools	54,011	5,096	9·4
Middle ditto	51,459	6,223	12·09
Middle vernacular schools ...	66,988	8,893	13·2
Upper primary do. ...	109,759	17,577	16·01
Lower do. do. ...	1,153,002	369,613	32·05
Professional colleges	930	35	3·7
Technical schools	1,340	189	14·1
Normal do.	1,185	71	6·0
Madrassa	1,388	1,386	100·0
Total ...	1,442,841	409,212	28·3

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	20,326	9,259	45·5
Elementary	7,013	2,297	32·7
Total ...	27,339	11,556	42·2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,470,180	420,768	28·6

The advance made last year in Mahomedan education was sustained. The number of Mahomedans in schools and colleges of all kinds rose from 392,003 to 420,768. The percentage is nearly the same as last year. The total number of Mahomedans in Arts colleges fell from 132 to 129, but the percentage remained the same. There was a slight falling off in high English schools and in middle English schools as regards percentage, though the total number of pupils slightly increased. Middle vernacular schools showed a large number of Mahomedan pupils, though the percentage remained the same. There was a satisfactory increase in upper and lower primary schools. The only Division in which the number of Mahomedan pupils fell off is Chittagong.

The madrassas maintained from the Mohsin endowment are the Hooghly, Dacca, and Chittagong Madrassas, and the Oriental Department of the Rajshahye College. The Calcutta Madrassa and the Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa are maintained from provincial revenues. In all the madrassas under Government management, the number of pupils fell from 1,191 to 1,057. The decrease was supposed to be only apparent, being due to the change in the date of the University examinations. The number on the rolls of the Calcutta Madrassa and its branch school on the 31st March 1885 was 1,100, as against 1,253 on the same date in 1884. In the Anglo-Persian Department the numbers fell from 493 to 406, but the average roll number was 425, against 413 in the preceding year. The Collinga Branch School had 406 student

on its rolls on the 31st March 1885, against 485 on the same date in the preceding year. In the Arabic Department, which is not affected by the proceedings of the University, there was an increase from 255 to 336. The total expenditure of the Calcutta Madrassa and the Collinga Branch School rose from Rs. 39,514 to Rs. 49,540. The expenditure on the College Department was Rs. 17,152. At Chittagong a branch madrassa, called the Mir Ahya Madrassa, was established in August 1884. Some of the students in the elementary classes of the Chittagong Madrassa left to join the new institution. It is believed that the Chtttagong Madrassa will gain by being relieved of this elementary work.

The subject of providing special facilities for the education of Mahomedans has occupied the Lieutenant-Governor's attention in connection with the recommendations of the Education Commission and in connection with the memorial addressed to the Government of India by the National Mahomedan Association; and under orders contained in a recent Resolution, a Committee has been appointed to enquire into and report on the present management of Mahomedan educational endowments. With a decrease of the financial pressure, it is hoped that funds may be made available for the special encouragement of Mahomedan education.

Aboriginal and backward races.—The total number of aboriginal pupils under instruction rose from 28,259 to 33,151. Of these, 13,599 were found in the Chota Nagpore and 9,533 in the Bhagulpore Division. The educational work in the Chota Nagpore Divsion was principally in the hands of missionaries. There were no separate schools for aborigines to the exclusion of Hindus and Mahomedans; but in the interior of the districts of Singbhoom and Lohardugga, the schools were attended solely by children belonging to aboriginal tribes. It appears that the lower we descend in the grade of schools, the more numerous are children of this class. The aborigines of the Bhagulpore Division were only 7·8 per cent. of the population, but aboriginal pupils were 9·6 per cent. of the total number. This was ascribed to the fact that the aborigines have no prejudice against female education. A scheme of education for the Sonthals has been introduced into the Damin-i-Koh, and special rules have been laid down to prevent any collision with the missionary schools. Under this scheme 82 new schools with 1,931 Sonthal pupils have been established.

Indigenous education.

Under this head are included tols in which Sanskrit is taught, maktabs in which Arabic and Persian are taught, and pathsalas and other schools which do not conform to the departmental standard. The tols have lately been much encouraged by the institution of the Sanskrit Titles Examination, and great efforts are being made in the same direction by the Sarasvat Sumaj of Dacca. This is an independent association for improving the study of Sanskrit by holding examinations and conferring titles. It is satisfactory to observe that its finances are declared to be in a flourishing condition. In the Rajshahye Division some of the maktabs appear to merit the title of advanced institutions. In Chota Nagpore institutions of this kind appear to be supported by rich patrons. It is clear that throughout Bengal these schools have still considerable hold on the Mahomedan population.

School-books.

The Central Text-Book Committee was enlarged during the year under review, so that it now consists of 15 gentlemen, of whom six are members of the Bengal Educational Service, two belong to other branches of the public service, four are Government pensioners, and three are professional gentlemen unconnected with Government. Down to the 15th September 1885, 653 works were received in the Committee's office from authors and publishers, of which 608 have been already more or less fully reported on. The Behar Text-Book Committee reports the publication during the year of 44 works, of which 19 were reprints and 25 first publications. Some are printed in the new Kaithi type, but the great majority are in the Devanagri character. The Orissa Text-Book Committee has been reorganised on a wider basis, the number of its members having been increased from three to eight. It now contains three non-official gentlemen. Six Oriya text-books were published during the year, of which five have been included in the approved list.

Art, Literature, and the Vernacular Press.

UNDER the head of Art it is only necessary to refer to the Calcutta School of Art. The improvement which was noticed in 1883 in the paintings of the Calcutta Art Studio was fully sustained last year. These pictures had for their subjects scenes and events in Hindu mythology, and should therefore be popular.

Vernacular Press.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including three newspapers published in Assam, was sixty-eight, being three more than in the preceding year. Of these, seven were daily, one bi-weekly, fifty weekly, five fortnightly, and five monthly. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following:—Daily papers, one in Urdu; bi-weekly papers, one in Urdu; weekly papers, five in Hindi, one in Persian, two in Urdu, four in Uriya; fortnightly papers, one in Hindi; monthly papers, two in Assamese, two in Uriya, one in Hindi. Twenty-nine papers were published in Calcutta, seven in the remainder of the Presidency Division, six in the Dacca Division, three in the Burdwan Division, four in the Patna Division, four in the Chittagong Division, four in the Rajshahye Division, six in the Orissa Division, and one in the Bhagulpore Division. Of the remaining newspapers, one was published at Chandernagore and three, as above stated, were published in the Province of Assam. No papers were published in the Chota Nagpore Division. One fortnightly and two weekly newspapers in Bengali, one monthly in Uriya, and one fortnightly in Hindi came into existence during the year. One bi-weekly newspaper in Urdu and one weekly in Uriya ceased to exist during the year. The leading papers were the *Navavibhakar*, the *Sahachar*, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Bangabasi*, the *Samaya*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Surabhi*, the *Sadharani* (Calcutta), the *Som-Prakash* (24-Pergunnahs), the *Dhaka Prakash* (Dacca), the *Bharat Mihir* (Mymensingh), the *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan), the *Charuvarta* (Sherpore in Mymensingh), the *Paridarshak* (Sylhet), the *Gramvarta Prakashika* (Comercolly), the *Pratikar* (Berhampore), and the *Sansodhini* (Chittagong).

Of the daily newspapers, one (the *Prabhati*) had a circulation of 1,000, two between 625 and 520, and two between 450 and 300. Of the weekly papers, one (the *Bangabasi*) had a circulation of 12,000, one of 4,000, one of 3,000, two of 1,500, eighteen between 500 and 1,000, and the rest of less than 500. One of the fortnightly papers had a circulation of 700.

Report on the Bengal Library.

The number of books received in the Library was 2,390, being greater than that received in 1883 by 172. The number of books received in the library in 1883 exceeded the average of all the preceding years by 37 per cent., while those received in 1884 exceeded the number for 1883 by nearly 8 per cent., and thus the average of all the years preceding 1883 was exceeded in 1884 by nearly 44 per cent.

Of these publications, 334 were in English and 2,056 in other languages. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,792
Presidency Division	113
Dacca „	168
Patna „	120
Burdwan „	57
Orissa „	79
Chittagong „	29
Rajshahye „	32
	2,390

No publications were received from the Bhagulpore or Chota Nagpore Division.

The total number of unilingual books, exclusive of periodicals, received was 1,790, and they may be classified as follows, according to the languages in which they were written and their subjects :—

Language in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.	Language in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.
1. Arabic	1	.....	1	Brought forward ...	1,212	291	1,503
2. Assamese	32	1	33	9. Musulmani-Bengali...	46	38	84
3. Bengali	819	207	1,026	10. Nepalese	5	7	12
4. English	218	44	262	11. Nicobarese ...	.....	1	1
5. Garo	.....	2	2	12. Persian	5	2	7
6. Hindi	138	37	175	13. Sanskrit	21	72	93
7. Khasi	1	.....	1	14. Sontali	3	.....	3
8. Lepcha	3	.....	3	15. Urdu	22	1	23
				16. Uriya	59	5	64
	1,212	291	1,503		1,373	417	1,790

Subject-matter of work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.	Subject-matter of work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations or reprints.	Total.
Arts	25	4	29	Brought forward ...	927	163	1,090
Biography	11	2	13				
Drama	87	2	89	Philosophy	5	6	11
Fiction	102	65	167	Poetry	145	21	166
History	71	36	107	Politics	1	.....	1
Language	326	22	348	Religion	178	221	399
Law	52	7	59	Science (mathematical)...	78	2	80
Medicine	54	10	64	Do. (natural) ...	37	3	40
Miscellaneous	199	15	214	Travels and voyages ...	2	1	3
	927	163	1,090		1,373	417	1,790

Arts.

Of the publications received under this head none call for special notice except some works on music by Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore and a werk on the same subject by Baboo Madan Mohan Adhikari. The former gentleman's *Sanget Sástra Prabesika* is an elementary work on Hindu music.

Biography.

No new works of importance were received under this head last year. A Bengali memoir of Sákyamuni, previously commenced by Baboo Aghorenath Gupta, was completed, and a new volume of the Bengali biographical serial, entitled *Mahápurusacharit*, was published last year. In the former the founder of Buddhism is spoken of in a spirit of humility, love, and reverence. The latter work is a biographical serial in which it is intended that memoirs of great moral and religious teachers of all countries shall be brought out: two memoirs of Abraham and of Moses have now appeared. *Banger Pancharatna*, or the *Five Jewels of Bengal*, by Baboo Dhirendranath Pal, is a collection of short memoirs of Rajah Rammohan Roy, Ramgopal Ghosh, Harish Chandra Mukharji, Justice Dwarakanath Mitra, and Keshab Chandra Sen, and is intended to furnish the people of this country with five great examples of life and character for study and imitation. An interesting account in Bengali of the Yogi Háridas, who is credited with having, during the reign of Ranjit Singh of Lahore, performed the feat of remaining buried for forty days, and with having risen alive after the expiry of that time, was published by Baboo Rangalal Mukharji.

Drama

Of the Bengali dramas received during the year, Baboo Rabindra Nath Tagore's *Prakritir Pratisodh*, or *Nature's Retaliation*, deserves notice. It is the story of a mind

from which worldly attachments have been completely banished by long subjection to ascetic discipline, but which, when it comes into contact with human loveliness and distress, feels itself to be softened, and therefore goes on struggling against what it considers to be its increasing weakness.

Fiction.

Of the works of fiction written during the year, *Debi Chaudhurani*, by Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji, is a historical romance based upon the account of the notorious female leader of dacoits of that name given in Dr. Hunter's statistical description of the district of Rungpore. The second and concluding volume of another historical romance, entitled *Bangadhip Parajaya*—a work of some antiquarian interest—appeared during the year, 12 years after publication of the first volume. A book in English, describing the adventures of the Punjab hero Raja Rasalu, by the Rev. C. Swynnerton, has been recognised as one of interest for lovers and students of folklore.

History (including geography).

No original works of importance in any language were received under this head last year. The majority of historical and geographical published works were of the nature of school-books. Of these, the history of India in easy verse, entitled *Padya Purabritta*, by Baboo Aghornáth Basu, and a similar work on geography, entitled *Padya Bhugol*, by Babu Ambiká Charan Banerji, may be mentioned. An elementary work on the geography of Orissa was published last year in English by Kumár Baikuntha Nath De for the use of English schools in that province. Several versions or abridgments of Tod's *Rajasthan* are appearing in Bengali.

Language.

All the publications received under the head of Language in Bengali were school-books. Among these a grammar entitled *Bangabhásár Byákaran*, by Baboo Kalipada Banerji, is most noticeable. Works in English falling under this head are mostly keys to the text-books appointed in English literature for some of the lower examinations of the Calcutta University. In Hindi the works under this head, namely, primers, readers, &c., are now being published in Hindi. Many of the best school-books in Hindi are translations of Bengali school-books. In Orissa also translations are made from Bengali school-books. Primers were written in Khasi, Lepcha, and Sontali by Missionaries. The late Pandit Táránáth Tarkabáchaspati completed his Sanskrit dictionary *Báchaspatya* during the year. Mr. Anandaram Baruá brought out another volume of his *Comprehensive Grammar of the Sanskrit Language.*

Law.

Among the legal publications of the year the following may be mentioned. A pamphlet in connection with the Tenancy Bill was written by Baboo Párbati Charan Ráyá on the *Rent Question in Bengal.* A treatise in Bengali was written on Mahomedan Law by Baboo Shama Kanta Raya. *Byábahár Bijnán*, a treatise in Bengali on general jurisprudence, was written by Babu Nibaran Chandra Banerji for the use of candidates for the Mukhtearship Examination. It is based on the works of Mr. Markby and other writers. A work on Hindu wills was written in English by Babu Rames Chandra Basu, and a useful glossary of Indian law terms, in which Urdu law terms are explained, in English, was published by Babu Prasanna Kumar Sen. Babu Jogendra Nath Bhattácharyá wrote a work on Hindu law, entitled *Byabastha Kalpadruma*, in which the subjects of inheritance, succession, partition, adoption, marriage, and *stridhan* are discussed. The same author brought out an edition of the *Dattaka Chandrika.*

Medicine.

Amongst the publications received under this head last year, homœopathic works were the most numerous. Small treatises on the treatment of cholera after the homœopathic method were written last year in Bengali, Hindi, and Urdu. Amongst allopathic publications of the year, the third volume of Babu Jadunath Mukharji's *Saral Jwara Chikitsá*, or Easy Treatment of Fever, deserves special notice. Important Sanskrit works on medicine, including the *Bhábaprakás*, the *Astángahridaya*, and the *Nidánádthaprakásiká*, are being brought out with Bengali translations, and the whole of *Charak Sanhita* with a Bengali version has been published. Three works were published last year on the Musulman method of treatment of diseases. Dr. K. D. Ghosh wrote

a pamphlet in English entitled "Plea for Malaria," in which drainage or removal of "ground moisture" is recommended as the best means of freeing the country from malarious diseases.

Miscellaneous.

Of miscellaneous works, Baboo Prafulla Chandra Banerji's *Griko Hindu* may be specially mentioned. Starting from Central Asia, the original residence of both Greeks and Hindus, the author follows the two peoples to their ultimate resting-places in Greece and India respectively, and examines their respective developments. Books were received in the Bengal Library during the year in which topics connected with the present social and moral condition of Bengalis were discussed and suggestions were made for reform. Babu Jogendranáráyan Ráya's *Swadeser Hitakathá* was the best book of this kind received. Notices of the lives of Keshub Chandra Sen and Kristodas Pal were published in a few pamphlets received last year, among which an essay on Keshub Chandra, written in English, by Baboo Nagendranath Gupta, attracted most attention. Dr. Ramdas Sen brought out an interesting treatise entitled *Ratnarahasya*, classifying and describing the qualities of pearls and precious stones on the authority of Sanskrit writers. Baboo Dinanath Sen wrote a work, *Sikshádán-pranali*, or the Art of Teaching, for the guidance of Bengali school-masters. The late Baboo Adharlál Sen wrote an interesting description in English of the "Shrines of Sitakund" in Chittagong.

Philosophy.

Of the philosophical works of the year, the following may be noticed:—The work entitled *Bijnán Sánti Kusum*, by Kumar Rádhá Prasád Ráya, containing essays on human happiness, moral welfare, &c.; *Amár Mata o Biswás*, by Baboo Sasi Bhusan Banerji, dealing with subjects such as that of the Creation, the existence of God, the existence of man after death, &c. Several Sanskrit works on philosophy and logic were reprinted during the year; the late Pandit Gangadhara Kabiraj's edition of the *Taittiriyopanisat*, accompanied by an original commentary in Sanskrit, deserves special notice.

Poetry.

Under the head of poetry the following books may be mentioned:—*Chhabio Gán*, or *Picture and Song*, by Baboo Rabindra Náth Tagore; *Bhánusinha Thakurer Padabáli*, by Baboo Rabindra Náth Tagore, a series of love sonnets in the mediæval style of the great Baisnaba poets Bidyápati, Chandidás, and others. Two volumes of lyric poetry written by two Bengali ladies were received during the year: one of them, *Nihárikd*, was written by Srimati Prasannamayi Debi; the other book is called *Puspapunja*. Both these works are interesting contributions to Bengali literature. Mr. R. C. Dutt wrote a small volume of poems in English, entitled *Reminiscences of a Workman's Life*.

Politics.

Under the head of Politics no work of such importance as to call for notice here was published.

Religion.

The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj issued two interesting pamphlets, *Brahmopásanápranáli* and *Kena Achhi*. In the former, prayer, as understood by that Somaj, is explained; and in the latter, the object of a man's existence is said to be not to live for himself or for others, but to know and find God. Professor Max Müller's *Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India* were translated into Bengali by Baboo Rajani Kanta Gupta. Six of the Upanishads and three works on the Vedanta Philosophy were reprinted during the year with Bengali translations by a religious association in Calcutta called the Hari Sabha.

Science.

Of the scientific works published during the year, two works on natural philosophy, viz. *Prakriti Bijnán*, by Baboo Surya Kumár Adhikári, and *Jiban Sanchár*, by Baboo Jogendra Kumar Mukerji, and two medical and physiological works, viz. *Náridehatattwa*, by Baboo Dhirendra Náth Pál, and *Jibatattwa*, by Baboo Jnánendra Kumár Ráya Chaudhuri, may be mentioned.

Travels and voyages.

Under this head the most interesting work was the *Sketches of a Tour round the World* by Baboo Pratáp Chandra Majumdar. This book gives the author's impressions of the manners, customs, and institutions of many countries in Asia, Europe, and America.

Periodical literature.

Among the Bengali periodicals which came into existence during the year, the *Nabajiban* and the *Prachar* gave a strong stimulus to Bengali literature and caused some stir in Bengali society. Among the old periodicals the *Banga Darsana* ceased to exist during the year. The editorial charge of the *Bhárati* was taken up during the year by the authoress, Srimati Swarna Kumari Debi. A new Sanskrit periodical, entitled *Sanskrita Chandriká*, and a new Hindi periodical, entitled *Kusanskár Nibárak*, were issued last year. It is the object of the last-named periodical to enlighten and give moral instruction to the people of Behar on subjects on which erroneous or superstitious views are entertained.

Act XXV of 1867.

The number of publications of which copyright was registered under Act XXV of 1867 was 2,325, against 2,222 in 1883-84. Of this number, 1,701 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and 624 in district offices.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 3,901-4-3, against Rs. 3,606-8-3 in the preceding year. The fees levied under section 18 amounted to Rs. 118, against Rs. 120.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Among the archæological discoveries during the year may be mentioned the remains of an ancient temple on the north and close to the ghat of the Buddha Kunda Tank at Buddha Gya. Such portions of the outer facing as still existed showed that it belonged to the first century A.D., the same period as that of the ghat. It had, however, been altered from a temple with a great open niche for its enshrined statue to the more common and later type of a temple with a cellar, wherein were enshrined two black basalt inscribed statues of excellent execution and in good order. From the forms of the letters of the inscription it appears that the alteration took place about the sixth century, when indeed the temple itself and its surroundings also underwent extensive alteration and repair. The statues are now placed for safety, and to save them from the weather, in the side stairs leading to the upper platform of the great temple, one on each side. The remains of the old temple being much below the general level of the ground, have been covered up. The Government of India made a grant of Rs. 7,500 for the conservation of ancient monuments in Bengal. This amount and an additional sum of Rs. 1,500 allotted from provincial revenue was expended on clearing the earth and rubbish from the Adina Musjid at Gour, which forms one of a group of buildings the conservation of which will be taken in hand when funds can be made available for the purpose. The excavations at this Musjid have also disclosed a profuse wealth of sculptured geometrical patterns of the Muhammadan period on a fine black basalt, some very fine scroll work of the Hindu period, and a great variety of cut and moulded brick ornamentation. But the most important discovery was that of the basement of a stupa in the court-yard and of the original surrounding walls of what must now be regarded as having been a Buddhist shrine or monastery. It thus became clear that the buildings which were destroyed, as the inscription states, to build the Musjid were Buddhist temples and monasteries, dating almost certainly to the early Pala dynasty, if not earlier. Remains of masonry ghats were also discovered, giving an easy descent to the numerous tanks which surround the Musjid. A single broken fragment of the pedestal of a statue built into one of the pillars contained the only inscription discovered of the pre-Muhammadan period.

The works connected with the repairs and partial restoration of Shir Shah's tomb at Sasseram, the temple at Buddha Gya, and the Rhotasghur palace, were practically completed during 1883-84, and what little remained to be done was finished during the year. The explorations in the last-named building during repairs tend to show that portions of the structure date to a period anterior to that of Akbar's General, Man Singh—in all probability to that of Shir Shah himself, who secured the fortress by a stratagem as a place of refuge for his family during the time he was striving for empire.

The expenditure incurred on each of the above buildings was as follows:—

Name of Building.	Expenditure in 1884-85.	Total outlay up to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buddha Gya Temple	33	1,31,292
Rhotasghur Palace	279	12,46
Shir Shah's Tomb	1,378	22,807
Adina Musjid	7,862	11,879

Under the recent orders of the Government of India for the survey and conservation of ancient monuments, the whole of India has been divided into charges of limited extent, and the work is to be undertaken by small independent survey parties. Bengal, with Assam and Chota Nagpore, forms one of these charges, and the works therein have been entrusted to Mr. J. D. Beglar, who has been appointed Archæological Surveyor for Bengal.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical administration.

THE ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or partly by Government, in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1885 consisted of—the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, seventeen Chaplains of the Church of England, one Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, nine Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and seven Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Burial Board under Act V of 1881.

There is nothing to note under the head of the working of the Burial Board constituted under Act V of 1881 for the conservation and management of Christian cemeteries in Calcutta.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Twelve marriages were registered during the year under the Brahmo Marriage Act (III of 1872). Of these nine were registered at Calcutta, one at Hooghly, one at Dacca, and one at Patna. In the preceding year the number of such marriages was seventeen.

Stationery.

The total value of stationery issued during 1884-85 was Rs. 18,93,144, against Rs. 16,11,851 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 2,81,293. The increase, which occurred chiefly under the heads of printing-paper, bookbinding materials, writing-paper, miscellaneous articles, coloured paper, bound books, and buff or badami paper, was due to the increased demands of the public service, and also to indents for stationery that were in arrears towards the close of the year 1883-84 having been complied with during the year under report. Making due allowance for these arrears, the expenditure strictly debitable to the year 1884-85 was not much in excess of that for 1881-82, although the demand for stationery has considerably increased since that year. As regards stationery supplied to officers under this Government, there has been a steady decrease in expenditure since 1881-82. In that year the expenditure on this account was Rs. 5,51,640. In the year under report it was Rs. 4,73,467, or Rs. 78,173 less than in 1881-82.

There was not only a satisfactory increase during the year in the substitution of articles of local manufacture for those of English make, but the quality of the former also improved. In 1884-85 the expenditure on local purchases amounted to Rs. 6,22,858, while in the two preceding years, viz. in 1882-83 and 1883-84, the figures were respectively Rs. 4,23,765 and Rs. 4,74,889.

Owing to the manufacture being carried on with worn-out implements, the quality of arsenicated paper prepared in the Cuttack Jail was not satisfactory. New implements have, however, been supplied, and a fresh trial is awaited.

Arrangements were made with the paper-mills at Lucknow and in the Scindia's dominions for the supply of paper direct to the presses at Allahabad, Agra, and Alyghur, instead of through the medium of the Stationery office in Calcutta. The object of these arrangements was to effect a saving in the cost of transit. The scheme has worked well, resulting in a considerable saving to Government.

A Committee was appointed to enquire into the working of the Stationery Department in all its branches, and the report submitted by it is under consideration.

Printing.

THE statement below exhibits the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
OUTTURN.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jail Press	1,14,973 12 9		1,35,959 5 8	
Secretariat Press	2,28,057 8 2		2,28,368 0 8	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	23,098 8 11		27,672 3 5	
Darjeeling Press	4,094 10 2		6,736 5 4	
		3,70,224 8 0		3,98,735 15 1
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	50,355 11 3		53,047 5 0	
Book debit charges	391 9 8		1,660 2 1	
Secretariat Press	1,91,550 8 8		2,17,688 7 7	
Book debit charges ...	2,000 4 6		796 7 11	
Publishing Department ...	12,760 4 4		16,360 13 11	
Darjeeling Press	6,105 8 4		7,593 12 0	
		2,63,163 14 9		2,97,147 0 6
Difference ...	.....	1,07,060 9 3	.....	1,01,588 14 7

Jail Press.

The outturn of the Jail Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,959, against Rs. 1,14,973 in the previous year, the expenditure being Rs. 53,047 against Rs. 50,355. The profits of the Jail Press were Rs. 84,157, against Rs. 72,764 in the preceding year.

Secretariat Press.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,28,368 during the current year, against Rs. 2,28,057 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,17,688, against Rs. 1,91,550, showing an increase of Rs. 26,138. The increase is owing to the payment within the year of bills which had fallen due in the previous year, and partly to the addition to stock of new materials brought from England. Several heavy reports, partly printed during the year, but completed subsequently, were not brought into account, which accounts for the outturn not being proportionate with the expenditure compared with last year's figures. These include the Exhibition Reports, Behar Peasant Life, and the Village Directories.

The Publishing Department shows an increase of Rs. 3,600 over last year's expenditure, due to the increase of work in that department, and especially to the additional postage incurred in distributing the Law Reports, which were transferred to this Government within the year. There has been an increase in the receipts to the extent of Rs. 4,574.

The following statements show the profit and loss for the year and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

DR. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press for* 1884-85. CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To Establishment	1,78,193 12 1	By value of work done ...	2,28,368 0 8
„ Contingencies	17,019 0 11		
„ Postage	265 9 0		
„ Wear and tear of materials ...	9,433 4 7		
„ Book debit charges ...	796 7 11		
„ House rent	6,480 0 0		
„ Difference	16,179 14 2		
Total ...	2,28,368 0 8	Total ...	2,28,368 0 8

Publishing Department.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment, including the salaries of the despatchers, sircars, and gazette duftries ...	2,826	9	8	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette, Bengali Gazette, Civil List*, and other publications ...	27,672	3	5
„ Contingencies	651	11	9				
„ Postage	12,882	8	6				
„ Portion of house rent ...	720	0	0				
„ Difference	10,591	5	6				
Total ...	27,672	3	5	Total ...	27,672	3	5

Actual Cash Receipts.

In the Publishing Department	27,672	3	5
For printing done for semi-Government offices... ...	14,368	9	9
Total ...	42,040	13	2

Actual Cash Expenditure.

Establishment	1,91,213	1	9
Contingencies	18,028	3	2
Postage	13,148	1	6
Materials	22,210	1	7
Total ...	2,44,599	8	0

Economic Museum.

SUMMARIES of the progress of the Economic Museum, which bring its history up to the time of the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84, are given in the Government Resolutions on the Committee's Reports for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83. At the end of 1883 the collections, which numbered about 15,000 specimens, were temporarily transferred to the care of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition, and exhibited in the Economic Courts of that Exhibition. Two medals and three diplomas were awarded to the Bengal Government at that Exhibition for the collections of the Museum.

After the close of the Calcutta Exhibition in March 1884 the original collections were returned to the custody of the Central Committee, Bengal Economic Museum, and the following important additions made to them, viz. the large collection of economic products made under the orders of the Government of India for the International Exhibition; the large and valuable collection of art products of India purchased by the Bengal Government at the Exhibition; the valuable collections of models and ethnological objects prepared for the Exhibition; and the exhibits presented to the Bengal Government by Colonial Governments and private exhibitors.

The combined collections were subsequently made over to the Indian Museum, and the altered conditions of the Economic Section necessitated a change in its designation, so as to adequately indicate its character, and it is at present known as the "Bengal Economic and Art Museum." Proposals for bringing the Economic Museum into more intimate relationship with the Indian Museum, and for reorganising the School of Art and Art Gallery, are now under the consideration of Government. The decision which may be come to on these proposals will determine the future arrangements for disposal of the art collections, which are now in the charge of the Committee of the Provincial Museum, and plans will then be finally passed for increasing the accommodation at the disposal of the Committee of the Provincial Museum.

The task of rearranging the economic and art exhibits, after the confusion which followed the close of the Calcutta International Exhibition, has been an arduous one, and on account of limited accommodation it has not yet been satisfactorily accomplished.

During the period of rearrangement of the Courts, the Museum necessarily remained closed to the public; but after the general arrangement of the exhibits had been completed, it was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in the early part of December 1884, simultaneously with the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, and has since been open to visitors. Since February 1885, after the closing of the Soldiers' Exhibition, a register of visitors has been kept, which shows that 30,432 persons visited the Museum during February and March 1885.

During the year a collection of trade samples of economic products, numbering 538 specimens, was prepared, and has been made over, since the close of 1884-85, to the Agri-Horticultural Society for exhibition in the Metcalfe Hall.

Zoological Garden.

THE total income of the gardens during the year, including the Government grant of Rs. 20,000, amounted to Rs. 52,097 against Rs. 52,398 in 1883-84. From donations and subscriptions an income of Rs. 3,588 was derived, against Rs. 550 only in the preceding year. Entrance receipts amounted to Rs. 8,511, against Rs. 13,045 in 1883-84. Government securities were sold to the value of Rs. 9,880, and of the other items of receipt the most important were by sale of animals Rs. 1,656, sale of fish and fishing Rs. 1,446, sale of milk Rs. 717, Fancy Fair receipts Rs. 1,627, rent Rs. 1,583, interest Rs. 790.

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 50,685. The largest items were for establishment Rs. 8,611, food of animals Rs. 11,285, construction and repairs of buildings and roads Rs. 23,860. Only Rs. 931 were expended on purchase of animals, against an average expenditure of Rs. 3,740 for the preceding four years. Economy under this head was forced upon the Committee by the necessity of expenditure on account of construction and repairs of buildings and roads which could no longer be postponed. It was on account of the last-named expenditure that it was necessary to sell half the Society's invested securities. The most important works of the year were the repairs of the "Hermitage" and the renovation of the "Sonebursa" and "Cooch Behar" Houses, the construction of an iron granary, and of a new house for aquatic birds, and of a house for the nilgai, and the construction of a brick wall topped by an iron railing round the rhinoceros enclosure. The roads and footpaths were also much improved, and the plants in the "Andool House" were rearranged.

The number of visitors to the gardens during 1884-85 was 120,831, against 188,532 visitors in 1883-84 and against an average number of 117,500 for the five preceding years. After making due allowance for the exceptional character of the year 1883-84, as that in which the International Exhibition caused an abnormal congress of visitors to Calcutta, the number of admissions during the year under report does not compare unfavourably with that of most of the previous years. The admission charge continued to be one anna on week days and up to 4 P.M. on Sunday, and 8 annas on Sunday evening. The Committee do not desire to return to the higher rates of admission charges formerly charged, in the belief that lower charges will advance the popularity of the gardens.

Considerable additions were made to the menagerie by presentations. These made up 248 out of the 337 acquisitions of the year. The most interesting additions were—

A young male hairy-eared rhinoceros (*rhinoceros lasiotes*) from Burmah;
A Persian ibex (*capra ægagrus*);
A pair of young grizzly bears (*ursus horribiles*); } Obtained by exchange from Mr. Rut-
A crowned crane from North Africa; } ledge, of Calcutta.
Four young tigers.

The dairy farm and cattle-breeding establishment opened last year were kept up during the year under review; but since the close of 1884-85 the whole of the imported stock has unfortunately been lost by an outbreak of rinderpest. The loss is much to be regretted. The Committee promise to give details of their experiments in raising improved stock in their report for 1885-86.

In January 1885 the Committee asked that the Government grant to the gardens be raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 36,000 per annum in order to enable them to meet the increasing expenses of the institution and to make necessary improvements and additions in the gardens and buildings. Owing, however,

to financial pressure and to the many demands for works of a more pressing and important nature, it was not found possible to comply with the wishes of the Committee. After the close of the year a grant of Rs. 1,800 was sanctioned for the maintenance of the dairy farm during 1885-86, but on account of the loss of the imported cattle this grant could not be utilised.

A proposal was made in July 1882 to form an Association under Act IV of 1882 for the management of the Zoological Gardens, and the proposed change in the constitution of the Committee which manages the institution was approved by the Government of India. Difficulties, however, were found in carrying out this intention, and the scheme has, it is understood, been abandoned.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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Principal geographical divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,419*
Behar	44,164
Orissa	9,041
Chota Nagpore	26,965
Total directly administered ...	150,589
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	4,086
Total ...	36,634
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,823

* Excluding the Soonderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Average			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
Burdwan	7·65	32·59	1·96	42·20	95·2	76·4	105·5	68·2
Bankoora	7·88	44·01	9·75	61·64	.....	.....	.....	...
Sooree	5·43	36·42	3·67	45·52	.....	.....	.....	...
Midnapore	8·51	40·94	4·81	54·26	99·2	76·6	109·9	64·2
Hooghly	8·05	36·81	1·76	46·62	.....	.....	.....	...
Howrah	8·42	42·44	3·75	54·61	.....	.....	.....	...
Saugor Island	7·35	62·50	12·88	82·73	90·8	79·9	93·2	71·0
Alipore	5·72	53·64	3·58	63·94	92·0	76·3	96·3	68·3
Krishnaghur	10·12	26·20	2·06	38·38	.....	.....	.....	...
Jessore	19·61	44·42	5·46	69·49	92·4	74·5	98·1	67·6
Berhampore	8·44	25·81	5·19	39·44	94·1	75·0	108·7	66·7
Dinagepore	8·19	25·56	4·86	38·61	88·0	71·5	93·6	64·1
Maldah	9·10	23·29	7·08	39·47	.....	.....	.....	...
Beauleah	10·31	28·72	3·64	42·67	90·4	73·6	101·6	65·7
Rungpore	18·64	41·81	4·67	65·12	87·0	69·3	90·8	60·6
Bogra	14·61	30·65	2·35	47·61	.....	.....	.....	...
Pubna	11·89	33·57	5·39	50·85	.....	.....	.....	...
Darjeeling	13·28	82·60	11·65	107·53	61·4	48·8	66·5	43·5
Julpigoori	20·05	85·47	5·35	110·87	85·4	70·8	91·0	67·1
Cooch Behar	37·38	86·50	13·92	137·75	.....	.....	.....	...
Dacca	19·94	33·59	4·25	57·78	89·3	74·2	94·8	66·0
Furreedpore	15·96	38·68	3·67	58·31	88·3	71·3	101·5	66·9
Burrisal	20·36	66·59	10·65	97·60	86·7	74·2	88·1	64·0
Mymensingh	38·90	46·45	5·03	90·38	87·2	72·3	91·8	60·1
Chittagong	25·20	68·24	10·62	104·06	85·1	73·8	90·1	64·5
Noakhally	24·32	75·04	18·59	117·95	86·4	75·8	90·0	61·4
Commillah	23·08	61·76	11·02	95·86	87·3	74·3	91·3	64·9
Rangamati Hills ...	20·59	49·77	8·40	78·76	.....	.....	.....	...
Agartola	24·93	39·93	8·37	73·23	.....	.....	.....	...
Patna	0·97	25·67	4·17	30·81	100·8	76·9	112·4	68·6
Gya	0·49	21·43	2·04	23·96	106·4	81·5	116·0	73·3
Arrah	0·88	22·64	1·57	25·09	101·9	77·3	113·4	70·6
Mozufferpore	1·75	27·49	4·94	34·18	.....	.....	.....	...
Durbhunga	3·01	22·83	6·98	32·82	94·1	75·5	103·6	66·2
Chupra	0·85	30·65	1·63	33·13	100·6	96·6	111·5	68·5
Motihari	1·93	40·54	0·97	43·44	95·7	74·6	105·7	66·3
Monghyr	0·72	25·91	5·38	32·01	.....	.....	.....	...
Bhagulpore	1·76	29·08	6·64	37·48	95·6	75·3	109·4	67·5
Purneah	4·72	36·20	8·86	49·78	91·1	72·5	102·4	65·4
Nya Doomka	5·04	23·99	3·69	32·72	96·6	75·8	112·7	68·8
Cuttack	8·34	48·23	2·85	59·42	102·0	80·2	107·4	72·3
False Point	3·31	40·69	11·30	55·30	90·6	80·2	94·7	72·1
Pooree	5·80	41·69	17·52	65·01	.....	.....	.....	...
Balasore	9·23	62·53	4·48	76·24	93·9	77·9	106·4	68·9
Hazaribagh	1·99	36·58	2·06	40·63	100·0	75·2	109·3	65·6
Ranchee	2·74	46·25	3·67	52·66	100·2	73·2	108·5	60·1
Chyebassa	2·55	42·56	1·81	46·92	104·3	78·7	116·0	67·1
Purulia	2·84	35·56	2·23	40·63	.....	.....	.....	...

* Mean for 30 days.
† Observations suspended; the site of the

1884.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.								CLOUD PROPORTION.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
90·7	79·2	96·1	76·0	77·4	55·8	81·3	50·3	2·38	7·82	3·24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89·2	78·0	94·3	74·8	78·1	54·2	82·8	48·7	1·64	6·35	2·77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87·3	80·0	92·2	76·6	75·2	59·2	79·2	54·7	4·06	7·78	3·45
87·6	78·5	93·0	75·6	76·4	56·5	78·9	52·7	2·15	7·41	2·52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89·3	79·1	93·4	76·3	77·5	53·7	79·5	49·0	3·52	8·74	3·39
90·4	78·9	94·2	76·7	76·4	55·4	78·4	49·1	3·42	8·89	2·98
90·0	79·0	93·6	77·1	76·8	49·8	78·6	44·8	1·78	4·70	1·00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89·1	77·6	92·6	75·6	72·7	49·6	86·6	43·7	1·52	5·05	1·47
90·2	77·6	94·8	76·5	76·3*	50·0	78·0	44·6*	2·84	6·13	1·30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66·8	57·0	72·1	54·2	47·9*	34·5	56·1	32·6	5·36	8·23	4·23
89·5	76·7	93·0	74·1	76·1	51·3	78·5	48·1	3·20	5·75	1·77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88·5	78·6	92·0	76·0	77·6	54·8	79·2	52·1	2·62	6·33	2·23
87·9	78·5	90·5	75·9	75·7	53·8	77·5	49·0	2·08	6·73	2·23
84·7	77·1	88·1	71·4	.....†	.....†	.....†	.....†	2·40	8·00	2·90
88·7	77·8	93·3	70·1	77·0	50·5	81·4	46·1	4·48	7·80	4·90
85·1	76·1	88·9	74·9	77·1	55·6	81·1	52·1	3·77	6·90	3·58
85·5	77·0	89·6	75·3	77·2	53·6	81·0	50·5	2·00	6·65	1·70
87·4*	76·8	95·3	74·8	78·3	52·8	81·4	50·1	5·20	4·60	1·03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91·2	80·0	94·8	78·2	73·3	51·3	74·9	47·6	1·50	6·42	1·84
93·0	79·5	97·5	76·9	76·0	51·3	78·9	46·2	1·50	8·66	1·87
91·0	79·5	95·4	77·1	73·6	48·1	75·3	43·0	0·34	4·93	0·90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90·0	79·6	92·9	77·3	73·8	52·7	75·9	48·3	0·54	4·77	1·18
90·9	79·4	95·5	77·0	74·3	50·0	76·5	46·8	0·72	5·33	1·27
91·6	78·2	99·7	71·3	74·7	45·6	76·5	41·5	1·12	5·20	1·53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90·0	78·5	92·9	76·5	74·3	50·2	76·4	46·0	1·02	3·75	1·00
91·5	77·6	93·7	75·8	77·0	46·5	79·2	41·2	2·02	7·58	1·67
89·4	77·8	94·6	73·8	75·8	51·7	79·0	47·3	0·52	4·90	1·03
89·0	78·5	93·9	76·5	81·5	58·1	85·5	51·9	2·36	7·44	2·91
87·3	77·9	93·3	74·5	77·1	56·4	81·6	49·0	2·78	7·49	3·69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87·9	78·5	92·9	75·7	78·6	53·6	83·0	47·4	1·54	7·45	1·00
84·3	73·3	88·0	71·5	71·0	51·1	75·6	46·3	2·05	8·98	2·85
82·7	72·5	85·9	69·9	70·3	49·9	74·0	46·4	1·20	7·38	1·47
87·9	76·9	92·5	74·2	?	51·4	?	46·0	0·88	7·08	2·03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

observatory being objectionable.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
PROVINCES.	COMMISSIONERSHIP.	NAMES OF EXECUTIVE DISTRICTS.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,693	1,391,823	Burdwan ...	32,627	3,667	10
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,041,752	Bankoora ...	18,747	5,460	8
		Beerbhoom	2	1,752	794,428	Soory ...	7,848	3,273	5
		Midnapore	4	5,082	2,515,565	Midnapore ...	33,560	13,875	15
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,015,005	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	31,177	2,292	10
		Howrah	2	476	635,381	Howrah ...	99,764	1,487	5
		Total ...	17	13,849	7,393,954		223,723	30,054	53
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	...	8	433,219	Calcutta and the Suburbs.	684,658	1	...
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,124	1,869,859			5,079	22
		Nuddea	5	2,755	1,655,721	Kishnaghur ...	27,477	2,964	13
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,939,375	Jessore ...	8,495	4,732	20
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,079,948	Khoolna ...	506	2,890	6
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,226,790	Berhampore ...	23,605	3,585	7
		Total ...	23	12,030	8,204,912		744,741	19,251	68
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	1	4,117	1,514,346	Dinagepore ...	12,560	6,921	7
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,338,638	Rampore Beauleah	19,228	5,159	4
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,097,964	Rungpore ...	13,320	6,737	9
		Bogra	1	1,452	734,358	Bogra ...	6,179	4,202	2
		Pubna	2	1,847	1,311,728	Pubna ...	15,267	3,921	3
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	155,179	Darjeeling ...	7,018	943	...
		Julpigoree	2	2,952	581,562	Julpigoree ...	7,936	971	3
		Total ...	14	17,379	7,733,775		81,508	28,854	28
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,796	2,116,350	Dacca ...	79,076	6,422	15
		Furreedpore	3	2,267	1,631,734	Furreedpore ...	10,263	4,655	11
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,900,889	Burrisal ...	13,136	4,336	16
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,051,966	Mymensingh ...	10,561	12,609	16
		Total ...	16	15,043	8,700,939		113,036	28,022	58
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,132,341	Chittagong ...	20,969	1,376	13
		Noakholly	2	1,641	820,772	Sudharam ...	5,124	2,471	7
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,519,338	Comillah ...	13,372	6,451	16
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	101,597	Rangamati ...	792	815	3
		Total ...	9	12,118	3,574,048		40,257	11,113	39
		Total for Bengal ...	79	70,419	35,607,628		1,203,265	117,294	246

BRITISH TERRITORY.

9	10	11	12	13	14						
					REVENUE.						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	20	12	557	2,95,038	22,30,714	2,43,847	2,85,782	31,736	1,25,729	59,743	29,77,551
6	29	15	377	1,52,164	4,56,969	66,063	1,74,936	18,624	37,558	11,218	7,65,368
5	28	.....	268	1,54,430	8,04,915	1,01,879	1,34,724	17,312	64,029	4,148	11,27,007
20	45	15	966	4,10,795	25,19,778	2,23,068	4,28,842	39,531	1,49,638	36,530	33,97,387
11	30	12	815	4,42,700	13,71,461	3,93,987 (exclusive of Howrah Town.)	3,55,558	23,455	1,32,081	1,00,239	27,17,765
6	19	9	627	2,66,225			91,287	19,501		2,30,196	
58	.....	.....	3,610	17,21,352	73,83,837	10,28,844	14,71,129	1,50,159	5,09,035	4,42,074	1,09,85,078
...	.....	.....	2,330	25,86,113	25,321	19,00,022 (inclusive of suburbs and Howrah Town.)	19,24,737	68,180	.....	25,65,027	64,83,287
20	29	10½	2,036	8,38,022	15,06,399	3,81,991 (exclusive of suburbs.)	5,52,738	64,260	1,01,114	5,33,874	31,40,376
19	28½	24	705	3,17,448	9,11,626	1,31,923	2,72,493	23,131	61,251	56,334	14,56,758
12	32	16	522	3,00,004	8,38,721	89,528	4,29,836	71,441	88,587	15,216	15,33,329
6	34	12	395	1,60,537	6,51,957	62,523	2,38,789	28,130	61,690	9,054	10,52,143
9	33	13¼	780	3,23,028	12,38,026	1,45,382	2,17,014	15,419	67,922	56,047	17,39,810
66	.....	.....	6,768	45,25,152	51,72,050	27,11,369	36,35,607	2,70,561	3,80,564	32,35,552	1,54,05,703
7	Criminal. 60 / Civil 30	Criminal. 30 / Civil 15	412	1,88,887	16,36,742	88,843	1,96,555	8,287	81,244	12,312	20,23,983
9	34	22	426	3,03,408	9,06,181	83,754	1,73,488	8,304	71,752	24,391	12,67,870
11	25	10	500	2,43,188	10,14,619	1,63,569	2,94,221	23,378	1,27,838	8,224	16,31,849
6	42	22	256	1,15,888	4,88,796	45,678	83,675	6,816	41,977	9,917	6,76,859
6	32	8	366	1,88,595	3,88,718	80,695	2,09,587	14,111	46,371	17,902	7,57,384
5	70	20	257	1,98,252	1,19,544	1,02,693	32,216	1,400	18,252	40,234	3,14,339
6	.....	.....	276	1,44,353	3,59,573	59,499	86,251	5,863	40,309	1,239	5,52,734
50	.....	.....	2,493	13,82,571	49,14,173	6,24,731	10,75,993	68,159	4,27,743	1,14,219	72,25,018
13	48	12·5	676	4,88,456	4,89,581	2,53,270	6,26,083	40,236	76,471	1,26,099	16,11,740
9	35	31·6	420	2,32,684	5,53,734	72,138	3,21,753	31,925	55,727	11,662	10,46,939
10	90	29	573	2,72,325	14,25,727	1,07,489	5,23,859	64,472	84,312	13,674	22,19,533
13	71	16	540	2,87,895	8,50,365	3,03,510	6,72,899	35,653	1,48,018	23,226	20,33,671
45	.....	.....	2,209	12,81,360	33,19,407	7,36,407	21,44,594	1,72,286	3,64,528	1,74,661	69,11,883
8	11·2	44	467	3,14,128	8,67,527	2,08,615	3,82,953	40,862	84,491	23,242	16,07,690
8	25	67	303	1,59,880	6,00,841	17,125	2,63,958	37,495	77,332	3,918	10,00,669
7	10	30	320	2,40,078	10,29,773	78,808	4,54,032	34,361	82,349	16,245	16,95,568
3	80	80	650	2,15,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	1,740	9,29,987	24,98,141	3,04,548	11,00,943	1,12,718	2,44,172	43,405	43,03,927
245	.....	.....	16,820	98,40,422	2,32,87,608	54,05,899	94,28,266	7,73,883	19,26,042	40,09,911	4,48,31,609

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,078	1,756,856	Patna ...	170,654	5,635	9
		Gya	4	4,712	2,124,682	Gya ...	76,415	9,657	7
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,964,909	Arrah ...	42,998	5,641	9
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,633,447	Durbhunga ...	65,955	6,359	4
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,582,060	Mozufferpore ...	42,460	5,154	7
		Sarun	3	2,625	2,280,382	Chupra ...	51,670	4,379	7
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,721,608	Motihari ...	10,307	7,766	1
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,969,774	Monghyr ...	55,372	6,448	4
		Bhagulpore	4	4,268	1,966,158	Bhagulpore ...	68,238	6,177	7
		Purneah	4	4,957	1,848,687	Purneah ...	15,016	5,687	7
		Maldah	1	1,901	711,487	English Bazar ...	12,430	3,261	2
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	5,465	1,567,054	Doomka ...	2,075	11,243	15
		Total for Behar ...	41	44,164	23,127,104		613,590	77,407	79
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,516	1,738,165	Cuttack ...	42,657	12,841	5
		Ungul	...	881	101,903	.....	.....	379	...
		Banki	...	116	56,900	.....	.....	177	...
		Pooree	2	2,472	888,487	Pooree ...	22,095	5,166	1
		Balasore	2	2,056	945,280	Balasore ...	20,265	6,331	1
		Total for Orissa ...	7	9,041	3,730,735		85,016	24,894	7
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,104,742	Hazaribagh ...	15,306	7,833	3
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,609,244	Ranchi ...	18,443	12,130	7
		Singbhoom	1	3,753	453,775	Chyebassa ...	6,006	3,001	...
		Manbhoom	2	4,147	1,058,228	Purulia ...	6,115	6,147	7
		Total for Chota Nagpore ...	7	26,965	4,225,989		45,870	29,111	17
		Grand Total ...	134	150,589	66,691,456		1,947,741	248,706	349

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

9	10	11	12	13	14						
					REVENUE.						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17	26	11·5	1,296	6,28,685	14,37,874	7,32,781	3,46,825	37,223	1,52,947	1,16,857	28,24,507
15	48	24	794	2,78,787	14,46,805	4,84,161	2,36,146	26,928	1,86,029	36,093	24,16,162
10	56	35	611	8,85,864	17,33,884	3,11,472	3,11,831	19,543	1,45,323	39,889	25,61,942
7	50	24	441	1,77,969	8,04,913	1,73,094	1,63,164	27,230	1,97,924	25,162	13,91,487
10	32	15	489	2,55,908	9,67,427	2,14,299	3,73,774	32,606	1,32,155	38,509	17,58,770
9	53	41	532	2,49,686	12,23,729	3,23,223	2,91,061	25,812	1,55,858	34,109	20,53,792
5	60	.....	351	1,44,204	5,12,926	1,99,173	92,664	14,612	68,643	12,012	9,00,030
10	40	25	496	1,92,954	8,78,621	3,38,751	2,07,821	22,744	1,47,769	43,345	16,39,051
11	45	25	464	3,39,222	5,93,615	2,64,704	2,87,747	20,081	1,31,667	41,820	13,39,634
7	45	20	541	2,07,992	11,84,437	2,71,489	2,37,848	16,361	75,790	13,019	17,98,944
4	50	26	262	95,227	4,21,467	1,29,370	87,497	6,438	29,416	9,091	6,83,279
15	35	.....	392	1,68,018	3,53,190	1,19,511	96,146	4,966	.....	7,332	5,81,145
120	.....	.....	6,669	31,24,516	1,15,58,888	35,62,028	27,32,524	2,54,544	14,23,521	4,17,238	1,99,48,743
8	30	25	607	4,34,324	8,78,925	2,38,587	1,67,574	10,832	58,544	37,100	13,91,562
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	70	20	426	1,44,227	6,25,475	99,260	72,006	7,361	23,764	11,937	8,39,803
6	40	12 to 15	498	2,16,714	4,11,036	1,72,986	57,770	4,611	23,060	9,335	6,78,798
21	.....	.....	1,531	7,95,265	19,15,436	5,10,833	2,97,350	22,804	1,05,368	58,372	29,10,163
6	70	30	522	1,72,793	1,20,395	1,68,255	79,994	6,249	44,392	10,384	4,29,669
10	40	.....	504	2,60,115	1,04,488	2,83,570	91,320	8,891	50,873	6,165	5,45,307
2	70	44	161	64,022	68,515	25,026	6,427	418	.....	5,145	1,05,531
9	60	30	312	1,29,258	82,418	93,357	1,00,224	7,713	27,104	2,136	3,12,952
27	.....	.....	1,499	6,26,188	3,75,816	5,70,208	2,77,965	23,271	1,22,369	23,830	13,93,459
413	.....	.....	26,519	1,43,86,391	3,71,37,748	1,00,48,968	1,27,36,105	10,74,502	35,77,300	45,09,351	6,90,83,974

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classes		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	289,047	472,824	535,253	195,471	188,275	1,391,823	516·82	317	470	123
Bankoora	168,321	330,617	365,203	176,519	169,413	1,041,752	397·46	15	13	28
Beerbhoom	181,068	266,840	297,348	115,723	115,517	794,428	453·43	9	10	29
Midnapore	416,642	843,428	885,633	399,767	386,737	2,515,565	494 99	68	26	646
Hooghly	239,039	358,048	401,397	131,983	123,577	1,015,005	828·57	145	249	261
Howrah	113,644	220,186	227,544	96,293	91,358	635,381	1,334·83	967	744	340
Total ...	1,407,761	2,490,943	2,712,378	1,115,756	1,074,877	7,393,954	533·89	1,521	1,512	1,427
Central Districts.*										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	34,534	253,483	118,172	35,334	31,230	433,219	54,152·37	13,806	9.658	2,966
24-Pergunnahs	307,499	681.350	618,208	294.080	276,221	1,869,859	880·35	3,9 9	813	9 184
Nuddea	292,542	513,265	570,562	292.514	279.380	1,655,721	600·99	62	58	6,302
Jessore	294,729	621.287	661.209	328,034	318,895	1,939.375	663·03	30	72	390
Khoolna	156,223	385,235	338,132	183,167	173,414	1,079,948	519·96	9	15	723
Moorshedabad	257,967	382,731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1.226,790	572·99	81	139	250
Total ...	1,343.494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204 912	682·04	17,967	10,755	19,815
Rajshahye Division.										
Dinagepore	268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254.186	1,514,346	367·82	12	29	416
Rajshahye	224,678	421,090	451,688	239,136	226,724	1,338,638	567·46	40	10	71
Rungpore	337,096	708 563	693,843	359,138	336,420	2,097,964	601·4	21	29	36
Bogra	99,473	238,499	232,855	134.178	128,826	734,358	505·75	16	10	1
Pubna	200,447	403,671	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710·19	62	47	5
Darjeeling	29,028	65,738	44,923	23,210	21,308	155,179	133·31	616	73	153
Julpigoree	94,795	203,325	180,528	102,230	95,479	581,562	197·00	83	37	39
Total ...	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,822	7,733,775	445·01	850	235	721
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	308,695	636,256	690,193	397,607	392,294	2,116,350	756·92	188	901	7,710
Furreedpore	224.134	515,410	544.421	290,579	281,324	1,631.734	719·78	72	78	2,591
Backergunge	222,912	644,804	604,145	328,675	323,265	1 900,889	521·07	62	763	2,892
Mymensingh	403,162	987,770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3,051,966	481·99	31	13	107
Total ...	1,158,903	2,784,240	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8,700,939	578·40	353	1,755	13,300
Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong	211,387	313,535	390,844	218,114	209,848	1,132 341	441·11	211	108	736
Noakholly	86,958	256,933	254 391	158,315	151 133	820,772	500·17	8	19	561
Tipperah	179,374	496,190	474 823	274,703	273,622	1,519,338	609·93	7	107	85
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15,003	36 908	27,259	19,638	17,792	101,597	18·75	8	34	7
Total ...	492,722	1,103,566	1,147,317	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294·94	234	268	1,389
Total for Bengal ...	5,657,044	11,769,466	11,900,556	6,088,189	5,849,417	35,607,628	505·57	20,925	14,525	36,652

* Excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts

LATION.

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.120,676	263,816	.....	.....	6,418	3	256,085	412,210	Bengali.		
910,843	46,274	.....	.....	84,559	18	176,820	330,316	Bengali and Sonthali.		
617,310	162,621	.....	.....	14,449	.....	148,931	232,632	Bengali.		
2,233,300	164,001	2	36	113,869	3,617	508,197	734.998	Ditto.		
825,207	188,800	.....	290	37	16	182,344	307,687	Ditto.		
500,870	132,118	1	40	282	19	108,525	207,954	Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,380,902	2,225,797	Ditto.		
278,762	124,430	141	1.721	.....	1,735	8,595	280,222	Bengali.		
1,153,040	701,306	11	357	414	755	327,825	647,605	Ditto.		
727,890	921,395	.....	1	1	12	717,419	1,047,631	Ditto.		
768,322	1,170,505	.....	.....	.....	56			Ditto.		
523,657	555,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,181	302,221	Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	.....	676	836	55	199,094	387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4.063,137	152	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519,114	2,665,068			
716,630	795,824	.....	.....	1,435	.....	396,278	386,014	Bengali.		
2 8,749	1,049.70(	.....	59	7	2	299,161	361,065	Ditto.		
816,532	1,279,605	.....	334	41	1,366	539,886	527,815	Ditto.		
140,860	593,411	.....	56	.....	4	188,550	184,127	Ditto.		
361,479	949,908	.....	227	.....	.....	284,132	364,179	Ditto.		
126.717	8,204	.....	18.775	624	17	22,968	65,980	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
367,891	208,513	.....	492	3,212	1,295	147,297	158,258	Bengali.		
2.818,858	4,885,165	.....	19,943	5,319	2,684	1,878,272	2,047,438			
856,680	1.250,687	.....	49	4	131	411,928	621.935	Bengali.		
653.992	974,983	.....	13	.....	5	373.639	432,350	Ditto.		
624,597	1,267,694	.....	4,797	.....	84	439,175	534,304	Ditto.		
987,355	2,038,505	.....	.....	25,955	.....	776,817	776,580	Ditto.		
3,122.624	5,531,869	.....	4.859	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177	801,986	.....	54,110	.....	13	148,049	383,600	Bengali.		
211,476	608,592	.....	114	2	.....	148,964	266.284	Ditto.		
511,025	1,007,740	.....	374	.....	.....	344,956	425,937	Ditto.		
20,285	7,292	.....	73,970	1	.....	Not available.		Burmese dialects.		
1,017,963	2,425,610	.....	128.568	3	13	641,969	1,075,821			
17,254,120	17,863,411	155	156,491	252,146	9,203	*7,421,816	*10,379,293			

for which no details are available.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classif		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
Patna	2,79,455	575,964	615,622	282,819	282,451	1,756,856	845·45	1,541	627	420
Gya	346,794	684,633	726,035	358,808	355,206	2,124,682	450·91	42	23	31
Shahabad	274,934	613,268	690,695	336,982	323,964	1,964,909	450·04	166	100	10
Durbhunga	362,576	828.627	879.909	467,161	457,750	2,633,447	789·64	102	39	184
Mozufferpore	368,254	808,953	869,539	456,778	446,790	2,582,060	859·54	140	53	179
Sarun	326,699	694,334	809.845	389,231	386,972	2,280,382	868·71	138	10	134
Chumparun	282,821	581,365	564,087	289,262	286,894	1,721,608	487·57	84	38	1,814
Total ...	2,241,533	4,787,144	5,155,732	2,581,041	2,540,027	15,063,944	636·92	2,213	890	2,772
Bhagulpore Division.										
Monghyr	280,234	618,509	654,177	350,615	346.473	1,969,774	502·22	393	498	200
Bhagulpore	321,469	627,589	644,261	351,530	342,778	1,966,158	460·67	154	101	323
Purneah	304,712	613,666	602,128	323,414	309,479	1,848,687	372·94	75	182	70
Maldah	126,401	224,702	241,954	122,806	122,025	711,487	374 27	26	.....	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	246,547	470,918	468,063	313,902	314,171	1,567,054	286·74	181	158	2,717
Total ...	1,279,363	2,555,384	2,610,583	1,462,267	1,434,926	8,063,160	393·07	829	939	3,311
Total for Behar ...	3,520,896	7,342,528	7,766,315	4,043,308	3,974,953	23,127,104	523·66	3,042	1,829	6,083
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	316,436	538,629	587,565	310,625	301,346	1,738,165	494·35	278	234	1,819
Ungool	17,719	32,377	30,142	19,442	19,942	101,903	115·67	1	.....	5
Bankee	9,181	19,378	19,210	9,070	9,242	56,900	490·52	.....	.....	11
Pooree	127,369	295,701	291,219	150,908	150,659	888,487	359·42	19	32	768
Balasore	160,799	297,071	322,318	164,390	161,501	945,280	459·76	134	38	643
Total for Orissa ...	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,435	642,690	3,730,735	412·64	432	304	3,246
Chota Nagpore Division.										
Hazaribagh	185,280	324,772	343,593	220,131	216,246	1,104,742	157·35	167	58	327
Lohardugga	289,886	476,501	498,332	320,156	314,255	1,609,244	133·60	80	209	35,992
Singbhoom	85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,153	453,775	120·91	.....	.....	2,988
Manbhoom	178,494	327,871	336,013	197.457	196,887	1,058,228	255·18	24	3	525
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809,541	4,225,989	156·72	271	270	39,832
Grand Total ...	10,548,947	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,456	442·87	24,658	16,932	85,821

* Excluding the Chittagong Hill Tract

LATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,541,061	213,141	1	22	6	37	254,540	604,243	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,891,484	233,098	.....	.....	4	.....	315,024	728,417	Ditto ditto.		
1,817,881	146,732	.....	.....	20	.....	328,421	621,829	Ditto ditto.		
2,323,979	308,985	.....	.....	158	.....	564,311	731,477	Ditto ditto.		
2,265,380	316,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	529,843	735,888	Ditto ditto.		
2,010,958	269,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	510,246	573,319	Hindi.		
1,476,985	242,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	395,639	474,988	Hindustani and Hindi.		
13,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,024	4,470,161			
1,774,013	187,517	.....	.....	7,153	.....	342,855	626,269	Hindi.		
1,764,304	185,533	.....	.....	15,732	11	392,663	586,456	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,076,539	771,130	.....	.....	679	12	345,126	591,954	Ditto and Bengali.		
380,170	329,546	.....	.....	1,734	10	136,459	211,049	Bengali.		
846,573	108,878	.....	134	605,517	2,896	337,081	447,739	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,841,599	1,582,604	.....	134	630,815	2,929	1,554,184	2,463,467			
19,169,327	3,312,697	1	156	631,003	2,966	4,452,208	6,933,628			
1,687,608	47,259	.....	3	29	935	295,479	553,775	Uriya.		
100,366	275	.....	.....	304	952	21,410	30,409	Do. and aboriginal dialects.		
56,619	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,717	15,731	Ditto ditto.		
873,664	14,003	.....	.....	.....	1	180,534	266,075	Uriya.		
915,792	23,804	.....	4	4,332	533	199,446	262,015	Do.		
3,634,049	85,611	.....	7	4,665	2,421	709,586	1,128,005			
924,811	106,097	.....	.....	73,281	1	204,178	340,725	Hindi.		
868,842	77,403	.....	57	626,316	345	318,560	478,097	Do. and aboriginal dialects.		
447,810	2,329	.....	.....	648	.....	85,402	141,279	Uriya and ditto ditto.		
946,247	45,453	.....	23	43,189	22,764	210,234	315,094	Bengali and ditto ditto.		
3,187,710	231,282	.....	80	743,434	23,110	818,374	1,275,195			
43,245,206	21,493,001	156	156,734	1,631,248	37,700	*13,401,984	*19,716,121			

for which no details are available.

E.—

2.—*Statement of Works done by Non-Professional Parties,*

1	2		4	5	6	7
Divisions.	Districts in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.
Burdwan	Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	27	1,661
	Midnapore to Raneegunge	102	miles.	.....	.....	13
Orissa	Khurda in Pooree ...	.....	.....	The thakbust system is not followed.	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore	Singbhoom	257	tenures.	.....	.....	.....

5.—*Statement of Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Demand.			Collec	
Divisions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
				Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	81,64,598	4,35,893	86,00,491	69,93,600	44,475
Presidency	51,61,525	2,65,066	54,26,591	49,26,710	26,913
Rajshahye	49,64,205	1,52,500	51,16,705	47,54,996	36,186
Dacca	33,57,366	4,26,508	37,83,874	29,85,150	43,730
Chittagong	25,22,588	2,69,489	27,92,077	23,14,932	43,806
Patna	82,05,885	2,02,570	84,08,455	79,31,027	25,570
Bhagulpore	33,61,391	1,55,510	35,16,901	32,55,947	30,132
Orissa	18,71,125	2,72,962	21,44,087	16,76,665	24,131
Chota Nagpore	3,79,003	20,218	3,99,221	3,40,713	16,321
Total ...	3,79,87,686	22,00,716	4,01,88,402	3,51,79,740	2,91,564

6.—*Land*

1	2	3	4	5
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1883-84.		Revenue for 1884-85.	
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year	3,53,04,509	3,48,20,565	3,51,46,278	3,42,29,636
From settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	2,18,393	2,17,683	42,355	66,423
From settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	4,56,988	.....	17,261	.....
Collections from Government estates	28,73,873	25,56,298	28,16,314	28,41,689
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	.....	49,561	.....	4,347
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	.....	2,14,461	.....	2,47,480
Total ...	3,79,39,887	3,78,58,568	*3,79,87,686	3,73,89,575

(a) These amounts will not correctly result from substracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, owing to arrear collec while both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There

FISCAL.

from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of duplicate maps prepared.	Number of Registers Completed.				Expenditure from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.	Rate per square mile of area demarcated.	Remarks.
	English.		Vernacular.				
	Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.			
					Rs.		
91	5	6	2	3	33,359	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,405	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,780	.....	
228	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,320	.....	

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1884-85.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
tions.				Net Balances.			
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Arrear.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,25,577	20,185	73,83,837	34,064	11,25,203	57,387	11,82,590	49,328
2,13,343	5,084	51,72,050	11,859	2,07,888	34,794	2,42,682	84,776
1,18,302	4,689	49,14,173	14,609	1,68,399	19,534	1,87,923	61,647
2,67,800	22,727	33,19,407	17,134	3,27,600	1,19,733	4,47,333	1,96,761
1,27,066	12,337	24,98,141	34,452	1,63,784	95,700	2,59,484	46,164
1,64,820	6,141	81,27,558	3,519	2,48,068	29,310	2,77,378	3,74,177
1,35,316	9,935	34,31,330	5,087	74,186	6,298	80,484	83,895
1,94,408	19,932	19,15,436	2,850	1,68,989	56,812	2,25,801	1,27,873
17,384	1,398	3,75,816	1,403	21,969	33	22,002	4,512
15,64,016	1,02,428	3,71,37,748	1,24,977	25,06,086	4,19,591	29,25,677	10,29,133

Revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
.....	3,42,29,636	19,63,076(*a*)	.....	.....	* The increase is attributed to the re-settlement of temporarily-settled and Government estates.
.....	66,423	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,50,666	26,91,023	9,62,601(*a*)	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	3,022	.....	.....	
1,50,666	3,69,87,082	29,28,699	1,836	1,48,479	

tions (Rs. 16,66,441) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 1,24,977 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1884-85.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1. Bill to provide for the supply of filtered water within the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To provide for the supply of filtered water to the Suburbs by the Corporation of Calcutta.	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 1st March 1884. The Bill has not been further proceeded with pending the settlement of the terms of the agreement to be entered into between the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities.
2. Bill to amend Bengal Act III of 1879 (an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah).	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To prevent interruption to the work of manufactories by providing that a certificated Engineer's report on the condition of a prime mover is to be accepted as sufficient; also to empower the Government to frame rules for the grant of certificates to persons qualified to act as Engineers.	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 24th January 1885.
3. Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To provide for the preparation and maintenance of registers of permanent tenures. The registration as a rule is to be optional, but the Bill enables the Government to direct compulsory registration within specified areas, when it thinks fit.	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 20th December 1884.
4. Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to canoongoes and patwaris.	Hon. Mr. MacDonnell	To enable the Government to establish an independent agency to maintain the record of rights and the settlement of rents when ascertained and fixed by a cadastral survey. The cost of such agency to be defrayed by the levy of a cess on immoveable property in the manner prescribed by the Cess Act.	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 10th February 1886.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1884-85 *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. I of 1885.			
An Act to regulate ferries in Bengal.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To confer on District Boards and Municipalities the privilege of controlling and managing most of the public ferries which have hitherto been controlled and managed by Magistrates and Joint-Magistrates.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 6th April 1885. Governor-General's assent 15th May 1885.
Act No. II of 1885.			
An Act to enable the Comissioners of the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To empower the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, and to raise loans for that purpose.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 14th March 1885. Governor-General's assent 23rd June 1885.
Act No. III of 1885.			
An Act to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To constitute District Boards, Local Boards, and Union Committees for the management of certain local affairs subject to the control in certain matters of the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner of the division, with power to the Lieutenant-Governor to supersede for a specified time any local authority found to be incompetent or neglectful of the trust reposed in it.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 6th April 1885. Governor-General's assent 11th July 1885.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1. *(Civil and Criminal.)—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1884, *with the cost of tribunals.*

B.—JUDICIAL

1. *(Civil and Criminal.)—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers with the cost of*

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.									
PROVINCE OF BENGAL.											
Territory subject to the High Court	Civil ...	138,842	64,611,524	29(a)	30	(b)159	(1) 12	...	(2) 31	(3)68	(4)241
	Criminal ...				44	(c)131				(d)45	(e)1,819
	Revenue				44	(c)131	...	...	9	...	39
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,030	1,771,593	1	3	8	1	...	3	9	19
	Criminal										
	Revenue										
Total ...		150,872	66,383,117	30	42·3	148·3	13	...	43	122	2,118

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head Total.—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire Province, the average number of districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal, and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

Columns 16 and 17. The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole just as they appear in the treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in column 17.

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.
(e) Three hundred and thirty-three stipendiary and 1,486 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(f) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1884, *tribunals.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.	REMARKS.
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
456,137	38,819	21,176	(*g*)2,706			
157,554	(*f*)7,952	8,503	(*h*)2,841	99,41,998 0 0	76,05,506 0 0	
10,003	766	449	52			
18,243	1,122	1,037	102	76,556 6 6	1,30,216 3 3	
641,937	48,659	31,165	5,701	1,00,18,554 6 6	77,35,752 3 3	

GRADES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges (1) ...	11	1
	District Judges (2) ...	28	1
	Additional Judges (2) ...	1	1
	Subordinate Judges (3) ...	(*i*)8	34
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges (3) ...	(*j*)9	17
	Munsifs (4)	(*k*)5	236

(*g*) Includes miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.
(*h*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*i*) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners and two are Assistant Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.
(*j*) Two of these are Assistant Commissioners.
(*k*) Of these one is an Assistant Commissioner, and the remaining four are Covenanted Civil Servants vested with the powers of a Munsif.

B.—JUDICIAL

2. *(Criminal.)—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	.....	.....	.....
Do. relating to the army and navy, ... Chapter VII	2	1	.....
Do. against the public tranquillity, ... Do. VIII	3,333	2,765	2,514
Do. by or relating to public servants, ... Do. IX	326	289	273
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Do. X	4,598	4,450	4,164
False evidence and offences against public justice, ... Do. XI	3,369	3,234	3,014
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, ... Do. XII	140	135	131
Do. relating to weights and measures ... Do. XIII	299	297	283
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals ... ... Do. XIV	8,550	8,481	8,362
Do. relating to religion .. .. Do. XV	54	45	42
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Offences affecting life	1,066	971	851
— Attempt at murder and culpable homicide	64	57	47
— Causing of miscarriage, injury to unborn children, and exposure of infants	133	110	85
— Attempt at exposure	1	1	1
— Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body ...	64	57	41
— Hurt	12,488	10.364	6,040
— Attempt at hurt	1	1	1
— Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	4,295	2,944	1,973
— Attempt at wrongful confinment	1	.....	.....
— Criminal force and assault	50,626	39,189	17,434
— Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	439	270	207
— Rape	239	162	132
— Unnatural offence	74	62	57
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Theft	36,897	29,168	18,696
— Attempt at theft	17	17	11
— Extortion	1,252	799	519
— Robbery and dacoity	470	357	245
— Attempted robbery and dacoity	15	11	7
— Criminal misappropriation of property	884	638	476
— Attempt at criminal misappropriation of property ...	1	1	1
— Criminal breach of trust	2,947	1,948	1,447
— Receiving of stolen property	2,472	2,382	2,263
— Cheating	1,953	1,180	816
— Attempt at cheating	1	1	1
— Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	19	16	14
— Mischief	8,583	6,311	3,642
— Attempt at mischief	20	20	20
— Criminal trespass	33,569	28,924	9,321
— Attempt at criminal trespass	74	72	10
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ... ... Chapter XVIII	284	257	212
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... Do. XIX	78	65	46
Offences relating to marriage ... ... Do. XX	4,115	2,528	1,219
Defamation ... ... Do. XXI	758	452	262
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance Do. XXII	2,240	1,827	1.060
Offences under special and local laws	84,572	82,201	70,072
Total ...	271,383	233,060	156,012
For the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,521	5,421	4,481
GRAND TOTAL ...	278,904	238,481	160,493

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of Offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1884.

Number of persons.					Remarks.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11,283	3,474	6,797	24	988	
366	197	162	.....	7	
6,932	2,199	4,568	23	142	
3,399	1,840	1,828	28	203	
174	77	96	.....	1	
365	110	239	1	15	
12,076	755	11,307	4	10	
65	24	40	1	.....	
1,658	829	549	17	262	
62	21	25	.....	16	
117	78	33	3	3	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	
44	12	32	.....	.....	
9,715	4,527	4,781	18	389	
4	.....	4	.....	.....	
3,628	2,335	1,136	7	150	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23,918	12,542	10,889	20	467	
379	259	89	6	25	
186	141	33	.....	12	
68	50	15	.....	3	
27,508	11,156	15,049	32	1,271	
19	2	17	.....	.....	
759	522	176	2	59	
874	503	231	13	126	
12	6	6	.....	.....	
679	307	343	2	27	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	
1,782	1,060	628	13	81	
3,984	1,259	2,547	14	165	
1,042	687	313	2	40	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	
21	16	5	.....	.....	
5,467	3,062	2,165	10	230	
24	3	20	.....	1	
14,885	7,189	7,047	40	609	
16	6	10	.....	.....	
342	208	83	4	47	
84	58	19	.....	7	
1,663	1,381	210	6	66	
334	246	72	1	15	
1,460	766	666	1	27	
95,019	13,078	81,228	48	665	
2,30,916	70,986	153,460	340	6,129	
6,050	1,869	4,070	35	76	
236,966	72,855	157,530	375	6,205	

3. (*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485 ...	48	56
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,733	11,282
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour ...	1,157	1,237
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X...	479	1,056
5. Possession, Chapter XII	(a) 362	... ...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	994	1,015
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	61	61
8. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV	232	241
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	924	924
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,146	1,636
Total ...	8,136	17,508
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	177	146
Grand Total ...	8,313	17,654

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in statements 2, 4 or 5, but the
Column 1, sub-heads 2, 3, and 8.—Charges of contempt of court, and cases under sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., and required to give security or recognisance under
Column 1, sub-heads 4, 5, and 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases under
N.B.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, there were 10 cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter XLVI,

4. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates { Special Magistrates under section 14	323	.....	137	185	.....
Subordinate Magistrates { Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2,328	1	719	1,509	77
Subordinate Magistrates { Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	178,557	279	56,314	65,780	48,041
Subordinate Magistrates { Benches of Magistrates	47,167	24	12,009	7,769	26,884
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	239	.....	21	208	.....
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,120	12	554	722	693
Courts of Sessions	3,210	23	1,189	1,482	2
Superior courts	155	1	36	108	... ...
Total ...	234,099	340	(a)70,979	77,763	75,697
Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,088	35	1,869	2,268	1,802
Grand Total ...	240,187	375	72,848	80,031	77,499

Notes—Column 1, sub-head "Court of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 2.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear
Column 3.—A note against the figure for each court should be made in the column of remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred
Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and orders passed by it, or as pending,
Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
Column 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either
Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.
Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrate's Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has

General.—The figures in this statement should not include those of statement No. 3, but should agree with those of statement No. 2.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1884.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
17	39	
3,286	7,730	
379	764	
284	748	
.....	.....	(*a*) Of these, 350 cases were decided during the year.
25	990	
42	16	
6	235	
442	477	
248	1,388	
4,729	12,387	
60	85	
4,789	12,472	

fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of remarks of statement 2 against the complaints preferred by them.
will also appear under the appropriate head of the schedule in statement 2 and in statement 4. Persons convicted under these heads
sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in statement 5.
Chapter X will, however, appear in statement 13.
section 551, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1884.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	99	2·4	223	
.....	22	1,780	3·4	4,103	
3,052	5,091	113,185	(*b*) 9·3	351,837	(*a*) Besides these, there were seven persons whose commitment to the Sessions was quashed.
.....	481	39,316	(*b*) 4·4	50,677	(*b*) Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and benches of Magistrates in the mofussil.
3	7	162	6·9	20	Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
48	91	1,362	8·4	4,095	
81	427	1,533	44·1	11,513	
.....	10	117	25	516	
3,185	6,129	157,554	8·	422,984	
38	76	4,468	.....	10,660	
3,223	6,205	162,022	.....	433,644	

only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
to other provinces.
not in columns 5 and 6 against the court making the reference. Against the court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to the
if orders have not been passed.

convicted or acquitted.

apprehension, or attendance on summons, or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from
escaped from custody should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.

B.—JUDICIAL.

5—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—									
				IMPRISONMENT.					Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Village Officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	170	...	.....	.....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	86	3	...	1,491	1	17	9
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	23,946	765	2	82,964	1,491	8,220	536
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	1,185	54	...	30,062	95	81	.....
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	175	...	...	13	30	.....	.....
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	235	30	...	995	34	155	69
Courts of Sessions	...	124	...	1,306	16	...	62	28	21	19
Superior Courts	38	10	...	60	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Total ...	38	134	...	27,008	868	2	1,15,757	1,679	(*a*)8,494	(*b*)633
Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	1,124	45	...	2,851	167	31	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	38	134	...	28,132	913	2	1,18,608	1,846	8,525	655

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.
Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.
Column 12.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines*
General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should corres
(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and, where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both.
as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a footnote. As regards persons whose cases were referred
the court making the reference.
(*a*) Of these 678 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish securities in addition to other punishments.
(*b*) In the cases of 7 of these persons the imprisonment was simple.
N.B.—Besides the persons entered in the statement there were 3,987 persons who were warned and discharged, 262 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts by them, 80 persons ordered to get their children vaccinated, and 143 persons ordered to pay hackney carriage fare.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1884.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
FINE.									IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			
Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
156	14	...	...	...	...	744	699	.....	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,405	81	5	...	...	...	6,218	5,670	722	42	47	9	...	...	...	1	...	.....
72,489	9,747	557	164	7	...	5,62,641	4,99,726	35,787	5,042	15,739	4,374	92	...	645	656	190	68
28,585	1,440	35	2	...	...	81,602	77,215	3,767	524	684	31	...	...	47	37	11	7
3	8	1	1	...	...	720	520	.....	2	54	112	7	...	14	14	2	6
876	101	12	5	1	...	12,268	8,164	360	74	139	112	9	...	18	13	3	18
10	37	5	9	1	...	5,460	4,989	174	17	164	344	754	62	4	16	8	1
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2	8	45	5	...	...	...	.....
1,03,524	11,428	615	181	9	...	6,69,653	5,96,983	40,810	5,715	16,829	4,991	907	67	728	737	214	100
5,859	4,065	300	501	...	...	11,939	10,231	393	408	638	143	2	...	38	97	32	.....
1,09,383	15,493	915	682	9	...	6,81,592	6,07,214	41,203	6,123	17,467	5,134	909	67	766	834	246	100

imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
"imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.
pond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in statement 4, it is necessary to note cases such for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher court should be entered against such higher court and not against

under Act I of 1882, 23 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages, 31 vagrants were sent to the workhouse, 11 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5a—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1884.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI of* 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	97	...	339	2	214	8	104	4	26	...	43	5	842
„ 380 „ ...	28	...	143	...	108	5	72	2	21	...	20	1	400
„ 381 „ ...	1	...	17	...	19	...	5	1	...	1	3	...	47
„ 382 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411 „ ...	4	...	32	1	34	1	26	...	5	...	5	2	109
„ 412 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443 „ ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in „ 444 „ ...	...	...	3	...	3	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	15
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445 „ ...	1	...	4	2	8	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	25
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446 „ ...	...	...	4	...	9	...	9	...	3	...	2	1	28
8. Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	132	...	542	5	398	16	231	7	60	1	75	9	1,476
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	...	28	1	51	...	39	...	20	2	14	3	159
Grand total ...	133	...	570	6	449	16	270	7	80	3	89	12	1,635

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI of* 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—Section 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	.....	5	6	21	2	22	56
„ 380 „ ...	.....	4	6	13	4	18	45
„ 381 „ ...	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
„ 382 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 389 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411 „ ...	.....	1	1	6	.....	3	11
„ 412 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... „ 443 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 444 „ ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... „ 445 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	10
7. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 446 „ ...	.....	.....	1	1	2	8	12
8. Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PART II—*continued.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 16.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30	
B.—Section 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 194 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 195 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 211 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and „ 377 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined in ... „ 354 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... „ 377 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in ... „ 390 „ ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 393 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 394 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... ... „ 413 „ ...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 463 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 466 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 467 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 468 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 469 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 444 „ ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
14. House-breaking, as defined in „ 445 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 446 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total ...	.....	12	18	50	9	59	148
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	3	.....	2	3	3	11
Grand total ...	.....	15	18	52	12	62	159

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 285 ,, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 323 ,, ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, 324 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 352 ,, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 353 ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 354 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sections 376 and 511, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4
,, 377 ,, 511 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 379 I. P. C. ...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
,, 403 ,, ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 408 ,, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 426 ,, ...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
,, 429 ,, ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
,, 451 ,, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 457 ,, ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Railway Act IV of 1879 ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gambling Act II (B.C.) of 1867	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	17	1	19	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	55
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Grand total ...	19	1	19	...	12	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	59

PART IV

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,679	Total number of convicted persons who might have been but were not whipped, 25,444.
Ditto of other punishments	1,51,781	
Percentage of whipping ...	1·10	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		
Total number of whippings awarded	167	
Ditto of other punishments	4,073	
Percentage of whipping ...	4·10	
Percentage of whipping for the whole province ...	1·18	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	4,619	3	351	2,431	...	532	942	32	64	11	253	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions ...	8,290	13	1,977	3,530	...	738	1,673	39	27	3	285	.....	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,184	3	686	225	1	84	96	.....	8	.....	81	.....	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	3	.....	1	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	14,096	19	3,015	6,188	1	(*a*)1,354	2,716	71	99	14	619	.....	
Total of the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	308	.....	50	185	4	16	22	.....	15	.....	16	.....	
Total of Appeals ...	14,404	19	3,065	6,373	5	1,370	2,738	71	114	14	635	.....	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	901	.....	611	266	...	10	59	4	329	75	60	.....	
„ Courts of Sessions ...	1,692	.....	1,473	324	...	28	24	2	561	379	159	.....	
„ Superior Courts	1,425	.....	491	352	5	71	391	10	62	.....	48	.....	
Total ...	(*b*) 4,018	.....	2,575	942	5	109	474	16	952	454	267	.....	
Total of the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	18	.....	14	.....	...	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Revision ...	4,036	.....	2,589	942	5	110	474	16	955	454	267	.....	
Grand total ...	18,440	19	5,654	7,315	10	1,480	3,212	87	1,069	468	902	.....	

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "To Chief Magistrates of Districts," includes other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 407, C.P.C.

Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

The words "Applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only *accused persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a *complainant*, the fact should be noted, with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of returns.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under section 423, C.P.C., should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a superior court under section 436 of C.P.C. should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 13.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision, or references should be calculated thus—

(1) Appeals—from date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal;
(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application;
(3) Cases dealt with by the court otherwise than on application—from date of the order calling for the records; and
(4) Cases sent to the High Court by lower courts for revision—from the date of the letter from the court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision, whose cases the courts have refused to submit to the High Court.

In columns 5 to 10 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of District and Courts of Sessions persons whose case were disposed of by those courts without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these courts referred to the High Court.

(*a*) In addition to these one appeal of one person from Rangoon filed in 1883 was decided during 1884.

(*b*) Besides these, there were 1,776 accused persons in whose cases the applications made were not in their behalf or interest. These persons though not shown in column 2 are shown in the columns 4 to 12, according to the result of the applications.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7. (*Civil.*)—*Statement shewing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits under the Rent Law.							
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	For other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	107,827	15,608	11,460	3,627	6,954	1,854	4,008	5,679	5,145	2,425	160,908	1,184	417	180	50	607	895	851
Small Cause Courts	26,530	6,341	3,897	967	7,779	1,517	3,810	734	1,914	398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,854	184	307	125	39	62	83	165	60	56	726	6	.....	1	1	10	64	20
Chief Courts of Districts	49	4	6	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Total ...	137,260	22,137	15,670	4,721	14,772	3,433	7,903	6,578	7,123	2,881	161,678	1,190	417	181	51	617	961	874
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2,783	696	1,805	166	867	176	129	145	307	295	3,522	5	.....	22	10	37	10	6
Total of Civil Courts ...	140,043	22,833	17,475	4,887	15,639	3,609	8,032	6,723	7,430	3,176	165,200	1,195	417	203	61	654	971	880
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,872	7	166	73	22	220	15	21
District Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,367	126	73	21	19	14	5	58
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,239	133	239	94	41	234	20	79
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	2	.....	.....	8	35	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,310	135	239	94	49	269	20	79
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	5,406	3,217	1,520	642	11,803	4,011	3,100	361	465	549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts	164	.....	24	45	40	9	.....	7	25	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,570	3,217	1,544	687	11,843	4,020	3,100	368	490	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total ...	145,613	26,050	19,019	5,574	27,482	7,629	11,132	7,091	7,920	3,744	174,510	1,330	656	297	110	923	991	959

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

7. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884—concluded.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																			REMARKS.
	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand total.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	20,226	606	4,972	4,954	617	154	24	443	27	552	479	4	5	...	7	1	2	309	363,061	
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,887	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	669	82	34	249	108	51	1	70	3	15	68	1	...	1	...	3	...	31	6,149	
Chief Courts of Districts	34	.....	1	9	1	8	2	2	6	1	4	...	...	4	...	65	186	10	451	
Total ...	20,929	688	5,007	5,212	726	213	27	515	36	568	551	5	5	5	7	69	188	350	423,548	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2,485	8	334	41	21	2	.....	13	19	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13,941	
Total of Civil Courts ...	23,414	696	5,341	5,253	747	215	27	528	55	585	556	5	5	5	7	69	188	365	437,489	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,396	
District Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,683	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,079	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	356	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	10,435	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,074	
Superior Courts	17	7	13	31	10	58	1	...	4	1	16	1	...	7	2	8	10	37	556	
Total ...	17	7	13	31	10	58	1	...	4	1	16	1	...	7	2	8	10	37	31,630	
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,431	703	5,354	5,284	757	273	28	528	59	586	572	6	5	12	9	77	198	642	479,554	

Notes.—Column 33.—Applications under section 265 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 34.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "Interpleader suits" in this column. Cases under section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9, Part II, as Miscellaneous.
Column 36.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous Cases.
Column 37.—Applications under sections 523 and 525 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
General.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX, only those plaints that have been registered should be shewn. If the plaint is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted, the plaint should be shewn over again in the statements.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8. (*Civil.*)—*Statement shewing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 200.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—CIVIL COURTS.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	75,492	179,348	59,317	43,100	5,350	1	...	...	453	2,11,14,998	
Small Cause Courts	8,934	26,306	10,693	7,954	.....	.....	...	...	...	31,02,773	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	215	1,265	509	9	1	3,388	456	296	10	2,12,04,865	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	.....	6	17	89	49	207	23	28	32	18,16,428	
Total ...	84,641	206,925	70,536	51,152	5,400	3,596	479	324	495	4,72,39,064	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,104	6,360	1,519	812	78	31	6	1	30	5,62,104	
Total of Civil Courts ...	89,745	213,285	72,055	51,964	5,478	3,627	485	325	525	4,78,01,168	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	2,195	2,415	451	263	27	11	...	...	34	2,09,108	
Collectors' Courts	866	2,237	802	609	58	26	1	...	84	3,21,784	
Total ...	3,061	4,652	1,253	872	85	37	1	...	118	5,30,892	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	56	36	11	13	.....	.....	...	...	240	5,102	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	3,117	4,688	1,264	885	85	37	1	...	358	5,35,994	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	10,411	13,159	3,177	3,402	546	379	...	...	...	22,47 816	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	6	8	186	76	63	217	28,00,663	
Total ...	10,411	13,159	3,177	3,408	554	565	76	63	217	50,48,479	
GRAND TOTAL ...	103,273	231,132	76,496	56,257	6,117	4,229	562	388	1,100	5,33,85,641	

9. *(Civil.)—Statement shewing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														Days.	Days.	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	426,023	.....	52,940	55,812	28,189	130,462	8,730	871	301	66,273	20,732	61,713	23,163	120	55	
Small Cause Courts	58,365	.....	8,682	7,238	9,713	17,626	274	138	38	7,487	2,765	4,404	144	36	27	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	8,777	.....	808	789	409	2,219	15	33	4	1,811	540	2,149	1,325	207	71	
Chief Courts of Districts	737	.....	80	77	15	54	.....	10	2	179	105	215	123	197	151	
Total ...	493,902	.....	62,510	63,916	38,326	150,361	9,019	1,052	345	75,750	24,142	68,481	24,755	114	52	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15,552	1	2,959	1,263	2,058	2,282	266	232	91	2,633	1,588	2,179	223	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	509,454	1	65,469	65,179	40,384	152,643	9,285	1,284	436	78,383	25,730	70,660	24,978	.....	.....	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	11,366	.....	2,405	540	1,071	3,125	57	2	1	2,117	636	1,412	289	70	49	
District Courts	88	.....	11	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....	19	7	39	12	138	35	
Total ...	11,454	.....	2,416	541	1,073	3,134	57	2	1	2,136	643	1,451	301	71	49	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	455	.....	42	8	49	259	3	.....	.....	35	6	53	23	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	11,909	.....	2,458	549	1,122	3,393	60	2	1	2,171	649	1,504	324	.....	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	32,875	.....	3,811	11,492	2,449	7,001	70	368	172	3,708	1,140	2,664	607	114	13	
Superior Courts	1,349	.....	113	17	85	144	.....	14	.....	103	29	844	760	384	214	
Total ...	34,224	.....	3,924	11,509	2,534	7,145	70	382	172	3,811	1,169	3,508	1,367	121	16	
GRAND TOTAL ...	555,587	1	71,851	77,237	44,040	163,181	9,415	1,668	609	84,365	27,548	75,672	26,669	.....	.....	

Notes.—Column 2. Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of Remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2, should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 38 of Statement VII. If, after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year, the balance does not agree with the figures in column 38 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6. When under section 102, C.P.C., a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8. A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment, and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Columns 15 and 16. As regards the average duration of suits, the date of the presentation of the plaint shall be considered as the date of institution, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted, in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees, the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted, during which an application for review which has been granted or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, has been pending in the superior court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9. (*Civil*).—*Statement shewing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	30,473	.....	4,78	1,180	704	2,062	776	9	5	9,095	7,484	4,440	504	50	
Small Cause Courts	3,641	.....	604	93	65	163	57	.....	2	1,166	1,137	354	7	36	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,353	.....	406	108	88	159	47	.....	1	1,036	976	532	126	55	
Chief Courts of Districts	7,057	.....	698	76	33	3,637	195	29	16	637	551	1,185	338	71	
Total ...	44,524	.....	6,426	1,457	890	6.021	1,075	38	24	11.934	10,148	6,511	975	52	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1,566	.....	474	53	7	32	94	2	1	150	65	688	15	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	46,090	.....	6,900	1,510	897	6,053	1,169	40	25	12,084	10.213	7,199	990	.....	
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	531	.....	121	14	10	44	1	.....	.....	198	90	53	4	87	
District Courts	308	.....	25	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	20	6	50	
Total ...	839	.....	146	14	10	47	1	.....	.....	458	90	73	10	72	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	394	.....	154	.....	.....	72	1	.....	.....	6	.....	161	150	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	1,233	.....	300	14	10	119	2	.....	.....	464	90	234	160	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	853	.....	95	39	188	17	.....	.....	.....	363	104	47	.....	.....	
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	853	.....	95	39	188	17	.....	.....	.....	363	104	47	.....	.....	
Grand total ...	48,176	.....	7,295	1,563	1,095	6,189	1,171	40	25	12,911	10,407	7,480	1,150	.....	

Notes.—Column 2. Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General. (1) Cases under section 278, C. P. C., should be treated as miscellaneous judicial cases.

(2) The classes of applications dealt with by appellate courts only and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shewn in this statement.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10. *(Civil.)—Statement shewing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	15,451	.....	2	922	162	49	131	25	6,530	1,261	2,153	373	3,843	2,983	255	484	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	15,629	.....	97	727	127	19	47	118	3,718	763	1,171	215	8,627	5,296	227	606	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	31,080	...	99	1,649	289	68	178	143	10,248	2,024	3,324	588	12,470	8,279	244	1,090	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	880	.....	176	21	146	3	33	119	123	9	62	80	103	19	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	31,960	.....	275	1,670	435	71	211	262	10,376	2,033	3,386	668	12,573	8,298	.....	1,090	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	578	.....	7	29	23	1	4	6	238	31	47	63	129	47	105	.....	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	26	.....	.....	5	2	...	3	...	9	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	604	.....	7	34	25	1	7	6	247	31	51	65	130	48	.....	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... { Appeals from original decrees	903	.....	.....	49	3	...	...	...	201	36	67	12	535	448	543	51	
Chief Court of Province ... { Appeals from appellate decrees	6,123	.....	.....	88	...	...	...	...	1,685	40	143	242	3,925	3,437	344	136	
Total ...	7,026	... ..	.....	137	3	...	..	...	1,886	76	210	254	4,460	3,885	372	187	
GRAND TOTAL ...	39,590	.....	282	1,841	463	72	218	268	12,509	2,140	3,647	987	17,163	12,231	.....	1,277	

Notes.— Column 2. Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, Cr.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	543	.....	5	26	18	1	55	...	177	9	180	4	68	7	78	.....	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	2,218	.....	34	176	165	4	136	9	679	27	529	60	399	182	96	3	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	2,761	.....	39	202	183	5	191	9	856	36	709	64	467	189	174	3	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	108	.....	31	11	25	1	7	12	10	2	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Civil Courts ...	2,869	.....	70	213	208	6	198	21	866	38	712	65	472	189	.....	3	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	77	.....	1	3	5	...	5	...	12	14	11	1	25	5	72	.....	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	86	.....	1	3	5	...	5	...	17	14	15	1	25	5	.....	.....	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees	397	.....	5	7	..	...	..	...	183	7	43	22	130	75	160	.....	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate decrees	211	.....	6	2	...	...	...	...	97	2	19	19	66	32	134	.....	
Total ...	608	.....	11	9	...	...	...	...	280	9	62	41	196	107	294	.....	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,563	.....	82	225	213	6	203	21	1,163	61	789	107	693	301	.....	3	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts transferred from one court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, *i.e.*, the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by appellate courts only, viz.—

(1) Application to an appellate court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
(2) Applications for admission or rehearing of an appeal, sections 558, 560
(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 592.
(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 623.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

11. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884.

11.—(*Civil.*) *Statement shewing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.								Rs.	Rs.
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals...	316,259	7,974	75,235	47,227	132,677	53,146	14,174	62,37,287	12,21,526
Covenanted Munsifs	14	11	2	1	.....	...	.....	16	79
Small Cause Courts	41,183	227	5,181	6,560	25,541	3,674	48	3,09,987	70,725
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	13,087	550	2,428	2 210	4,659	3,240	1,647	59,34.015	7,06,433
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,748	294	375	209	467	403	262	6,63,261	45,711
Superior Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	372,291	9,056	82,221	56.207	163,344	60,463	16,131	1,31,44,566	20,44,474
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,544	.....	2,595	881	3.037	2,031	774	1,14,685	12,334
Total of Civil Courts ...	3,80,835	9,056	85,816	57,088	1,66,381	62,494	16.905	1,32,59,251	20,56,808
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts ...	4,986	355	1,433	642	1,744	812	76	1,14,557	5,752
District Courts	1,005	2	416	226	218	143	16	60,608	1,266
Total ...	5,991	357	1,849	868	1,962	955	92	1.75,165	7,018
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	150	7	108	.....	2	33	33	2,730	23
Total of Revenue Courts ...	6,141	364	1,957	868	1,964	988	125	1,77,895	7,041
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	16,651	506	5,796	6,184	3,637	528	.....	2,46,451	2,29,160
Superior Courts	617	74	.....	.....	31	441	420	8	.....
Total ...	17,268	580	5,796	6,184	3,668	969	420	2,46,459	2,29,160
GRAND TOTAL ...	404,244	10,000	93,569	64,140	1,72,013	64,451	17,450	1,36,83,605	22,93,009

Note.—Column 2. Total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1884.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,720	5,[illegible]47	10,159	4,173	25,876	475	14,733	136	8,154	79	77	6,036
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
379	1,021	2,256	1,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600
			53								
66	102	107		1,149	13	830	11	256	3	37	190
14	15	15	15	153	2	67	2	24	4	2	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,179	6,585	12,537	5,594	27,178	490	15,630	149	8,434	86	116	7,848
4	105	643	675	487	35	675	57	460	.....	.....	.....
2,183	6,690	13,180	6,269	27,665	525	16,305	206	8.894	86	116	7,848
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	39	368	498	151	8	502	12	72	254	.....	2
15	18	42	44	174	.....	89	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
38	57	410	542	325	8	591	12	107	254	.....	2
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	57	413	542	325	8	591	12	107	254	.....	2
440	369	710	1,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
5	4	5	19	8	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	7
445	373	715	1.527	8	.....	15	.....	48	.....	.....	7
2,666	7,120	14,308	8,338	27,998	533	16,911	218	9,049	340	116	7,857

entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued*.

12. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1884.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								NUMBER OF INSOLVENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR UNDER SECTION 355.	NUMBER OF INSOLVENTS' ESTATES IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS IN WHICH PROCEEDINGS WERE FINALLY CLOSED DURING THE YEAR.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALISED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 369.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
Chief Courts of Districts ...	578	138	40	127	123	5	...	145	22	32	93,859	11,585	20,538	6,722
Superior Courts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	578	138	40	127	123	5	..	145	22	32	93,859	11,585	20,538	6,722

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.
Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.
Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

13. *(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1884.*

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSOR'S TRIALS.			REMARKS
					Cases in which the Judge's opinion was approved of by the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer especially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	74	19	11	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences including abetment and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna and the 24-Pergunnahs: other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Session (*a*)	Jurors ...	5	346 (*a*1)	...	263 (*b*1)	46	23	36	70	...	...	...	
	Assessors	2	...	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	819	117	139	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (*b*)	9	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		.....	466	1,179	330	46	23	36	70	893	136	150	

Notes.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11, and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty or for other causes, the opinions of the assessors are not taken, should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11, 12.
Column 13.—Note in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.
(*a*). Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*). Qualifications as described in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.
(*a* 1). In 14 cases tried by the late Sessions Judge of the district of Patna neither the Sessions statements nor the records of the cases show whether the Judge agreed with the verdict or not.
(*b* 1). In one marine case, the qualifications of the assessors employed consisted of nautical experience.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British Subjects in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1884.

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSION.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, section 191 (*b*), of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191(*c*) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province.	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	...	5	6	...	...	11	...	11	...	6	...	5	...	...	11	...	...	5	...	5
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Offences affecting life	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Hurt	...	10	6	...	...	16	...	16	...	9	7	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Criminal force and assault	...	35	7	...	...	42	...	42	...	25	16	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Unnatural offence	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Theft	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	9	...	3	4	2	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	2
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Extortion	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Criminal breach of trust	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Receiving of stolen property	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Cheating	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Mischief	1	5	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ... — Criminal trespass	...	8	9	...	...	17	...	17	...	8	9	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	5	1	1	...	7	...	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	1	31	130	3	...	165	...	165	...	141	23	1	...	...	165	1(*b*)	...	1	...	2
TOTAL	2	109	175	4	...	290	...	290	...	202	78	8	1	...	289	1	3	6	...	9

MENTS—*continued.*

Subjects in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1884.

DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or commitment of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 520 of the Code for transfer of their cases.	SUBSIDIARY TABLE.		REMARKS.
BY HIGH COURT.			TOTAL FOR ALL COURTS.												
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN							OF CASES SHOWN IN COLUMN 30			
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 461 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(a) 1	(a) 282	.....	.....	1	6	1	201	20	5	...

(a) In a case committed to the Sessions, the accused pleaded "guilty" and no jury was appointed.

(b) This was a case under section 10, Act V of 1883, instituted by the Local Government against a mate of British Ship for misconduct.

...	...	...	6	5	11	.....	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	2	...	2	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....			
1	...	1	1	...	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	9	7	16	.....	14	14	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	1	2	3	.....	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	25	16	41	1	40	39	1	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	5	4	9	.....	8	8	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	1	1	2	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	1	1	2	.....	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	1	5	6	.....	5	6	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	8	9	17	.....	13	13	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	3	4	7	.....	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....			
...	...	...	142	24	166	.....	119	120	...	.....	.....	.....			
1	...	1	206	84	290	1	225	226	1	.....	.....	.....			

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																
		COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.							
		Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift, section 17, clause (*a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).	Perpetual leases, section 17, clause (*d*).	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Leases for one year or less, section 18, clause (*c*), and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.
										Rs. a.								
	Bengal.																	
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
1	Burdwan	11	197	1,797	2,015	292	1,012	2,160	7,473	8,173 4	8,532	3,389	99	2	...	83	7	12,112
2	Bankoora	9	89	861	1,862	52	1,971	928	5,763	5,809 8	4,484	3,456	74	64	...	91	6	8,175
3	Beerbhoom	5	239	725	738	81	421	1,266	3,470	3,902 8	4,600	1,662	59	11	...	82	5	6,419
4	Midnapore	13	238	2,046	2,129	243	1,478	4,694	10,828	10,918 12	10,057	6,645	119	40	...	89	...	16,956
5	Hooghly	9	184	1,624	1,218	271	711	4,472	8,480	8,243 0	4,698	1,252	100	41	...	72	...	6,163
	Howrah	5	72	1,163	904	170	1,459	4,019	7,781	7,675 8	2,066	912	56	65	...	1	3	3,103
6	24-Pergunnahs	17	238	3,774	3,352	410	5,051	9,767	22,592	23,259 12	8,139	5,338	170	638	...	148	5	14,438
	Calcutta	1	53	1,199	917	612	21	599	3,401	32,863 0	37	7	...	22	1	.....	2	99
7	Nuddea	10	105	705	981	161	1,710	2,841	6,503	6,298 8	1,930	1,460	48	28	...	31	...	3,497
8	Jessore	17	105	788	1,439	187	11,315	16,126	29,960	23,406 4	3,691	3,309	92	145	...	75	6	7,318
9	Khoolna	8	55	651	827	159	4,878	7,658	14,208	11,861 0	1,712	1,531	74	151	2	14	...	3,484
10	Moorshedabad	6	128	519	723	241	187	1,973	3,766	4,522 8	2,560	642	26	67	...	.....	1	3,296
11	Dinagepore	3	54	631	452	78	41	587	1,843	2,422 8	1,960	499	10	64	4	23	...	2,560
12	Rajshahye	5	37	150	265	100	179	1,890	2,621	2,786 12	232	94	17	25	1	23	1	393
13	Rungpore	6	167	1,834	1,238	129	146	3,854	7,368	7,408 0	5,681	1,614	24	881	...	8	1	8,209
14	Bogra	1	78	171	407	34	80	1,787	2,557	2,424 8	425	698	7	29	...	1	3	1,153
15	Pubna	4	110	362	634	57	303	3,892	5,358	5,011 12	1,156	932	30	97	...	13	1	2,229
16	Darjeeling	3	9	119	109	11	.....	72	320	766 8	36	20	...	4	...	.....	2	62
17	Julpaigoree	3	16	902	405	53	16	596	1,988	2,312 12	896	277	25	34	...	1	...	1,233
18	Dacca	8	323	2,122	2,179	185	590	6,882	12,281	13,679 0	3,133	1,080	204	305	...	101	16	4,839
19	Furreedpore	8	102	847	931	67	6,599	11,968	20,514	16,195 8	2,523	711	50	59	...	59	...	3,402
20	Backergunge	14	187	2,100	2,559	99	12,069	10,641	27,655	23,376 0	5,741	4,910	199	382	...	92	1	11,325
21	Mymensingh	9	448	1,919	1,560	124	485	9,106	13,642	14,783 4	2,563	1,261	207	208	...	38	...	4,277
22	Tipperah	10	141	1,823	2,199	114	2,440	10,020	16,647	14,380 8	7,012	2,082	35	204	...	188	...	9,521
23	Chittagong	11	94	1,969	1,476	280	22,010	1,212	27,041	21,783 12	6,221	3,019	335	322	...	246	3	10,146
24	Noakholly	11	70	1,395	1,959	151	7,621	8,617	19,813	16,365 12	3,786	2,118	69	605	...	157	...	6,735
	Behar.																	
25	Patna	7	43	2,121	2,405	373	222	2,865	8,029	15,769 4	1,137	996	54	65	...	14	...	2,266
26	Gya	5	60	1,311	1,414	196	210	1,987	5,178	10,972 4	571	448	13	12	...	13	1	1,058
27	Shahabad	6	45	1,109	3,342	193	90	2,392	7,171	11,007 8	690	827	22	3	...	6	1	1,549
28	Mozufferpore	6	44	1,776	2,115	197	153	6,212	10,497	14,483 0	2,181	2,042	338	20	1	422	2	5,006
29	Durbhunga	6	42	1,268	1,642	296	71	3,471	6,790	10,029 8	1,229	1,407	54	28	...	521	...	3,239
30	Sarun	5	78	995	3,228	330	76	1,517	6,024	9,867 12	822	3,918	44	37	2	544	...	5,367
31	Chumparun	3	44	359	633	24	34	2,889	3,983	5,246 4	857	652	4	7	...	5	2	1,527
32	Monghyr	8	29	1,135	1,740	139	48	5,176	8,267	10,553 4	968	694	20	173	...	17	2	1,874
33	Bhagulpore	5	21	542	947	1,027	62	6,429	9,028	10,649 0	984	551	42	44	...	2	...	1,623
34	Purneah	4	34	828	634	31	273	5,243	7,043	7,047 4	1,991	675	1	101	...	91	64	2,923
35	Maldah	2	31	241	548	20	43	2,026	2,909	2,666 12	1,459	485	1	67	...	52	...	2,064
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	29	214	323	14	120	353	1,053	1,279 0	1,331	850	39	14	...	1	...	2,235
	Orissa.																	
37	Cuttack	4	90	876	632	71	28	987	2,684	3,557 4	2,351	397	7	23	...	8	7	2,793
38	Pooree	2	25	932	464	70	6	624	2,121	2,162 4	2,942	531	20	33	...	12	21	3,559
39	Balasore	3	58	363	246	26	51	722	1,466	1,582 12	958	244	7	21	1	66	9	1,306
	Chota Nagpore.																	
40	Hazaribagh	3	19	198	621	29	256	778	1,901	2,705 8	181	704	12	131	...	.....	...	1,028
41	Lohardugga	3	20	276	414	191	271	2,021	3,193	4,157 12	195	465	23	44	...	50	...	776
42	Singbhoom	1	1	20	27	4	38	30	129	130 12	31	17	10	...	...	.....	...	58
43	Manbhoom	4	25	267	490	22	680	1,916	3,400	3,022 0	791	1,605	7	11	...	1	...	2,415
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	290	4,272	47,027	55,253	7,614	85,519	1,75,045	3,74,730	4,17,516 0	1,15,540	66,416	2,847	5,363	12	3,461	172	1,93,811

STATEMENTS—*concluded*.

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1884-85.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.															
Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money.	All other documents registered under section 18.	Total of registrations in book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, book V.	Number of wills registered, book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
Rs. A.	Rs.					Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 13 6	61,822 0 3
9,285 0	21,86,289	105	1,269	444	1,818	1,962 0	1	139	...	5	14	43	177	2,858	19,976 4	11,760 4 0	18,050 1 3
6,191 8	14,10,123	79	446	128	653	741 4	...	56	...	...	2	20	37	1,687	12,966 4	5,657 13 8	11,489 11 8
4,921 4	11,46,291	111	360	98	569	554 8	...	48	...	12	28	72	64	1,533	9,570 4	7,741 11 3	7,891 5 4
12,807 8	26,93,507	140	2,291	364	3,495	3,225 8	...	54	...	10	8	153	122	1,821	27,167 12	12,362 12 6	22,721 9 11
4,755 4	16,18,781	92	1,805	382	2,279	2,149 12	1	69	...	3	7	56	149	1,751	15,424 0	8,031 2 0	12,763 4 2
2,357 12	13,98,509	84	992	228	1,304	1,351 4	...	50	...	4	12	62	66	1,148	11,584 8	7,916 10 0	9,891 4 11
11,363 4	59,88,842	172	7,456	1,658	9,283	8,578 8	1	124	...	10	82	160	374	3,625	43,705 8	20,554 4 0	29,915 1 3
142 4	2,81,11,869	38	155	313	506	2,420 4	20	66	2	12	26	50	739	1,071	35,097 8	25,365 5 3	14,505 2 10
2,685 4	11,24,770	206	5,267	1,188	6,661	6,379 12	...	98	...	13	20	84	180	1,456	15,735 8	7,375 9 0	13,789 0 6
5,648 8	14,98,700	254	30,658	1,098	32,010	25,490 0	1	56	1	3	1	149	205	2,157	54,781 12	16,650 8 0	30,799 2 8
2,679 8	11,31,556	111	6,261	525	6,897	5,658 12	...	13	...	5	...	98	116	1,041	20,231 4	7,878 4 3	13,803 6 5
2,516 4	11,72,815	41	312	192	545	989 4	...	99	...	1	9	21	249	1,417	8,424 0	6,994 14 8	7,955 8 8
1,970 0	7,87,928	9	708	220	937	985 4	1	23	1	3	12	32	105	288	5,473 12	2,812 14 9	4,158 0 8
346 4	5,90,927	15	332	273	620	893 12	1	76	5	2	3	14	104	387	4,350 12	3,953 2 6	4,417 2 4
6,161 0	16,73,277	54	675	510	1,239	1,686 4	...	28	1	9	25	182	110	826	15,371 4	8,407 2 0	10,896 3 0
904 8	3,89,583	10	401	103	514	629 0	2	28	1	4	15	27	27	368	4,071 0	2,744 8 0	2,027 9 8
1,714 8	7,64,614	27	1,854	307	2,188	2,027 0	...	58	...	3	13	94	117	832	8,985 4	5,126 1 9	7,023 11 11
40 8	4,38,589	10	29	24	63	102 8	...	...	...	...	4	3	94	56	915 8	484 12 0	1,123 7 1
945 4	6,65,777	11	138	59	208	276 12	...	4	...	...	28	63	85	296	3,550 12	2,311 15 6	2,721 3 3
3,853 8	35,24,112	151	419	3,307	3,877	4,905 0	1	125	2	21	82	187	383	3,205	22,945 8	17,290 1 3	17,465 15 0
2,677 4	12,08,445	73	1,636	1,276	2,985	2,927 12	...	55	3	4	8	46	164	1,872	22,032 8	9,892 6 6	15,651 13 9
8,753 0	25,98,037	230	6,182	2,486	8,898	7,878 4	1	69	4	3	13	131	251	4,151	40,287 4	24,184 9 9	29,180 14 7
3,304 8	39,90,419	96	282	1,473	1,845	2,776 4	...	60	13	98	117	251	278	2,849	21,246 0	14,406 15 10	15,193 8 11
7,308 0	29,07,713	175	873	1,938	2,986	3,089 4	...	44	...	68	91	196	262	1,922	24,953 12	9,407 1 0	19,710 6 3
7,028 0	17,06,901	82	856	2,089	3,027	3,229 4	1	39	...	12	85	221	189	1,381	32,797 0	8,064 8 1	22,143 15 5
5,223 12	15,12,825	145	1,796	3,276	5,217	5,290 0	...	22	...	4	61	154	116	1,292	26,967 8	10,527 12 3	20,538 5 3
1,704 12	67,25,778	142	532	288	962	1,829 12	1	30	...	2	...	27	214	1,250	19,423 12	17 799 8 0	9,606 14 3
880 4	47,16,661	46	388	210	644	995 0	...	5	3	12	9	18	140	1,402	12,889 8	14,038 2 4	8,499 8 3
1,162 12	43,06,315	77	240	180	497	740 4	...	13	2	..	1	30	141	985	12,970 8	6,573 0 0	8,490 1 6
3,958 12	49,94,783	295	1,626	680	2,601	3,213 8	..	8	...	3	5	123	270	1,490	21,687 4	10,918 13 0	13,095 15 8
3,181 0	39,09,099	375	1,037	453	1,865	2,394 12	...	8	...	3	30	73	173	1,829	15,617 4	11,613 3 0	9,658 14 1
4,196 8	41,35,292	77	618	211	906	1,164 12	...	31	...	2	6	18	144	2,142	15,263 0	10,548 13 9	9,030 9 2
1,155 0	18,57,837	116	2,917	256	3,289	4,576 0	...	2	...	3	6	75	76	506	10,985 4	3,626 12 9	5,829 14 4
1,431 0	34,95,658	228	454	170	852	1,029 4	...	1	...	2	3	39	109	1,310	13,017 8	9,726 14 0	10,658 1 8
1,267 12	23,02,184	336	696	280	1,312	1,489 12	...	4	...	1	1	51	108	1,160	13,422 8	6,658 10 6	9,738 5 11
2,354 8	16,56,101	49	337	410	796	1,108 12	...	3	...	5	33	156	97	627	10,522 8	5,838 6 0	5,856 15 3
1,637 8	4,40,016	15	182	106	303	427 4	...	23	...	7	3	42	40	276	4,823 8	1,614 12 9	3,610 13 0
1,697 12	4,41,398	19	681	286	986	954 12	...	9	...	1	5	51	102	134	3,967 8	998 10 3	4,231 4 3
2,102 4	12,79,142	6	268	138	412	625 12	...	31	4	1	...	7	99	604	6,425 4	4,407 0 0	4,671 9 10
2,676 4	6,69,904	13	240	102	355	593 8	...	93	...	...	...	17	78	219	5,804 0	1,556 12 0	3,755 1 11
1,037 4	4,40,483	26	300	89	409	533 8	...	15	...	...	...	3	44	257	3,213 8	1,397 9 0	2,729 0 0
769 4	8,66,728	31	214	39	284	474 4	...	...	...	6	5	50	42	379	3,949 0	2,300 5 0	3,283 12 9
640 12	10,95,821	35	325	70	430	590 4	...	...	...	...	4	21	60	490	5,358 12	3,561 14 6	3,762 13 10
37 0	32,220	1	17	43	61	110 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	12	277 12	140 0 0	506 10 3
1,817 0	4,77,231	17	237	173	427	584 4	...	9	...	...	...	20	45	584	5,459 4	2,253 5 0	3,575 6 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,089 6 0	618 8 9
1,49,906 8	11,60,83,180	4,413	85,459	28,143	1,18,015	1,19,041 4	32	1,783	41	357	869	3,391	6,722	56,976	6,94,359 12	3,80,141 12 2	5,54,110 6 4

C—

GENERAL

Shewing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1884.			Received during the year 1884.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,869	...	1,869	2,467	320	2,787	4,336	320	4,656
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	657	38	695	671	38	709
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	49	49
Diamond Harbour	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	115	2	117	120	2	122
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	127	2	129	136	2	138
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	177	4	181	180	4	184
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	106	4	110	108	4	112
Baraset ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	204	7	211	204	7	211
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	126	3	129	126	3	129
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,144	...	1,144	1,910	2	1,912	3,054	2	3,056
		Under-trial ...	26	...	26	687	...	687	713	...	713
		Civil ...	19	...	19	480	...	480	499	...	499
	European Jail ...	Convicts ...	70	...	70	401	...	401	471	...	471
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	63	...	63	65	...	65
		Civil ...	1	...	1	48	...	48	49	...	49
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	660	33	693	828	69	897	1,488	102	1,590
		Under-trial ...	42	1	43	558	46	604	600	47	647
		Civil ...	5	...	5	46	...	46	51	...	51
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	117	12	129	120	12	132
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	129	13	142	132	13	145
Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	69	8	77	69	8	77
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	54	10	64	63	10	73
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	139	10	149	143	11	154
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	154	10	164	168	10	178
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	866	56	922	833	68	901	1,699	124	1,823
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	4	5
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	918	...	918	766	...	766	1,684	...	1,684
Hazaribagh ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	363	12	375	792	57	849	1,155	69	1,224
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	324	35	359	334	35	369
		Civil ...	2	...	2	19	...	19	21	...	21
Giridi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	367	17	384	372	17	389
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	313	14	327	319	14	333
Rajshahye	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	642	37	679	880	65	945	1,522	102	1,624
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	285	20	305	289	21	310
		Civil ...	5	...	5	42	...	42	47	...	47
Nattore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	316	24	340	316	24	340
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	207	21	228	218	21	239
Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	89	8	97	90	8	98
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	108	4	112	118	4	122
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	693	5	698	1,552	30	1,582	2,245	35	2,280
		Under-trial ...	22	...	22	135	28	163	157	28	185
		Civil ...	14	...	14	143	1	144	157	1	158
Manickgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	222	15	237	224	16	240
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	147	11	158	147	11	158
Moonsheegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	181	5	186	184	5	189
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	95	...	95	95	...	95
Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	75	13	88	455	25	480	530	38	568
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	263	25	288	276	25	301
		Civil ...	...	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1884.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1884.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,564	275	2,839	1,772	45	1,817	1,754·12	45·39	1,799·51	1,790·12	48·84	1,838·96
646	37	683	25	1	26	36·00	2·33	38·33			
...	48	48	.....	1	1	.....	1·12	1·12			
118	2	120	2	.....	2	2·58	0·04	2·62	8·58	0·10	8·68
133	2	135	3	.....	3	6·00	0·06	6·06			
175	4	179	5	.....	5	2·84	0·06	2·90	6·28	0·18	6·46
108	4	112	.....	.....	.....	3·44	0·12	3·56			
203	7	210	1	.....	1	3·31	0·07	3·38	8·12	0·12	8·24
126	3	129	.....	.....	.....	4·81	0·05	4·86			
1,953	2	1,955	1,101	.....	1,101	1,104·66	.....	1,104·66			
701	.....	701	12	.....	12	18·48	.....	18·48	1,146·82	.....	1,146·82
473	.....	473	26	.....	26	23·68	.....	23·68			
407	.....	407	64	.....	64	67·76	.....	67·76			
61	.....	61	4	.....	4	1·52	.....	1·52	71·33	.....	1·33
47	.....	47	2	.....	2	2·05	.....	2·05			
856	68	924	632	34	666	653·64	33·84	687·48			
588	45	633	12	2	14	33·53	2·27	35·80	689·05	36·11	25·16
45	.....	45	6	.....	6	1·88	.....	1·88			
115	12	127	5	.....	5	2·95	0·22	3·17	7·97	0·78	8·75
124	11	135	8	2	10	5·02	0·56	5·58			
69	8	77	.....	.....	.....	2·32	0·27	2·59	5·58	0·94	6·52
62	10	72	1	.....	1	3·26	0·67	3·93			
142	11	153	1	.....	1	3·32	0·17	3·49	10·19	0·42	10·61
168	10	178	.....	.....	.....	6·87	0·25	7·12			
736	59	795	963	65	1,028	908·65	54·64	963·29	908·65	55·15	963·80
1	3	4	.....	1	1	.....	0·51	0·51			
759	.....	759	925	.....	925	940·28	.....	940·28	940·28	.....	940·28
672	54	726	483	15	498	383·65	12·37	396·02	401·39	14·51	415·90
333	35	368	1	.....	1	15·49	2·14	17·63			
20	.....	20	1	.....	1	2·25	.....	2·25			
363	16	382	6	1	7	10·52	0·59	11·11	18·56	0·75	19·31
312	13	325	7	1	8	8·04	0·16	8·20			
816	65	881	706	37	743	654·36	40·27	694·63	671·49	40·90	712·39
278	20	298	11	1	12	13·67	0·63	14·30			
45	.....	45	2	.....	2	3·46	.....	3·46			
310	24	334	6	.....	6	3·01	0·28	3·29	11·69	0·49	12·18
216	20	236	2	1	3	8·68	0·21	8·89			
84	7	91	6	1	7	1·84	0·09	1·93	5·47	0·15	5·62
116	4	120	2	.....	2	3·63	0·06	3·69			
1,392	26	1,418	853	9	862	783·94	7·75	791·69	811·42	8·92	820·34
143	27	170	14	1	15	15·42	0·99	16·41			
145	1	146	12	.....	12	12·06	0·18	12·24			
210	16	226	14	.....	14	3·26	0·14	3·40	6·99	0·50	7·49
143	11	154	4	.....	4	3·73	0·36	4·09			
179	4	183	5	1	6	3·33	0·01	3·34	6·22	0·01	6·23
83	.....	83	12	.....	12	2·89	.....	2·89			
408	27	435	122	11	133	99·72	11·71	111·43	111·52	13·33	124·85
268	24	292	8	1	9	9·28	1·62	10·90			
25	.....	25	2	.....	2	2·52	.....	2·52			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5					
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1884.			Received during the year 1884.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	73	10	83	74	10	84
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	92	17	109	97	17	114
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	160	9	169	163	9	172
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	169	7	176	170	7	177
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	91	5	96	91	5	96
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	66	4	70	68	4	72
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	429	3	432	730	22	752	1,159	25	1,184
		Under-trial ...	2	2	4	169	6	175	171	8	179
		Civil ...	4	1	5	127	1	128	131	2	133
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	151	6	157	156	6	162
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	113	8	121	114	8	122
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	227	8	235	228	8	236
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	241	9	250	243	9	252
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	531	28	559	534	28	562
		Under-trial ...	4	2	6	339	19	358	343	21	364
Ooloobariah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	126	4	130	129	4	133
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	95	9	104	99	9	108
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	123	9	132	647	61	708	770	70	840
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	249	26	275	254	26	280
		Civil ...	2	...	2	60	1	61	62	1	63
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	130	8	138	130	8	138
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	156	8	164	156	8	164
Jungipore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	177	19	196	182	19	201
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	152	14	166	154	14	168
Dinagepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	159	8	167	521	46	567	680	54	734
		Under-trial ...	49	...	49	642	55	697	691	55	746
		Civil ...	7	...	7	104	...	104	111	...	111
Gya ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	306	12	318	927	51	978	1,233	63	1,296
		Under-trial ...	19	...	19	350	22	372	369	22	391
		Civil ...	1	...	1	45	1	46	46	1	47
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	174	10	184	174	10	184
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	244	10	254	254	10	264
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	181	10	191	181	10	191
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	183	7	190	188	7	195
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	111	4	115	116	5	121
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	162	3	165	175	3	178
Bankoora ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	128	3	131	367	8	375	495	11	506
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	216	6	222	219	6	225
		Civil ...	3	...	3	29	1	30	32	1	33
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	75	10	85	76	10	86
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	67	6	73	71	7	78
Beerbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	116	8	124	587	57	644	703	65	768
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	231	38	269	247	39	286
		Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15
Bamporehaut ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	120	7	127	122	8	130
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	168	18	186	176	18	194

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1884.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1884.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average number of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
72	8	80	2	2	4	1·24	0·18	1·42	3·36	0·45	3·81
96	17	113	1	.....	1	2·12	0·27	2·39			
158	9	167	5	.....	5	2·98	0·26	3·24	8·56	0·50	9·06
165	6	171	5	1	6	5·58	0·24	5·82			
90	4	94	1	1	2	1·86	0·09	1·95			
65	4	69	3	.....	3	1·90	0·04	1·94	3·80	0·13	3·93
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
836	22	858	323	3	326	392·00	5·15	397·15			
167	7	174	4	1	5	4·99	0·38	5·37	405·71	5·56	411·27
118	2	120	13	.....	13	8·72	0·03	8·75			
135	6	141	21	.....	21	4·83	0·15	4·98	9·28	0·38	9·66
113	8	121	1	.....	1	4·45	0·23	4·68			
223	8	231	5	.....	5	3·73	0·10	3·83	8·59	0·28	8·87
239	9	248	4	.....	4	4·86	0·18	5·04			
531	28	559	3	.....	3	4·26	0·21	4·47	10·65	0·46	11·11
334	20	354	9	1	10	6·39	0·25	6·64			
120	4	124	9	.....	9	1·32	0·02	1·34	4·77	0·37	5·14
92	7	99	7	2	9	3·45	0·35	3·80			
598	44	642	172	26	198	123·24	24·88	148·12			
245	26	271	9	.....	9	7·73	0·68	8·41	134·99	25·57	160·56
57	1	58	5	.....	5	4·02	0·01	4·03			
130	8	138	.....	.....	.....	1·66	0·12	1·78	6·75	0·20	6·95
145	6	151	11	2	13	5·09	0·08	5·17			
177	19	196	5	.....	5	3·74	0·44	4·18	10·38	0·65	11·03
136	14	150	18	.....	18	6·64	0·21	6·85			
529	43	572	151	11	162	165·07	10·50	175·57			
658	55	713	33	.....	33	34·32	2·96	37·28	206·01	13·46	219·47
103	.....	103	8	.....	8	6·62	.....	6·62			
870	48	918	363	15	378	329·97	13·54	343·51			
340	21	361	29	1	30	22·85	1·31	24·16	355·70	14·91	370·61
41	1	42	5	.....	5	2·88	0·06	2·94			
168	10	178	6	.....	6	2·22	0·16	2·38	9·71	0·60	10·31
249	9	258	5	1	6	7·49	0·44	7·93			
178	10	188	3	.....	3	1·98	0·12	2·10	8·50	0·30	8·80
183	7	190	5	.....	5	6·52	0·18	6·70			
111	5	116	5	.....	5	2·17	0·08	2·25	10·24	0·25	10·49
162	3	165	13	.....	13	8·07	0·17	8·24			
317	8	325	178	3	181	147·49	2·51	150·00			
211	6	217	8	.....	8	9·22	0·13	9·35	159·46	2·72	162·18
28	1	29	4	.....	4	2·75	0·08	2·83			
74	10	84	2	.....	2	1·27	0·16	1·43	5·47	0·37	5·84
59	6	65	12	1	13	4·20	0·21	4·41			
571	59	630	132	6	138	117·90	10·75	128·65			
239	39	278	8	.....	8	9·73	0·84	10·57	128·45	11·59	140·04
15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	0·82	.....	0·82			
119	8	127	3	.....	3	1·46	0·11	1·57	6·05	0·66	6·71
167	17	184	9	1	10	4·59	0·55	5·14			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5					
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1884.			Received during the year 1884.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nuddea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	136	17	153	645	57	702	781	74	855
		Under-trial ...	11	4	15	254	33	287	265	37	302
		Civil ...	4	...	4	30	...	30	34	...	34
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	122	19	141	122	19	141
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	151	17	168	157	18	175
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	250	23	273	255	23	278
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	192	20	212	192	20	212
Chooadangah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	196	17	213	198	17	215
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	189	15	204	192	15	207
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	2	5	160	10	170	163	12	175
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	144	15	159	149	15	164
Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	224	17	241	870	44	914	1,094	61	1,155
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	283	10	293	298	11	309
		Civil ...	4	...	4	44	...	44	48	...	48
Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	142	8	150	142	8	150
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	37	2	39	41	2	43
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	137	6	143	138	6	144
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	100	4	104	101	4	105
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	228	5	233	231	5	236
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	146	4	150	152	4	156
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	125	13	138	129	13	142
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	93	8	101	95	8	103
Rungpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	196	7	203	768	17	785	964	24	988
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	379	16	395	400	16	416
		Civil ...	8	...	8	141	2	143	149	2	151
Gyebanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	233	1	234	243	1	244
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	239	3	242	243	3	246
Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	162	1	163	164	1	165
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	194	6	200	205	6	211
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	80	4	84	81	4	85
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	114	8	122	115	8	123
Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	88	3	91	359	28	387	447	31	478
		Under-trial ...	18	2	20	432	30	462	450	32	482
		Civil ...	2	...	2	85	2	87	87	2	89
Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	2	226	639	8	647	863	10	873
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	232	12	244	246	13	259
		Civil ...	2	...	2	64	...	64	66	...	66
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	115	4	119	118	4	122
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	84	8	92	88	8	96
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	148	...	148	155	...	155
		Under-trial ...	...	...	2	76	4	80	78	4	82
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	233	...	233	858	14	872	1,091	14	1,105
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	370	6	376	378	7	385
		Civil ...	16	1	17	301	2	303	317	3	320
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	2	7	184	2	186	189	4	193
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	103	2	105	104	2	106

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1884.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1884.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
617	63	680	164	11	175	138·59	11·34	149·93			
262	37	299	3	.....	3	17·17	1·72	18·89	158·65	13·06	171·71
33	.....	33	1	.....	1	2·89	.....	2·89			
121	17	138	1	2	3	1·50	0·27	1·77			
154	18	172	3	.....	3	4·70	0·25	4·95	6·20	0·52	6·72
250	23	273	5	.....	5	3·94	0·36	4·30			
184	20	204	8	.....	8	6·42	0·34	6·76	10·36	0·70	11·06
197	16	213	1	1	2	1·85	0·24	2·09			
190	15	205	2	.....	2	3·51	0·10	3·61	5·36	0·34	5·70
162	12	174	1	.....	1	2·19	0·13	2·32			
144	15	159	5	.....	5	4·68	0·35	5·03	6·87	0·48	7·35
936	55	991	158	6	164	260·52	12·41	272·93			
289	11	300	9	.....	9	13·68	0·69	14·37	276·44	13·10	289·54
47	.....	47	1	.....	1	2·24	.....	2·24			
134	8	142	8	.....	8	2·30	0·06	2·36			
41	2	43	.....	.....	.....	1·63	0·12	1·75	3·93	0·18	4·11
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
132	6	138	6	.....	6	1·16	0·11	1·27			
98	4	102	3	.....	3	2·06	0·05	2·11	3·22	0·16	3·38
216	5	221	15	.....	15	5·18	0·07	5·25			
147	4	151	5	.....	5	5·25	0·04	5·29	10·43	0·11	10·54
127	13	140	2	.....	2	2·09	0·16	2·25			
95	8	103	.....	.....	.....	3·94	0·11	4·05	6·03	0·27	6·30
736	21	757	228	3	231	196·43	4·67	201·10			
374	16	390	26	.....	26	19·98	0·60	20·58	225·09	5·29	230·38
142	2	144	7	.....	7	8·68	0·02	8·70			
235	1	236	8	.....	8	8·56	0·01	8·57			
228	3	231	15	.....	15	9·52	0·15	9·67	18·08	0·16	18·24
162	1	163	2	.....	2	2·31	.....	2·31			
203	6	209	2	.....	2	5·72	0·06	5·78	8·03	0·06	8·09
75	4	79	6	.....	6	1·23	0·06	1·29			
112	8	120	3	.....	3	7·14	0·11	7·25	8·37	0·17	8·54
368	27	395	79	4	83	85·47	3·70	89·17			
436	31	467	14	1	15	17·66	1·05	18·71	107·10	4·79	111·89
82	2	84	5	.....	5	3·97	0·04	4·01			
596	8	604	267	2	269	240·21	2·43	242·64			
241	12	253	5	1	6	11·62	0·47	12·09	255·86	2·90	258·76
65	.....	65	1	.....	1	4·03	.....	4·03			
118	4	122	.....	.....	.....	1·13	0·07	1·20			
88	8	96	.....	.....	.....	2·11	0·47	2·58	3·24	0·54	3·78
154	.....	154	1	.....	1	4·41	.....	4·41			
78	4	82	.....	.....	.....	2·94	0·13	3·07	7·35	0·13	7·48
884	12	896	207	2	209	234·96	4·51	239·47			
364	7	371	14	.....	14	15·06	0·40	15·46	274·86	5·04	279·90
295	3	298	22	.....	22	24·84	0·13	24·97			
170	4	174	19	.....	19	5·01	0·08	5·09			
103	2	105	1	.....	1	4·04	0·31	4·35	9·05	0·39	9·44

C.—

GENERAL

Shewing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1884.			Received during the year 1884.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.
Patocakhally ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	262	3	265	270	3	273
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	158	2	160	163	2	165
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	162	1	163	176	1	177
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	80	...	80	84	...	84
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	290	10	300	1,249	24	1,273	1,539	34	1,573
		Under-trial ...	32	...	32	474	16	490	506	16	522
		Civil ...	8	...	8	131	3	134	139	3	142
Attia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	218	5	223	221	5	226
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	137	9	146	146	10	156
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	186	7	193	202	7	209
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	196	6	202	200	6	206
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	192	7	199	201	7	208
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	94	9	103	99	9	108
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	290	5	295	307	5	312
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	151	3	154	152	3	155
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	134	4	138	331	14	345	465	18	483
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	254	11	265	260	11	271
		Civil ...	3	...	3	27	...	27	30	...	30
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	92	7	99	97	7	104
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	58	7	65	66	7	73
Noakholly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	63	2	65	298	8	306	361	10	371
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	225	3	228	234	3	237
		Civil ...	15	...	15	126	...	126	141	...	141
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	74	1	75	76	1	77
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	60	1	61	61	1	62
Patna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	179	14	193	965	69	1,034	1,144	83	1,227
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	336	19	355	348	20	368
		Civil ...	6	...	6	73	3	76	79	3	82
Barrh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	187	3	190	190	3	193
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	129	5	134	131	5	136
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	189	19	208	193	19	212
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	352	21	373	364	22	386
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	163	15	178	600	50	650	763	65	828
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	369	19	388	381	19	400
		Civil ...	3	...	3	34	...	34	37	...	37
Sasseram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	177	12	189	177	12	189
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	166	10	176	171	10	181
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	168	16	184	169	16	185
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	206	19	225	209	19	228
Bhubooah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	154	13	167	154	13	167
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	111	8	119	112	8	120
Mozuffurpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	150	19	169	590	59	649	740	78	818
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	352	38	390	358	38	396
		Civil ...	8	...	8	65	...	65	73	...	73
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	184	23	207	184	23	207
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	103	11	114	106	11	117

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1884.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaini at the end of the year 1884.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
267	3	270	3	.....	3	5·18	0·04	5·22			
157	2	159	6	.....	6	4·35	0·02	4·37	9·55	0·06	9·61
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			
174	1	175	2	.....	2	4·95	.....	4·95			
80	.....	80	4	.....	4	4·89	.....	4·89	9·84	.....	9·84
1,274	25	1,299	265	9	274	310·25	9·92	320·17			
453	13	466	53	3	56	28·07	0·46	28·53			
125	3	128	14	.....	14	7·20	0·19	7·39	345·52	10·57	356·09
220	5	225	1	.....	1	5·40	0·25	5·65			
137	9	146	9	1	10	9·28	0·72	10·00	14·68	0·97	15·65
191	7	198	11	.....	11	4·67	0·18	4·85			
191	6	197	9	.....	9	5·69	0·10	5·79	10·36	0·28	10·64
190	5	195	11	2	13	6·34	0·33	6·67			
93	9	102	6	.....	6	6·36	0·50	6·86	12·70	0·83	13·53
288	5	293	19	.....	19	6·52	0·14	6·66			
143	3	146	9	.....	9	6·22	0·14	6·36	12·74	0·28	13·02
368	18	386	97	.....	97	112·68	1·44	114·12			
243	10	253	17	1	18	9·85	0·28	10·13	124·91	1·72	126·63
28	.....	28	2	.....	2	2·38	.....	2·38			
94	7	101	3	.....	3	0·79	0·03	0·82			
66	7	73	.....	.....	.....	1·70	0·19	1·89	2·49	0·22	2·71
281	6	287	80	4	84	74·08	3·43	77·51			
227	3	230	7	.....	7	11·68	0·12	11·80			
125	.....	125	16	.....	16	10·16	.....	10·16	95·92	3·55	99·47
69	.....	69	7	1	8	2·38	0·02	2·40			
51	1	52	10	.....	10	1·97	0·03	2·00	4·35	0·05	4·40
915	70	985	229	13	242	202·86	13·41	216·27			
338	17	355	10	3	13	14·70	0·98	15·68			
78	3	81	1	.....	1	5·40	0·04	5·44	222·96	14·43	237·39
189	3	192	1	.....	1	2·45	0·02	2·47			
125	5	130	6	.....	6	4·97	0·07	5·04	7·48	0·09	7·57
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0·06	.....	0·06			
188	19	207	5	.....	5	3·08	0·24	3·32			
347	22	369	17	.....	17	10·32	0·75	11·07	13·40	0·99	14·39
648	46	694	115	19	134	127·00	18·47	145·47			
370	17	387	11	2	13	13·57	0·64	14·21			
35	.....	35	2	.....	2	5·74	.....	5·74	146 31	19·11	165·42
173	12	185	4	.....	4	3·77	0·15	3·92			
168	10	178	3	.....	3	6·18	0·38	6·56	9·95	0·53	10·48
169	16	185	.....	.....	.....	0·98	0·15	1·13			
205	19	224	4	.....	4	6·53	0·62	7·15	7·51	0·77	8·28
151	13	164	3	.....	3	2·52	0·26	2·78			
109	8	117	3	.....	3	2·48	0·21	2·69	5·00	0·47	5·47
576	54	630	164	24	188	149·48	19·75	169·23			
348	38	386	10	.....	10	11·94	1·10	13·04			
67	.....	67	6	.....	6	6·28	.....	6·28	167·70	20·85	188·55
183	23	206	1	.....	1	2·65	0·27	2·92			
100	11	111	6	.....	6	2·25	0·09	2·34	4·90	0·36	5·26

C.—

GENERAL

Shewing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1884.			Received during the year 1884.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Seetamurhee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	163	5	168	164	5	169
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	243	6	249	254	7	261
Sarun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	194	18	212	723	52	775	917	70	987
		Under-trial ...	45	...	45	359	46	405	404	46	450
		Civil ...	6	...	6	77	...	77	83	...	83
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	265	23	288	265	23	288
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	188	19	207	195	19	214
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	119	14	133	119	14	133
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	169	17	186	169	17	186
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	160	12	172	739	53	792	899	65	964
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	548	26	574	565	27	592
		Civil ...	4	...	4	72	...	72	76	...	76
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	371	31	402	372	31	403
		Under-trial ...	8	2	10	386	27	413	394	29	423
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	120	8	128	815	30	845	935	38	973
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	450	18	468	466	19	485
		Civil ...	7	...	7	106	...	106	113	...	113
Jamoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	315	14	329	315	14	329
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	342	17	359	350	17	367
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	157	4	161	157	4	161
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	198	5	203	200	5	205
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	139	...	139	1,000	...	1,000	1,139	...	1,139
		Under-trial ...	23	1	24	281	9	290	304	10	314
		Civil ...	8	...	8	106	2	108	114	2	116
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	169	5	174	169	5	174
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	201	5	206	203	5	208
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muddhepurah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	104	...	104	104	...	104
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	96	...	96	105	1	106
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	106	4	110	106	4	110
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	137	5	142	137	5	142
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Purneah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	82	3	85	483	17	500	565	20	585
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	278	7	285	292	8	300
		Civil ...	3	...	3	44	...	44	47	...	47
Kishengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	170	3	173	170	3	173
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	282	8	290	294	8	302
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	145	4	149	145	4	149
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	151	3	154	152	3	155
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	206	8	214	579	22	601	785	30	815
		Under-trial ...	12	2	14	318	15	333	330	17	347
		Civil ...	7	...	7	80	2	82	87	2	89
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	93	4	97	101	5	106
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	119	4	123	125	4	129
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	74	4	78	74	4	78
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	59	1	60	59	1	60
Ungool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	90	2	92	94	2	96
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	139	5	144	147	5	152
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1884.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1884.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
163	5	168	1	.....	1	2·04	0·08	2·12	10·62	0·20	10·82
251	7	258	3	.....	3	8·58	0·12	8·70			
758	57	815	159	13	172	205·58	15·15	220·73	237·72	17·68	255·40
386	46	432	18	.....	18	22·34	2·53	24·87			
74	.....	74	9	.....	9	9·80	.....	9·80			
264	23	287	1	.....	1	5·27	0·33	5·60	13·63	0·90	14·53
184	19	203	11	.....	11	8·36	0·57	8·93			
114	14	128	5	.....	5	2·46	0·24	2·70	8·82	0·50	9·32
159	17	176	10	.....	10	6·36	0·26	6·62			
648	56	704	251	9	260	198·06	12·51	210·57	239·06	13·88	252·94
549	27	576	16	.....	16	35·73	1·37	37·10			
70	.....	70	6	.....	6	5·27	.....	5·27			
362	30	392	10	1	11	3·87	0·38	4·25	14·77	1·02	15·79
383	29	412	11	.....	11	10·90	0·64	11·54			
780	26	806	155	12	167	158·16	7·65	165·81	185·81	8·62	194·43
448	19	467	18	.....	18	20·81	0·97	21·78			
103	.....	103	10	.....	10	6·84	.....	6·84			
309	13	322	6	1	7	5·37	0·16	5·53	20·25	0·71	20·96
336	17	353	14	.....	14	14·88	0·55	15·43			
156	3	159	1	1	2	2·54	0·03	2·57	6·76	0·15	6·91
199	5	204	1	.....	1	4·22	0·12	4·34			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1,023	.....	1,023	116	.....	116	125·80	.....	125·80	145·80	0·42	146·22
296	10	300	14	.....	14	12·31	0·18	12·49			
102	2	104	12	.....	12	7·69	0·24	7·93			
168	5	173	1	.....	1	1·90	0·02	1 92	6·60	0·24	6·84
199	5	204	4	.....	4	4·70	0·22	4·92			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
104	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	1·72	.....	1·72	5·21	.....	5·21
105	1	106	.....	.....	.....	3 49	.....	3·49			
106	4	110	.....	.....	.....	0·99	0·02	1·01	4·95	0·05	5·00
136	5	141	1	.....	1	3 92	0·03	3·95			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
412	18	430	153	2	155	125·36	4·63	129·99	139·24	5·07	144·31
284	7	291	8	1	9	11·03	0·44	11·47			
46	.....	46	1	.....	1	2·85	.....	2·85			
168	3	171	2	.....	2	2·59	0·12	2·71	9·68	0·20	9·88
294	8	302	.....	.....	.....	7·09	0·08	7·17			
138	4	142	7	.....	7	2·27	0·16	2·43	6·44	0·23	6·67
148	3	151	4	.....	4	4·17	0·07	4·24			
554	23	577	231	7	238	229·74	8·55	238·29	253·02	9·37	262·39
307	17	324	23	.....	23	14·88	0·76	15·64			
75	2	77	12	.....	12	8·40	0·06	8·46			
94	5	99	7	.....	7	1·83	0·04	1·87	5·75	0·15	5·90
123	4	127	2	.....	2	3·92	0·11	4·03			
73	3	76	1	1	2	0·46	0·08	0·54	1·83	0·09	1·92
57	1	58	2	.....	2	1·37	0·01	1·38			
92	2	94	2	.....	2	3·77	0·13	3·90	8·01	0·21	8·22
141	5	146	6	.....	6	4·24	0·08	4·32			
2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

C.—

GENERAL

Shewing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1884.			Received during the year 1884.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Khond Mehal ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	22	3	25	22	3	25
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	35	2	37	35	2	37
Maldah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	70	3	73	295	9	304	365	12	377
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	275	10	285	277	10	287
		Civil ...	...	...	...	44	...	44	44	...	44
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	139	4	143	477	20	497	616	24	640
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	330	23	353	336	23	359
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	1	27	27	1	28
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	293	12	305	297	12	309
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	324	16	340	328	16	344
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	81	5	86	207	34	241	288	39	327
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	166	14	180	174	15	189
		Civil ...	5	...	5	19	3	22	24	3	27
Silligoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	84	3	87	84	3	87
		Under-trial ...	8	2	10	95	3	98	103	5	108
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	66	13	79	66	13	79
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	73	6	79	73	6	79
Julpigoree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	112	3	115	298	9	307	410	12	422
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	279	9	288	288	10	298
		Civil ...	3	...	3	44	...	44	47	...	47
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	39	...	39	39	...	39
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	54	...	54	55	...	55
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Tipperah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	88	...	88	630	5	635	718	5	723
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	228	4	232	245	4	249
		Civil ...	6	...	6	107	...	107	113	...	113
Brahmunberiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	242	7	249	250	7	257
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	156	6	162	162	6	168
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	110	...	110	114	...	114
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	76	3	79	84	3	87
Durbhunga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	151	14	165	717	45	762	868	59	927
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	137	9	146	138	9	147
		Civil ...	6	...	6	48	...	48	54	...	54
Mudhoobunnee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	253	26	279	253	26	279
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	284	25	309	300	26	326
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	188	10	198	190	10	200
		Under-trial ...	...	...	2	198	8	206	200	8	208
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Pooree ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	101	1	102	442	23	465	543	24	567
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	440	25	465	449	26	475
		Civil ...	4	...	4	39	...	39	43	...	43
Khoordah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	181	6	187	186	6	192
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	97	6	103	106	6	112
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	63	2	65	308	23	331	371	25	396
		Under-trial ...	21	2	23	248	5	253	269	7	276
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	106	9	115	118	9	127
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	86	7	93	88	7	95

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1884.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1884.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
21	3	24	1	.....	1	1·55	0·15	1·70	2·74	0·23	2·97
35	2	37	.....	.....	.....	1·19	0·08	1·27			
301	11	312	64	1	65	63·72	3·17	66·89	79·71	3·53	83·24
269	10	279	8	.....	8	13·48	0·36	13·84			
42	.....	42	2	.....	2	2·51	.....	2·51			
535	20	555	81	4	85	94·63	3·70	98·33	112·10	4·38	116·48
298	21	319	38	2	40	15·70	0·66	16·36			
26	1	27	1	.....	1	1·77	0·02	1·79			
293	12	305	4	.....	4	6·51	0·24	6·75	14·93	0·74	15·67
326	16	342	2	.....	2	8·42	0·50	8·92			
214	35	249	74	4	78	87·56	4·99	92·55	93·56	5·43	98·99
170	15	185	4	.....	4	3·88	0·08	3·96			
22	3	25	2	.....	2	2·12	0·36	2·48			
84	3	87	.....	.....	.....	1·27	0·01	1·28	4·43	0·22	4·65
100	5	105	3	.....	3	3·16	0·21	3·37			
64	13	77	2	.....	2	0·93	0·05	0·98	3·09	0·08	3·17
65	6	71	8	.....	8	2·16	0·03	2·19			
317	11	328	93	1	94	90·31	1·92	92·23	107·17	2·09	109·26
285	10	295	3	.....	3	13·57	0·17	13·74			
46	.....	46	1	.....	1	3·29	.....	3·29			
38	.....	38	1	.....	1	1·18	.....	1·18	3·04	.....	3·04
55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1·70	.....	1·70			
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	0·16	.....	0·16			
629	3	632	89	2	91	122·85	1·99	124·84	140·17	2·45	142·62
238	3	241	7	1	8	10·02	0 46	10·48			
103	.....	103	10	.....	10	7·30	.....	7·30			
246	7	253	4	.....	4	6·36	0·22	6·58	11·89	0·29	12·18
153	6	159	9	.....	9	5·53	0·07	5·60			
113	.....	113	1	.....	1	3·52	.....	3·52	7·57	0·01	7·58
81	3	84	3	.....	3	4·05	0·01	4·06			
687	48	735	181	11	192	188·04	14·19	202·23	199·87	15·12	214·99
126	9	135	12	.....	12	7·34	0·93	8·27			
48	.....	48	6	.....	6	4·49	.....	4·49			
243	25	268	10	1	11	3·68	0·51	4·19	14·20	1·11	15·31
291	26	317	9	.....	9	10·52	0·60	11·12			
188	10	198	2	.....	2	2·23	0·07	2·30	6·84	0·15	6·99
198	8	206	2	.....	2	4·60	0·08	4·68			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
469	23	492	74	1	75	78·89	2·17	81·06	91·83	3·03	94·86
443	26	469	6	.....	6	10·56	0·86	11·42			
41	.....	41	2	.....	2	2·38	.....	2·38			
186	6	192	.....	.....	.....	3·10	0·07	3·17	5·46	0·32	5·78
106	6	112	.....	.....	.....	2·25	0·25	2·50			
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	0·11	.....	0·11			
313	18	331	58	7	65	60·01	11·30	71·31	73·54	11·49	85·03
259	7	266	10	.....	10	12·77	0·19	12·96			
4	.....	4	1	.....	1	0·76	.....	0·76			
115	9	124	3	.....	3	1·75	0·13	1·88	3·97	0·37	4·34
87	7	94	1	.....	1	2·22	0·24	2·46			

C.—

GENERAL

Shewing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	3	4			5			6		
				Remained at the commencement of the year 1884.			Received during the year 1884.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...		129	1	130	498	17	515	627	18	645
		Under-trial ...		21	...	21	450	25	475	471	25	496
		Civil ...		...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
Palamow ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...		19	...	19	135	7	142	154	7	161
		Under-trial ...		3	...	3	181	5	186	184	5	189
		Civil ...		...	...	...	5	2	7	5	2	7
Singbhoom ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...		56	...	56	157	10	167	213	10	223
		Under-trial ...		2	...	2	150	5	155	152	5	157
		Civil ...		...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...		80	...	80	458	22	480	538	22	560
		Under-trial ...		29	...	29	402	14	416	431	14	445
		Civil ...		4	...	4	37	...	37	41	...	41
Govindpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...		2	...	2	59	3	62	61	3	64
		Under-trial ...		1	...	1	73	6	79	74	6	80
		Civil ...		...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Khoolna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...		53	2	55	440	16	456	493	18	511
		Under-trial ...		7	...	7	191	3	194	198	3	201
		Civil ...		4	...	4	48	...	48	52	...	52
Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...		3	...	3	148	7	155	151	7	158
		Under-trial ...		5	...	5	149	9	158	154	9	163
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...		8	1	9	171	2	173	179	3	182
		Under-trial ...		3	...	3	109	2	111	112	2	114
Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...		3	...	3	380	30	410	383	30	413
		Under-trial ...		11	1	12	399	31	430	410	32	442
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...		1	...	1	210	5	215	211	5	216
		Under-trial ...		...	...	...	186	5	191	186	5	191
Russa Female Jail.*	.....	Convicts		...	81	81	...	...	...	...	81	81
		Under-trial ...		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...		12,665	474	13,139	32,101	1,680	33,781	44,766	2,154	46,920
		Under-trial ...		650	29	679	14,320	829	15,149	14,970	858	15,828
		Civil ...		213	2	215	3,223	74	3,297	3,436	76	3,512
		Total ...		13,528	505	14,033	49,644	2,583	52,227	63,172	3,088	66,260
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...		268	10	278	14,168	745	14,913	14,436	755	15,191
		Under-trial ...		391	14	405	12,961	720	13,681	13,352	734	14,086
		Civil ...		2	...	2	28	3	31	30	3	33
		Total ...		661	24	685	27,157	1,468	28,625	27,818	1,492	29,310
	Grand total ...	Convicts ...		12,933	484	13,417	46,269	2,425	48,694	59,202	2,909	62,111
		Under-trial ...		1,041	43	1,084	27,281	1,549	28,830	28,322	1,592	29,914
		Civil ...		215	2	217	3,251	77	3,328	3,466	79	3,545
		Total ...		14,189	529	14,718	76,801	4,051	80,852	90,990	4,580	95,570

* The jail was closed on the 1st January 1884, and the prisoners

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1884.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1884.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
472	17	489	155	1	156	134·52	3·15	137·67			
436	23	459	35	2	37	20·86	0·95	21·81	156·27	4·10	160·37
16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	0·89	.....	0·89			
138	6	144	16	1	17	16·92	0·26	17·18			
184	5	189	.....	.....	.....	4·33	0·13	4·46	21·39	0·43	21·82
5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	0·14	0·04	0·18			
159	9	168	54	1	55	67·54	0·94	68·48			
149	5	154	3	.....	3	5·20	0·37	5·57	72·77	1·31	74·08
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03			
413	19	432	125	3	128	82·13	2·21	84·34			
413	14	427	18	.....	18	21·19	0·47	21·66	105·87	2·68	108·55
38	.....	38	3	.....	3	2·55	.....	2·55			
57	3	60	4	.....	4	1·90	0·08	1·98			
70	6	76	4	.....	4	2·42	0·25	2·67	4·33	0·33	4·66
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
426	16	442	67	2	69	58·63	1·60	60·23			
190	3	193	8	.....	8	10·07	0·05	10·12	72·84	1·65	74·49
49	.....	49	3	.....	3	4·14	.....	4·14			
149	6	155	2	1	3	3·30	0·10	3·40	9·34	0·30	9·64
153	9	162	1	.....	1	6·04	0·20	6·24			
171	3	174	8	.....	8	4·25	0·07	4·32	8·18	0·15	8·33
110	2	112	2	.....	2	3·93	0·08	4·01			
368	28	396	15	2	17	7·35	0·90	8·25	22·67	1·84	24·51
403	31	434	7	1	8	15·32	0·94	16·26			
196	5	201	15	.....	15	4·16	0·09	4·25	10·79	0·22	11·01
177	5	182	9	.....	9	6·63	0·13	6·76			
.....	81	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
31,593	1,696	33,289	13,173	458	13,631	12,930·51	478·60	13,409·11			
14,364	832	15,196	606	26	632	678·95	37·10	716·05	13,840·06	518·28	14,358·34
3,191	75	3,266	245	1	246	230·60	2·58	233·18			
49,148	2,603	51,751	14,024	485	14,509	13,840·06	518·28	14,358·34			
14,037	734	14,771	399	21	420	275·58	12·58	288·16			
12,942	719	13,661	410	15	425	435·24	18·97	454·21	711·41	31·59	743·00
30	3	33	.....	.....	.....	0·59	0·04	0·63			
27,009	1,456	28,465	809	36	845	711·41	31·59	743·00			
45,630	2,430	48,060	13,572	479	14,051	13,206·09	491·18	13,697·27			
27,306	1,551	28,857	1,016	41	1,057	1,114·19	56·07	1,170·26	14,551·47	549·87	15,101·34
3,221	78	3,299	245	1	246	231·19	2·62	233·81			
76,157	4,059	80,216	14,833	521	15,354	14,551·47	549·87	15,101·34			

were transferred to the Alipore Jail on the same day.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Shewing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other jails.				Grand total.			Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.			
							A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.	
							To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c., &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	12,933	484	30,439	1,595	43,372	2,079	14,751	763	1,079	67	59,202	2,909	62,111	14,762	708	573	25	1,624	46	25,824	1,521

STATEMENT No. I.—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

8							9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
Released during the year.							Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.		
C.		D.																				
Under remission rules.		By order of Government.																				
		a.		b.																		
		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,612	53	19	3	5	...		471	50	20	1	9	...	42	1	600	22	13,572	479	14,051	13,206·09	491·18	13,697·27

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Shewing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	CHRISTIANS.																					
	A.		B.		C.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	296	.....	132	7	77	19	11,699	469	17,340	1,035	149	15	746	50	362	46	22,754	1,137	6,436	359	887	53

The following religions are included under the head of "all other classes," column 2 E :—
Hill Tribes, Sonthals, Nutts, Paharias, Dhangars, Garos, Koles, Khonds, Teligus, Bhutias, Uraons, Mundus, and Bhumis, Gypsis, Bhuias, and Bedvahs.

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

4												5		
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												TOTAL.		
MALES.								FEMALES.						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
Persons employed under Government or municipal, or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.		M.	F	Total.
Total ...	1,407	1,227	2,175	17,373	1,129	697	6,431	661	28	717	189	30,439	1,595	32,034

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial.*)—(For convicts only.)

Shewing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																						
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	11,787	834	7,433	349	4,686	214	3,224	101	1,904	58	989	20	254	3	4	...	82	13	21	2	55	1	30,439	1,595	32,034
Total remaining on the 31st December 1884	707	36	1,226	63	1,787	92	2,289	74	2,513	73	2,679	72	1,666	45	152	...	423	20	125	4	5	...	13,572	479	14,051

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									Ratio per cent. of column 3 D to column 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tota	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.
Total ...	30,439	1,595	32,034	2,802	72	680	14	336	11	3,818	97	3,915	12·54	6·08	12·22	362	46	408	37	...	37

C —PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1883 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	147	15	9	24	11	15	26	136	9	145	15	7	2	.....

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Shewing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS *and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

	2		3		4								5												6	7
					BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.								PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		A.		B. By Jail Officers.								C.		Ratio of column 5C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5 d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
													By criminal courts.		a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.			Total punishments.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Total ...	13,206·09	491·18	86	5	3,247	33	30,370	933	21,233	657	54,936	1,628	79	6	3,567	121	3,736	237	487	35	345	46,715	1,230	56,558	412·91	0·63

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Shewing the state of Education of the CONVICTS *imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year* 1884.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 2, THERE WERE—						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6, THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL—						OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6, THERE WERE, WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL—					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	30,439	1,595	26,131	1,590	3,169	4	1,139	1	13,206·09	491·18	19·26	...	46	...	41	...	5	...	...	...	13	...	28	...	5	...

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*)—(For convicts only).

Shewing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	13,206·09	491·18	775·75	7·36	5·87	1·49	1,607*	15*	1,981	10

* Warders ... ... Male. 328 Female. ...
Overseers 1,279 15

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Shewing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.			
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	13,697·27	1,170·26	233·81	15,101·34	3,57,513	24 0 8	4,36,153	28 14 1	39,227	2 9 6	54 0 9	58,614	3 15 0	90,361	5 15 8	9,81,868	65 0 3

NOTE.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column shewing the cost for police guards has been omitted.

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Shewing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884 (*excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*), *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	17 12	19 4	21 6	24 0	26 3	26 5	30 7	28 14	2 4	2 9	2 11	2 9	3 3	4 0	3 6	3 15	4 14	5 7	6 5	5 15	54 5	59 4	63 15	65 0

NOTE.—The average cost for 1881, 1882, and 1883 includes the expenditure for the prisoners at the Russa and Baraset Jails.
As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, no cost for police guard has been incurred.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Shewing the employment of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
					A.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K.	L.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.							
											G.	H.	I.	J.						
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Garjoining.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
Total ...	114·77	13,521·78	720·80	821·10	370·29	783·11	1,353·66	716·65	477·31	350·93	844·99	165·56	31·33	407·39	6,478·18	.....	0·48	5·79	10·01	47·90

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Shewing the net cash Earnings of Convicts *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1884.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year 1884.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1884.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	13,521·78	6,478·18	3 8	7,10,689 6	7,10,692 14	9,97,190 12	19 15	9,97,210 11	2,86,517 13	21 3	44 4

C.—Prisons—*continued*.

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Financial*).

Shewing the net cost of the Prisoners *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	9,81,868	65 0	2,86,517 13	19 0	6,95,350 3	46 0

STATEMENT No. XV.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all Classes *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	19,012	1,188	20,200	14,551·47	549·87	15,101·34	20,174	1,155	21,329	21,024	872	21,896	697·85	27·92	725·77

STATEMENT No. XV.—(*Vital.*)—*concluded*.

6	7			8			9			10														11		
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mills of average strength.														
													A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	717	27	744	74	4	78	289	11	300	58	4	62	1,444·8	1,585·1	1,449·9	47·9	50·7	48·0	3·9	7·3	4·1	45·3	41·8	45·1	49·2	49·1	49·2

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2																				3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	27	4	6,249	49	629	25	27	2	99	56	140	46	693	70	556	63	7,061	271	53	6	548	3	456·2	3·5	45·9	1·8	7·2	4·1	515·5	19·7

A—Admissions.
D—Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Shewing the Mortality, according to Age, among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	UNDER 16 YEARS.						16 TO 40.						40 TO 60.						OVER 60.						TOTAL.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	63·12	5·09	1	...	15·8	...	9,800·68	372·89	404	15	41·2	40·2	2,826·55	100·21	204	5	72·1	49·8	634·75	17·39	0	2	94·5	115·0	13,325·10	495·58	669	22	50·2	44·3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*).

Shewing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884, *according to the length of time passed in jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	6,480·95	296	45·6	2,337·22	138	59·0	1,841·57	112	60·8	1,109·71	58	52·2	1,612·30	63	39·0	438·93	24	54·6

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Shewing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1884.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,041	43	27,281	1,549	28,322	1,592	29,914	1,114·19	56·07	1,170·26	12,134	606	12,740	13,598	834	14,432	1,520	106	10	...	44	5	1,016	41	1,057

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C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation of each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and the Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1884 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		European.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Cells	29	2	54	.....	4	.....	228	35	7	.....	3	100	616	1,078		Rs.	Rs.
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	159	.....	7	.....	61	.....	334	32	.....	.....	14	134	1,393	2,134			
Ditto without ...	1,643	21	8	.....	426	3	1,070	28	58	4	350	852	14,448	18,911	112·32	21,715	1,09,739
Total ...	1,831	23	69	.....	491	3	1,632	95	65	4	367	1,086	16,457	22,123			
Total average population.	911·71	5·84	43·33	.....	231·00	1·32	1,123·84	25·15	8·26	.....	137·43	518·91	12,094·55	15,101·34			

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.				Total.	NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				Total.
			A.	B.	C.	D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	
			Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.		Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.	
Total ...	50,904	14,047	7,594	12,090	4,370	1,653	25,707	4,089	5,205	1,357	499	11,150

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the MARK *System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails in Bengal during the year* 1884.

1	2	3										4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM. Sentenced to—										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. Sentenced to—										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3 Sentenced to—									
		2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	2 years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of Jails ...	193	748	305	169	215	47	85	6	10	66	11	66	101	128	198	234	285	272	339	395	346	42	56	82	120	147	190	163	232	241	228
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	111	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	111	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	193	749	306	170	215	47	85	6	10	66	11	66	111	128	198	234	285	272	339	395	346	47	83	95	120	147	190	163	232	241	228

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1884.

	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1884 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING— A: One month.		B: Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C: Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D: Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E: Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F: Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G: Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H: Exceeding 10 years.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A: For life.		I: B: For a term.		J: Sentenced to death.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,904	44	1,601	32	891	19	432	8	208	3	117	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5,167	110	5,277
2	Serious offences against the person.	313	82	377	44	253	29	202	16	134	14	175	5	81	2	2	...	64	13	5	2	55	1	1,661	208	1,869
3	Serious offences against the person and property or against property alone.	349	69	514	47	552	37	402	24	319	7	216	3	88	...	1	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	2,456	187	2,643
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,878	42	747	6	292	5	132	...	62	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,157	53	3,210
5	Minor offences against the property.	5,407	460	3,530	188	2,227	104	1,486	49	1,111	31	417	8	69	1	1	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	14,265	841	15,106
6	Other offences	1,936	137	664	32	471	20	570	4	70	3	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3,733	196	3,929
	Total ...	11,787	834	7,433	349	4,686	214	3,224	101	1,904	58	989	20	254	3	4	...	82	13	21	2	55	1	30,439	1,595	32,034

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1884, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues,						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.	
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Bengal.												Rs.
		Western Districts.												
Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	...	2	4	82	...	469	...	88	469	...	...	97,608
		Bankoora ...	...	1	2	56	...	318	...	59	318	...	...	58,834
		Beerbhoom ...	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	48	220	...	...	50,795
		Midnapore ...	...	3	7	141	...	803	12	151	815	...	...	1,54,879
		Hooghly ...	...	2	3	105	...	705	...	110	705	...	...	1,21,531
		Howrah including Howrah Municipality	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	71	556	...	...	1,07,673
		Total ...	...	10	23	494	...	3,071	12	527	3,083	...	...	5,91,320
		Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	4	6	174	...	1,052	76	184	1,128	...	...	2,24,686
		Nuddea ...	...	2	4	84	...	615	..	90	615	...	...	1,09,348
		Jessore ...	...	1	5	76	...	426	14	82	440	...	...	98,347
		Khulna ...	...	1	3	62	...	288	41	66	329	...	...	71,287
		Moorshedabad ...	...	2	4	110	...	664	...	116	664	...	...	1,26,082
		Total ...	...	10	22	506	...	3,045	131	538	3,176	...	...	6,29,750
	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	...	1	3	59	...	349	...	63	349	...	...	69,594
		Rajshahye ...	...	1	3	63	...	359	...	67	359	...	...	77,690
		Rungpore ...	...	2	5	74	...	419	...	81	419	...	...	87,738
		Bogra ...	...	1	2	41	...	212	...	42	212	...	...	50,578
		Pubna ...	...	2	2	58	...	304	...	62	304	...	...	73,810
		Darjeeling ...	...	1	3	40	...	213	...	44	213	...	...	54,172
		Julpigoree ...	...	1	2	44	...	229	...	47	229	...	...	62,653
		Total ...	...	9	20	379	...	2,085	...	408	2,085	...	...	4,76,235
		Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	Dacca ...	...	2	5	81	...	574	14	88	588	...	...	1,19,448
		Furreedpore ...	...	2	4	67	...	321	26	73	347	...	...	83,934
		Backergunge ...	...	2	4	91	...	476	...	97	476	...	...	1,15,705
		Mymensingh ...	...	2	6	84	...	441	7	92	448	...	...	1,01,514
		Total ...	...	8	19	323	...	1,812	47	350	1,859	...	...	4,20,601
	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	...	...	84,797
		Noakhally ...	...	1	3	44	...	255	...	48	255	...	...	57,420
		Tipperah ...	...	1	3	43	...	273	...	47	273	...	...	63,303
		Total ...	...	3	10	157	...	920	...	170	920	...	...	2,05,520
		Total for Bengal ...	...	40	94	1,859	...	10,933	190	1,993	11,123	...	...	23,23,426
		Behar.												
Behar.	Patna.	Patna ...	...	2	7	124	...	1,163	...	132	1,163	...	...	1,78,325
		Gya ...	...	2	4	106	...	682	...	112	682	...	...	1,17,502
		Shahabad ...	...	2	4	84	8	513	...	90	521	...	...	99,092
		Mozufferpore ...	...	1	3	65	...	420	...	69	420	...	...	77,808
		Durbhunga ...	...	1	3	57	...	380	...	61	380	...	...	77,225
		Sarun ...	...	2	3	76	...	451	...	82	451	...	...	94,971
		Chumparun ...	...	1	2	56	...	292	...	59	292	...	...	62,044
		Total ...	...	11	26	568	8	3,901	...	605	3,909	...	...	7,06,967

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1884, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	...	1	3	60	....	432	...	64	432	...	...	86,542
		Bhagulpore	...	2	3	67	...	392	...	72	392	...	...	84,073
		Purneah	...	2	5	77	...	457	...	84	457	...	...	86,672
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	2	4	54	...	332	...	60	332	...	...	69,703
		Maldah	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	...	...	44,902
		Total ...	...	8	17	295	...	1,835	...	320	1.835	...	...	3,71,892
		Total for Behar ...	...	19	43	863	8	5,736	...	925	5,744	...	...	10,78,859
		Orissa.												
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	...	1	4	97	...	502	3	102	505	...	...	92,566
		Pooree	...	1	2	75	...	348	...	78	348	...	...	64,129
		Balasore	...	1	3	83	...	385	26	87	411	...	...	76,134
		Gurjhats	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	28,893
		Total ...	...	4	11	277	...	1,374	29	292	1,403	...	...	2,61,722
		Chota Nagpore.												
		South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	...	2	3	87	14	416	...	92	430	...	...	89,734
		Lohardugga	...	2	3	87	...	412	...	92	412	...	...	92,351
		Singbhoom	...	1	1	24	...	135	...	26	135	...	...	33,922
		Manbhoom	...	1	2	55	10	244	...	58	254	...	...	59,458
		Total ...	...	6	9	253	24	1,207	...	268	1,231	...	...	2,75,465
		Total of district ...	...	69	157	3,252	32	19,250	219	3,478	19,501	..	...	39,39,472
		Government Railway Police	1	.....	5	56	...	175	...	62	175	...	...	75,198
		Dacca special reserve	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	14,268
		Doomka special reserve	...	.....	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	13,668
		Bhagulpore special reserve	...	.....	.....	5	...	50	...	5	50	...	...	6,344
		Inspector-General's reserve ...	...	.....	3	.....	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,300
		Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases ...	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....	...	2	.....	...	...	2,400
		Salt guard in Orissa in different periods ...	...	.....	.....	49	...	425	...	49	425	...	...	27,137
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4	.....	...	...	1,19,300
		Total ...	5	.....	10	130	...	880	...	145	880	...	...	2,64,615
		Grand total ...	5	69	167	3,382	32	20,130	219	3,623	20,381	...	...	42,04,087

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1884.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (Officers and Men).					
			In district,						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area. (6)			To population. (7)		
			On station duties.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Bengal.																
		Western Districts.																
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	49	182	25	125	74	307	174	...	2,697	1,391,823	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,498	1 to 3,456	1 to 390
		Bankoora ...	34	122	17	81	51	203	122	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 6·9	1 to 10·2	10 to 1	1 to 2,760	1 to 3,854	1 to 482
		Beerbhoom ...	28	126	18	78	46	204	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,122	1 to 815
		Midnapore ...	103	498	35	166	138	664	161	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,611	1 to 3,033	1 to 507
		Hooghly ...	55	206	29	163	84	369	360	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,242	1 to 1,881	1 to 435
		Howrah ...	32	156	20	91	52	247	327	...	476	635,381	1 to ·7	1 to 1·6	29 to 1	1 to 1,014	1 to 1,621	1 to 321
		Total ...	301	1,290	144	704	445	1,994	1,161	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·6	8 to 1	1 to 2,065	1 to 2,853	1 to 417
		Central Districts.																
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	72	329	51	325	123	654	501	30	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,237	1 to 1,764	1 to 466
		Nuddea ...	50	232	25	124	75	356	272	...	2,755	1,655,721	1 to 3·9	1 to 6·3	8 to 1	1 to 2,355	1 to 3,570	1 to 729
		Jessore ...	50	219	27	165	77	384	60	...	2,925	1,939,375	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·3	4 to 1	1 to 3,726	1 to 4,147	1 to 453
		Khoolna ...	40	163	22	136	62	299	33	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·6	1 to 1	1 to 2,740	1 to 2,910	1 to 886
		Moorshedabad ...	71	294	31	147	102	441	227	8	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2·7	1 to 3·8	5 to 1	1 to 1,576	1 to 2,095	1 to 379
		Total ...	283	1,237	156	897	439	2,134	1,093	38	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·5	5 to 1	1 to 2,030	1 to 2,724	1 to 457

Bengal ...	Rajshahye...	Dinagepore ...	41	189	19	132	60	321	30	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 10·0	1 to 10·7	6 to 1	1 to 3,684	1 to 3,941	1 to 418
		Rajshahye ...	44	184	17	113	61	297	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5·5	1 to 7·3	6 to 1	1 to 3,142	1 to 3,632	1 to 515
		Rungpore ...	46	196	30	197	76	393	29	...	3,486	2,097,964	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·0	5 to 1	1 to 4,204	1 to 4,198	1 to 4,300
		Bogra ...	25	96	15	87	40	183	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	10 to 1	1 to 2,868	1 to 3,233	1 to 317
		Pubna ...	33	140	24	110	57	250	57	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·9	14 to 1	1 to 3,583	1 to 4,127	1 to 636
		Darjeeling ...	22	90	17	91	39	181	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·5	15 to 1	1 to 603	1 to 652	1 to 306
		Julpigoree ...	26	143	19	74	45	217	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 10·8	1 to 10·9	4 to 1	1 to 2,107	1 to 190	1 to 610
		Total ...	237	1,038	141	804	378	1,842	264	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 7·0	1 to 7·7	1 to 1	1 to 3,113	1 to 3,376	1 to 898
		Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	51	188	23	134	74	322	278	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4·1	1 to 7·0	39 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 5,058	1 to 370
		Furreedpore ...	43	169	25	138	68	307	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·9	2 to 1	1 to 3,885	1 to 4,245	1 to 725
		Backergunge ...	65	247	26	143	91	390	90	...	3,649	1,900,889	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 3,895	1 to 347
		Mymensingh ...	55	200	28	167	83	367	88	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 11·6	1 to 13·8	1 to 1	1 to 5,651	1 to 6,588	1 to 840
		Total ...	214	804	102	582	316	1,386	499	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6·8	1 to 8·8	4 to 1	1 to 3,978	1 to 5,012	1 to 479
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	45	191	23	119	68	310	88	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·7	14 to 1	1 to 2,424	1 to 2,920	1 to 287
		Noakholly. ...	29	145	17	96	46	241	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5·4	1 to 5·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,708	1 to 2,832	1 to 341
		Tipperah ...	29	127	14	107	43	234	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7·7	1 to 6·5	2 to 1	1 to 4,747	1 to 5,354	1 to 733
		Total ...	103	463	54	322	157	785	145	...	6,699	3,472,451	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·1	6 to 1	1 to 3,200	1 to 3,628	1 to 422
		Total for Bengal ...	1,138	4,832	597	3,309	1,735	8,141	3,162	38	*64,980	34,821,373	1 to 4·9	1 to 6·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,670	1 to 3,383	1 to 478
		Behar.																
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	47	191	34	227	81	418	751	44	2,079	1,756,856	1 to 1·6	1 to 4·0	11 to 1	1 to 1,357	1 to 2,850	1 to 420
		Gya ...	60	267	36	172	96	439	257	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 5·9	1 to 8·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,682	1 to 3,718	1 to 525
		Shahabad ...	57	200	23	154	80	354	175	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 7·1	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,215	1 to 4,226	1 to 697
		Mozufferpore ...	39	162	18	119	57	281	150	...	3,003	2,582,060	1 to 6·1	1 to 8·6	2 to 1	1 to 5,291	1 to 7,169	1 to 1,058
		Durbhunga ...	37	152	15	106	52	258	130	...	3,335	2,633,447	1 to 7·5	1 to 10·7	5 to 1	1 to 5,998	1 to 8,178	1 to 817
		Sarun ...	45	169	23	122	68	291	171	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 5·9	1 to 9·5	4 to 1	1 to 5,182	1 to 8,098	1 to 595
		Chumparun ...	35	150	20	111	55	261	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·8	1 to 11·1	1 to 1	1 to 4,918	1 to 5,298	1 to 1,387
		Total ...	320	1,291	169	1,011	489	2,302	1,668	44	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5·3	1 to 8·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,410	1 to 5,197	1 to 587

* Add Sunderbuns 5,976

Total ... 76,375

D.—Police—*continued*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1884—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (Officers and Men).					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area (6).			To population (7).		
			On station duties.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (6).
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	36	179	17	130	53	309	133	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 7·9	1 to 10·8	13 to 1	1 to 3,979	1 to 5,195	1 to 669
		Bhagulpore ...	37	164	26	126	63	290	109	...	4,268	1,966,158	1 to 9·2	1 to 12·0	10 to 1	1 to 4,255	1 to 5,360	1 to 678
		Purneah ...	56	225	20	123	76	348	115	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·4	1 to 1	1 to 3,410	1 to 4,212	1 to 434
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	38	141	18	172	56	313	21	...	5,456	1,568,093	1 to 13·9	1 to 14·6	4 to 1	1 to 4,000	1 to 4,198	1 to 972
		Maldah ...	26	108	11	82	37	190	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,711	1 to 3,040	1 to 503
		Total ...	193	817	92	633	285	1,450	412	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9·5	1 to 11·7	3 to 1	1 to 3,755	1 to 4,502	1 to 607
		Total for Behar ...	513	2,108	261	1,644	774	3,752	2,080	44	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·8	5 to 1	1 to 3,521	1 to 4,925	1 to 590
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	63	295	30	134	93	429	75	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,957	1 to 3,299	1 to 828
		Pooree ...	47	205	25	92	72	297	56	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	18 to 1	1 to 2,085	1 to 2,341	1 to 394
		Balasore ...	55	248	29	135	84	383	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4·1	1 to 4·3	3 to 1	1 to 1,898	1 to 1,976	1 to 675
		Gurjhats ...	16	80	8	59	24	139	...	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 9·6	1 to 9·6	.....	1 to 980	1 to 980	.....
		Total ...	181	828	92	420	273	1,248	161	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·3	6 to 1	1 to 2,235	1 to 2,411	1 to 658

	CHOTA NAGPORE.																
	South-West Frontier Agency.																
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	68	256	19	130	87	386	45	2	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13·4	1 to 14·7	11 to 1	1 to 2,116	1 to 2,253	1 to 735
		Lohardugga ...	65	266	23	96	88	362	50	2	12,025	1,609,244	1 to 24·0	1 to 26·7	3 to 1	1 to 3,212	1 to 3,505	1 to 680
		Singbhoom ...	9	30	16	98	25	128	7	...	3,753	453,775	1 to 23·3	1 to 24·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,818	1 to 2,907	1 to 858
		Manbhoom ...	35	130	20	84	55	214	42	..	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 13·2	1 to 15·2	3 to 1	1 to 3,380	1 to 3,831	1 to 471
		Total ...	177	682	78	408	255	1,090	144	4	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18·0	1 to 19·8	5 to 1	1 to 2,822	1 to 3,061	1 to 652
		Total of Districts ...	2,009	8,450	1,028	5,781	3,037	14,231	5,547	95	145,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·3	5 to 1	1 to 2,879	1 to 3,646	1 to 530
		Government Railway Police ...	50	121	11	54	61	175	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dacca Special Reserve ...	...	...	10	100	10	100	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Doomka Special Reserve ...	...	...	10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve ...	...	...	5	50	5	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Inspector-General's Special Reserve ...	...	...	3	30	3	30	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Salt guards in Orissa for different periods	...	...	49	425	49	425	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	50	121	90	759	140	880	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,059	8,571	1,118	6,540	3,177	15,111	5,547	95	145,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·2	5 to 1	1 to 2,756	1 to 3,443	1 to 530
								Add Sunderbuns		...	5,976						
		GRAND TOTAL ...									151,823							

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1884.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.
	Burdwan	Burdwan	11,631	25·9	20·5	By chakran lands and punchayets.	2,38,548 0 0
		Bankoorah	7,660	22·2	32·4	By punchayets, ryots, and chakran and zigir lands.	2,48,442 0 0
		Beerbhoom	7,456	26·3	30·2	By zemindars and ryots through punchayets. By chakran lands and Government.	2,25,211 15 2
		Midnapore	10,011	42·4	20·2	By zigir land, Government, punchayets, and villagers.	2,02,484 11 2
		Hooghly	4,926	43 8	20·7	By chakran lands, villagers, and union punchayets.	1,02,115 0 0
		Howrah	1,407	64·8	33·6	Paid in cash by tenants and by chakran lands.	47,277 4 8
		Total	43,091	32·5	24·6		10,64,078 15 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	3,322	67·7	51·8	By village punchayets	1,72,224 14 0
		Nuddea	3,462	97·5	44·2	By punchayets	1,53,193 8 0
		Jessore	3,731	63·6	44·5	By villagers	1,66,104 12 0
		Khulna	1,951	78·9	46·6	By village punchayets	91,085 0 0
		Moorshedabad	3,994	63·0	32·2	By village punchayets and rent-free lands, &c.	1,28,677 0 0
		Total	16,460	73·2	43·2		7,11,285 2 0
Bengal	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	4,126	65·3	34·6	By punchayets and villagers.	1,43,027 12 0
		Rajshahye	3,272	68·8	38·9	Ditto ditto	1,27,508 0 0
		Rungpore	4,675	69·3	41·6	By villagers	1,94,776 0 0
		Bogra	1,834	55·3	44·6	Ditto	81,802 12 0
		Pubna	2,213	90·3	45·1	Ditto	99,938 4 0
		Darjeeling	6	55·0	71·5	By punchayets and tea planters.	429 0 0
		Julpigoree	1,225	78·7	52·1	By punchayets and villagers.	63,824 0 0
		Total	17,351	71·7	40·9		7,11,305 12 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,545	85·1	41·5	By villagers and Government.	1,47,294 0 0
		Furreedpore	3,015	73·2	37·9	By villagers	1,14,566 0 0
		Backergunge	4,571	49·7	42·0	Ditto	1,92,289 0 0
		Mymensingh	6,184	66·3	48·0	Ditto	2,96,832 0 0
		Total	17,315	66·9	43·3		7,50,981 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,086	102·1	42·7	By villagers and tea planters.	89,104 9 9
		Noakholly	2,011	45·1	37·8	By punchayets	76,050 0 0
		Tipperah	2,573	69·7	43·9	By punchayets, Government, and zemindars.	1,13,169 0 0
		Total	6,670	72·5	41·7		2,78,323 9 9
		Total for Bengal	1,00,887	54·4	34·8		35,15,974 6 9

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1884—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	3,068	80·0	30·7	By zemindars and villagers.	94,296 0 0
		Gya	6,255	54·7	22·6	By ryots and zemindars	1,41,919 0 0
		Shahabad ...	4,783	60·7	27·3	Ditto ditto ...	1,30,689 5 6
		Mozufferpore ...	4,584	77·2	29·4	By villagers, punchayets, and zemindars.	1,34,972 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,115	83·5	34·9	Ditto ditto ...	1,43,826 0 0
		Sarun	5,200	68·3	19·3	By villagers and zemindars.	1,00,679 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,391	119·7	30·8	By zemindars and ryots	73,678 8 0
		Total ...	30,396	72·9	26·9		8,20,059 13 6
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,636	74·7	21·1	By zemindars and ryots	98,761 0 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,712	85·4	21·3	By residents, zemindars and chakran lands.	79,349 0 0
		Purneah ...	4,631	65·0	34·6	By residents of the district.	1,60,346 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,904	63·7	12·6	By zemindars and ryots	49,494 6 0
		Maldah ...	1,617	78·2	46·2	By ryots	74,820 0 0
		Total ..	17,500	72·3	26·4		4,62,770 6 0
		Total for Behar ...	47,896	72·7	26·7		12,82,830 3 6
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,713	59·0	17·8	By zigir lands and villagers.	1,01,947 3 0
		Pooree	2,045	66·9	12·3	Ditto ditto ...	25,171 0 0
		Balasore ..	2,853	57·2	24·7	Ditto ditto ...	70,481 15 4
		Gurjhats ...	363	48·8	12·9	Ditto ditto ...	4,684 0 0
		Total ...	10,974	59·7	18·4		2,02,284 2 4
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore...	Hazaribagh	3,227	58·0	23·0	By zemindars and ryots in cash.	74,408 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	3,737	77·1	22·6	Ditto ditto and elakadars.	84,609 0 3
		Singbhoom	546	155·9	17·5	By villagers ...	9,563 8 6
		Manbhoom	3,459	51·3	15·2	Partly paid by service lands and partly by villagers in cash.	52,670 0 0
		Total ...	10,969	67·3	20·1		2,21,250 8 9
		Government Railway Police.	.....	.....	.....		.....
		Grand Total ...	1,70,726	60·7	30·5		52,22,339 5 4

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force during the year* 1884, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	165
Sub-Inspectors	909
Head Constables	2,415
Men	19,751
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	3,527
„ „ with swords only or swords and batons	1,665
„ „ with batons only	18,553
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	15
Head Constables	54
Men	637
Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	9
Sub-Inspectors	441
Head Constables	1,072
Men	3,585
Punished judicially by a Magistrate under Police Act—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	6
Head Constables	11
Men	226
Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head Constables	3
Men	10
Under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	.....
Sub-Inspectors	2
Head Constables	2
Men	10

	Total.
Other offences—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	6
Head Constables	37
Men	313
Rewards.	
Number of police rewarded during the year—	
By promotion	77
„ money rewards	2,049
Education.	
Number of police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	164
Sub-Inspectors	891
Head Constables	1,900
Men	5,444
Number enlisted during the year	2,663
„ of men of one year's service and under ten years	12,454
„ „ of ten years' service and upwards	8,672
Number of men who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	235
„ gratuity	35
By resignation without pension or gratuity	1,090
„ dismissal	778
„ discharged otherwise than stated above	147
„ desertion	124
„ death	562
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	51·6
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·3

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1884, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	.....
Military or covenanted civil	7
Uncovenanted	58
Subordinate Officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	16
Below Rs. 100	2
Constables	8
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	1
Subordinate Officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	8
Below Rs. 100	6
Constables	1
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	4
Subordinate Officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	136
Below Rs. 100	3,272
Constables	19,471
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	131
Mahomedans	843

	Total.
Hindus—	
Brahmins	753
Rajputs	208
Goorkhas	30
Seikhs	38
High caste Sudras	1,020
Low ditto	119
Hindus of all other castes	347
Other religions	30
Men.	
Christians	67
Mahomedans	5,739
Hindus—	
Brahmins	3,279
Rajputs	3,547
Goorkhas	166
Seikhs	35
High caste Sudras	2,707
Low caste „	908
Hill men	48
Hindus of all other castes	2,585
Other religions	390
Total of Officers and men	22,990

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the Number of Persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year 1884 in the several districts in Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,823	2,464	1,555	1,672	3,227
		Bankoora	1,041,752	1,177	596	311	907
		Beerbhoom	794,428	1,577	831	490	1,321
		Midnapore	2,517,803	3,222	1,806	1,644	3,450
		Hooghly	1,012,788	4,347	2,532	1,613	4,145
		Howrah	635,381	2,858	2,573	1,938	4,511
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1,618,420	4,884	3,283	2,365	5,648
		Nuddea	1,655,721	14,685	2,110	1,066	3,176
		Jessore	1,939,375	2,363	1,340	1,312	2,652
		Khulna	1,079,948	1,815	1,091	385	1,476
		Moorshedabad	1,226,790	3,100	1,843	954	2,797
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1,514,346	3,287	1,996	455	2,451
		Rajshahye	1,338,638	2,059	945	643	1,588
		Rungpore	2,097,964	2,244	877	743	1,620
		Bogra	834,358	1,656	941	329	1,270
		Pubna	1,311,728	1,756	918	790	1,708
		Darjeeling	155,179	1,905	1,520	174	1,694
		Julpigoree	581,562	979	680	241	821
	Dacca	Dacca	2,116,350	2,741	2,172	1,789	3,961
		Furreedpore	1,631,734	2,043	1,096	1,430	2,526
		Backergunge	1,900,889	2,052	1,179	809	1,988
		Mymensingh	3,051,966	4,253	1,511	1,568	3,079
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,132,341	1,681	82	559	1,441
		Noakholly	820,772	671	569	719	1,288
		Tipperah	1,519,338	2,020	1,467	1,436	2,903
Behar	Patna	Patna	1,756,856	6,405	4,620	1,484	6,104
		Gya	2,124,682	4,757	1,470	1,492	2,962
		Shahabad	1,964,909	2,807	1,648	952	2,600
		Mozufferpore	2,582,060	2,028	1,259	750	2,009
		Durbhunga	2,633,447	3,292	1,346	1,436	2,782
		Sarun	2,280,382	3,108	1,498	1,091	2,589
		Chumparun	1,721,608	2,927	1,213	452	1,665
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,969,774	2,834	1,405	1,541	2,946
		Bhagulpore	1,966,158	2,562	1,269	746	2,015
		Purneah	1,846,687	2,905	1,199	480	1,679
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	3,885	1,808	1,765	3,573
		Maldah	710,448	1,204	704	440	1,144
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,795,065	1,812	1,287	748	2,035
		Pooree	888,487	2,487	1,811	766	2,577
		Balasore	945,280	1,385	751	695	1,446
		Gurjhats	160,862	325	270	117	387
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	1,104,742	1,732	1,207	523	1,730
		Lohardugga	1,609,244	2,377	1,508	358	1,866
		Singhbhoom	453,775	348	231	115	346
		Manbhoom	1,058,228	1,346	774	541	1,315

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	188, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	139	...	2	7	127	76	80·1	59·8
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	18	...	...	1	17	10	94·4	58·8
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	478	...	12	17	419	335	89·1	79·9
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,304	9	42	160	1,797	1,080	78·9	60·1
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	65	...	1	5	69	54	95·4	78·2
		Total ...	3,005	9	57	190	2,429	1,555	81·0	64·0
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	3	...	...	...	2	.....	100	
10		Murder ... „ robbers	7	...	...	2	7	2	100	28·5
11		Murder ... „ poison	9	...	...	1	5	.....	88·8	...
12		Other murders	278	...	4	68	204	69	93·6	33·8
13	307	Attempts at murder	52	...	...	5	32	18	94·2	56·2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	218	...	1	34	164	71	98·1	43·2
15	376	Rape	225	1	5	12	125	21	91·7	16·8
16	377	Unnatural offences	78	...	3	5	63	14	90·1	22·2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	121	...	3	6	89	55	95·9	61·7
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	388	1	...	11	304	234	98·9	76·9
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ...	3	...	...	1	2	2	66·6	100
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	888	5	12	69	701	458	87·8	65·3
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	12	...	3	1	8	.....	80	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	48	...	...	3	28	8	66·6	28·5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,121	17	30	42	846	386	79·3	45·6
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	265	3	7	18	160	32	60·6	20
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	161	...	2	15	105	28	69 3	26·6
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	22	...	...	1	18	5	81·8	27·7

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1884, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Persons				
			a.	*b.*	*c.*				Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.				
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate	Total of columns 19 to 22.
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
110	3	.....	68	31	1	60·1	68·6	2	14	...	136	34	184
16	1	.....	10	5	.....	58·8	66·6	1	1	...	26	2	29
424	13	.....	295	58	11	67·5	83·5	17	20	2	532	77	631
1,647	204	.....	859	535	211	46·4	61·6	214	839	3	5,976	1,459	10,277
61	2	.....	48	11	2	76·1	81·3	2	3	...	71	9	83
2,258	223	.....	1,280	640	225	51·5	66·6	236	877	5	8,741	1,581	11,204
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	11	.....	11
7	.....	.....	2	4	2	28·5	33·3	.....	3	...	22	.....	25
8	.....	.....	.....	4	3	...	...	1	1	...	17	.....	18
258	6	.....	56	103	50	21·2	35·2	30	161	...	472	28	661
48	1	.....	16	11	11	32·6	59·2	3	5	...	53	1	59
207	8	.....	62	74	45	28·8	45·5	27	81	1	444	15	541
188	23	.....	18	81	16	8·5	18·1	80	15	...	139	29	183
68	5	.....	10	39	2	13·6	20·4	15	4	...	57	12	73
116	3	.....	51	32	4	42·8	61·4	5	7	...	96	4	107
383	1	.....	230	62	6	59·8	78·7	12	11	...	314	3	328
2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	50	100	1	16	...	2	.....	18
710	27	1	394	181	65	53·3	68·5	37	111	...	1,060	187	1,358
11	.....	1	.....	6	.....	...	...	4	2	...	13	2	17
27	5	.....	7	9	3	21·8	43·7	12	12	...	45	30	87
878	34	1	337	363	42	36·9	48·1	57	60	...	1,068	235	1,363
130	35	.....	25	60	11	15·1	29·4	67	27	1	195	86	309
75	38	.....	19	41	7	16·8	31·6	45	30	...	140	67	237
14	4	.....	5	9	1	27·7	35·7	.....	3	...	27	7	37

D—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—continued.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1,230	2	17	52	919	419	76·6	45·5
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	71	...	2	4	70	38	95·8	54·2
		Total ...	5,140	29	89	350	3,852	1,860	83·2	48·2
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	219	...	6	13	102	32	90·2	31·3
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	4	...	1	...	2	.....	100	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means...	16	...	4	3	9	4	100	44·4
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	24	...	1	1	11	5	84	45·4
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	27	...	5	1	11	6	93·7	54·5
		Robbery ... Other robberies...	175	...	3	9	84	33	89·3	39·2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	835	...	30	36	427	174	86·3	40·7
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	875	2	15	30	606	349	85·5	57·5
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	23,220	218	535	157	3,207	1,558	96·2	48·5
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	275	1	5	8	209	127	90	60·7
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	6	...	...	3	8	3	83·3	37·5
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	5	...	1	...	6	2	100	33·3
		Total ...	25,681	221	606	261	4,682	2,293	95·4	48·9
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,996	8	6	106	1,752	523	56·3	29·8
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	37	...	...	3	30	19	89·1	63.3
42	374	Compulsory labour	5	...	...	...	4	.....	60	...
		Total ...	3,038	8	64	109	1,786	542	56·7	30·3

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1884, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Persons.				
			a.	*b.*	*c.*						Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
886	70	.....	383	342	48	34·8	49·3	124	92	...	1,308	378	1,778
67	3	.....	33	29	1	47·1	53·2	2	4	...	84	12	100
4,086	263	3	1,599	1,452	318	36·7	52·4	522	645	2	5,567	1,096	7,310
199	4	.....	29	45	19	14·2	39·1	54	62	5	582	53	702
5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	1	.....	...	8	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	2	4	3	10	33·3	3	5	...	20	.....	25
20	1	.....	5	4	1	23·8	55·5	6	3	...	15	2	20
30	.....	.....	6	4	.....	20	60	5	1	...	21	.....	22
147	12	.....	31	33	7	19·4	48·4	61	9	...	162	21	192
694	53	.....	146	187	29	19·5	43·8	196	62	...	559	189	819
721	39	1	318	183	30	41·7	63·4	60	27	...	836	128	991
22,791	51	32	1,489	820	233	6·5	64·4	1,047	195	3	3,918	214	4,330
243	9	.....	114	56	10	45·2	67·0	27	20	...	278	45	343
5	.....	.....	2	1	3	40	66·6	.....	7	...	12	1	20
6	.....	.....	2	4	.....	33·3	33·3	.....	.....	...	31	.....	31
24,881	169	33	2,144	1,343	335	8·5	61·4	1,460	391	8	6,442	662	7,503
1,370	351	2	322	585	59	18·6	35·5	457	185	1	1,935	1,212	3,333
31	2	.....	18	9	.....	54·5	66·6	1	5	...	35	3	43
3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	5	2	7
1,404	353	2	340	597	59	19·3	36·2	458	190	1	1,975	1,217	3,383

D.

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	900	16	6	18	472	270	93·1	57·2
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle	2,338	4	48	69	1,667	1,106	94·6	66·3
		{ ordinary	31,040	377	707	707	15,819	9,539	82·3	60·3
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust... ...	1,772	4	33	62	1,072	335	41·4	31·2
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	2,137	1	20	112	2,058	1,523	96·1	74·0
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	8,727	61	74	191	5,984	2,575	38·9	43·0
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	30	...	...	1	11	9	100	81·8
		Total ...	46,944	463	888	1,160	27,083	15,357	74·2	56·7
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	28	...	...	2	26	14	60·7	53·8
50	Chapter VIII (B.), C.P.C., and Act IX 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1,131	...	25	72	1,097	755	82·7	68·8
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act...	114	...	...	3	115	103	98·2	89·5
52		———Excise Laws	2,637	1	8	32	2,580	2,189	84·1	84·8
53		———Opium Act	560	...	1	12	549	400	73·2	72·8
54		———Railway Laws	352	...	1	4	324	283	89·2	87·3
55		———Salt and Custom Laws	767	...	2	...	740	694	96·2	93·7
56		———Arms Act	1,206	...	...	9	1,181	1,084	83·4	91·7
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	20,717	1	6	67	20,670	19,244	97·2	93·1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	... ...	1,045	...	...	7	1,028	873	96·7	84·9
		Total ...	28,557	2	43	208	28,310	25,639	94·2	90·5
		Grand Total ...	112,365	732	1,747	2,278	68,142	47,246	84·2	69·3

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1884, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Persons.				
			a.	*b.*	*c.*						Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
827	17	....	262	172	18	31·0	60·3	45	24	...	522	41	587
2,135	122	1	1,059	474	48	46·9	69·0	209	86	1	2,409	247	2,743
24,623	1,484	33	8,591	3,667	825	32·8	70·0	3,415	1,034	8	18,840	4,892	24,774
571	177	.....	227	168	33	30·3	57·4	185	70	...	536	703	1,309
2,050	22	1	1,454	457	59	70·1	76·0	63	151	1	3,555	198	3,905
2,847	574	3	1,436	1,111	85	41·9	56·3	391	344	7	4,728	5,041	10,120
30	.....	.....	9	1	.....	·30	90	6	1	...	11	.....	12
33,083	2,396	38	13,038	6,050	1,068	36·7	60·8	4,314	1,710	17	30,601	11,122	43,450
14	3	.....	11	4	1	64·7	73·3	.....	3	...	28	14	45
732	225	.....	641	230	62	66·9	73·5	9	74	...	899	291	1,264
109	3	.....	100	10	.....	89·2	90·9	.....	17	...	434	30	481
2,202	25	.....	1,846	296	25	82·8	86·1	31	33	3	2,466	570	3,072
408	3	.....	277	106	9	67·3	72·3	23	19	...	438	178	635
313	2	.....	250	35	6	79·3	87·7	6	4	...	389	49	442
738	2	.....	687	43	5	92·8	94·1	1	.....	...	781	12	793
901	105	.....	900	86	18	89·4	91·2	2	10	...	1,075	211	1,296
20,076	85	.....	18,710	1,256	38	92·8	93·7	8	78	...	22,331	722	23,131
1,010	1	.....	842	149	5	83·2	84·9	.....	9	...	1,377	58	1,444
26,503	454	.....	24,264	2,215	169	90·0	91·6	80	247	3	30,218	2,135	32,603
92,215	3,858	76	42,665	12,297	2,174	44·3	77·6	7,070	4,060	36	83,544	17,813	105,453

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons.							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	...	6	4·4	178	73	7	72	25
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	4	15·3	25	13	.....	12	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	3	5	·9	622	149	.....	447	4
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	8	151	1·8	10,096	3,686	69	5,212	92
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	83	18	.....	60	...
		Total ...	11	166	1·8	11,004	3,936	76	5,803	121
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs' ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	...	...	...	11	1	8	.....	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	...	...	25	6	13	.....	3
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	2	11·7	16	7	4	.....	...
12		Other murders	3	38	8·0	619	149	224	.....	92
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	3	5·6	56	10	14	3	16
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	16	3·6	521	139	138	1	126
15	376	Rape	...	6	4·3	175	89	49	1	23
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	4	7·0	69	40	12	.....	15
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	4	4·1	102	28	14	28	28
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	4	8	2·5	316	62	.....	234	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	18	.....	.....	.....	17
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	2	23	2·1	1,333	480	31	578	108
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	17	7	9	.....	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	...	4	8·8	83	22	20	8	18
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1	23	2·1	1,331	747	.....	508	5
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	1	9	4·6	298	195	29	28	20
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1	6	4·2	230	152	.....	64	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	1	3·7	36	23	.....	7	2

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1884, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY				
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
				In custody of police.	On bail.							
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	63·2	60·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	46·1	52·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
407	76·5	74·6	3	.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,539	56·9	52·5	27	.....	22	1,007	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	78·8	76·7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,100	58·3	54·1	30	.....	23	1,031	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	33·3	903	10
3	13·6	12	1	.....	.....	.....	2	7	3	42·8	321	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	8·8	15·0	23	1	.....	63	68	2	1	50	1,744	783
18	33·9	32·7	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	27·0	23·9	7	2	.....	44	66	1	1	100	54	48
24	17·2	16·4	.....	.....	2	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	22·8	22·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	53·1	52·0	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
231	73·5	73·8	9	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	94·4	94·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
624	58·8	54·2	8	.....	.....	119	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	42·2	37·2	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
451	42·2	41·2	8	1	7	62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	19·4	18·5	2	1	.....	11	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	39·2	33·3	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	33·3	31·0	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons.							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person—concluded.*								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	... ...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	32	2·4	1,742	881	4	724	3
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt... ...	...	2	2·3	98	41	7	44	5
		Total ...	15	181	3·2	7,096	3,079	576	2,228	481
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	46	7·9	656	210	194	12	117
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	8	.....	7	.....	1
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Robbery with hurt ... By other means	...	5	25	20	8	2	4	4
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	20	8	.....	5	4
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	22	4	3	10	5
		Robbery other robberies ...	...	24	14·8	166	89	8	47	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	53	9·4	762	408	41	241	20
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	1	37	4·4	952	417	1	486	3
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	8	293	7·4	4,020	1,554	65	1,991	133
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	8	2·8	334	123	1	183	5
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	20	2	5	.....	7
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	31	15	7	1	3
		Total ...	9	466	7·2	7,011	2,838	334	2,980	312
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	55	2·8	3,263	2,153	.....	968	1
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	1	2·8	42	20	.....	22	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	7	7	.....	.....	...
		Total ...	4	56	2·8	3,312	2,180	.....	990	1

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1884, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.				
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
				In custody of police.	On bail.							
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
603	46·1	44·2	5	.....	4	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	50	48·8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,407	43·2	40·1	67	5	13	470	195	13	6	46·1	3,022	916
128	21·9	21·2	18	.....	.....	35	70	143	70	48·9	37,618	3,007
1	12·5	12·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	40	40	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	6	40	1,915	418
9	60	50	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	18	4	22·2	849	18
15	71·4	68·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	31·5	993	45
51	31·4	35·6	.....	2	.....	7	5	97	48	49·4	6,686	3,576
209	37·3	37·3	4	1	3	36	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
452	54·0	54·9	2	.....	1	41	2	2	.....	.....	92	.....
2,069	52·8	54·3	16	1	8	209	52	13,112	2,887	22·0	419,425	54,014
170	61·1	57·6	1	1	.....	19	2	48	30	62·5	450	133
7	58·3	41·1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	7	7	100	1,512	779
4	12·9	12·9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,123	48·4	49·2	47	5	12	351	149	13,461	3,058	22·7	469,540	60,990
652	33·6	32·1	7	.....	11	133	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	60	61·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
673	34·0	32·5	7	.....	11	133	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

P.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons. Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	1	17	3·2	568	244	.....	293	1
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	8	125	5·1	2,605	948	4	1,536	37
		Theft ... ordinary ...	17	1,010	5·3	23.674	9,435	50	12,807	181
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2	38	7·0	1,268	825	5	374	5
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	5	90	2·5	3,810	1,201	54	2,333	71
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	3	127	2·6	9,987	5,254	.....	4,367	2
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	12	2	.....	10	...
		Total ...	36	1,407	4·5	41,924	17,909	113	21,720	297
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*								
	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	45	14	1	29	...
49	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	2	·2	1,260	391	.....	774	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	...	481	93	.....	388	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	1	14	·5	3,055	512	.....	2,497	...
53		——— Opium Act ...	...	4	·9	628	173	.....	446	...
54		——— Railway Laws ...	1	5	1·2	435	70	2	348	3
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	793	51	.....	735	...
56		——— Arms Act ...	2	3	·2	1,290	145	.....	1,127	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	30	16	·0	23,069	2,082	.....	20,953	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	...	9	·6	1,433	169	1	1,258	...
		Total ...	34	53	·1	32,489	3,700	4	28,555	3
		Grand Total ...	109	2,329	2·7	102,836	33,642	1,103	62,276	1,215

POLICE—*continued*.

during the year 1884, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.				
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
				In custody of police.	On bail.							
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
											Rs.	Rs.
286	54·7	54·2	5	1	.....	25	.....	23	16	69·5	578	105
1,467	60·8	62·2	7	3	2	71	2	2,122	1,568	73·8	44,076	31,474
11,397	60·5	61·0	31	19	54	1,147	53	22,510	11,778	52·3	366,091	117,468
263	49·0	47·9	1	.....	1	57	1	548	223	40·6	50,800	15,519
2,338	65·7	64·7	7	.....	.....	135	9	1,992	1,926	96·6	58,082	40,510
2,640	55·8	54·6	57	.....	3	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	90·9	83·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	50	371	110
18,401	60·1	60·2	108	23	60	1,742	35	27,209	15,518	57·0	519,998	205,186
24	85·7	75	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
602	66·9	63·5	18	2	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
360	82·9	79·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,039	82·6	82·0	4	2	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
319	72·8	70·8	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
310	79·6	80·1	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
727	93·0	93·0	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
925	86·0	85·7	2	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,353	91·1	91·0	4	.....	16	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,220	88·5	88·4	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,879	88·9	88·6	29	5	22	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56,583	67·7	66·8	288	38	141	3,925	387	40,683	18.582	45·6	992,560	267,092

D.—Police—*continued.*

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during the year* 1884, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	6	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	3·8	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	3,468	3,440	1,509	4,949	181	4,619	7,521	7,445	270	2,127	3	4,874	9	158
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	334·8	348	47	395	41	307	424	435	30	162	8	215	2	18
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1,379·8	1,453	802	2,255	141	2,091	2,544	2,582	328	1,165	52	835	60	131
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	205·8	211	20	231	18	202	291	280	51	77	42	31	42	41
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	213·2	214	36	250	110	234	309	323	17	77	1	215	...	13
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ...	11·4	50	...	50	11	41	44	42	2	8	...	30	...	...
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	216	152	6	158	47	108	282	337	14	58	1	254	...	10
		Total ...	5,832·8	5,868	2,420	8,288	549	7,602	11,415	11,450	712	3,674	107	6,454	113	373
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	90	55	8	63	37	29	45	46	14	21	3	1	6	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	4·2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	94·2	55	8	63	37	29	45	46	14	21	3	1	6	...

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1,342·2	1,139	9	1,148	103	769	924	759	141	386	5	172	1	54
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	39·4	8	...	8	5	4	5	5	...	5	...	.....	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	48,493	45,309	13	45,322	1,157	31,910	37,216	20,809	3,068	8,222	...	9,163	5	345
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	85·2	67	1	68	12	45	52	68	...	16	...	48	4	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	8,282	9,453	16	9,469	933	6,544	8,545	6,279	962	2,115	19	2,945	72	159
		Total	56,899·6	54,837	30	54,867	2,107	38,503	45,818	27,161	4,030	10,358	19	12,156	81	504
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against the Property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,662·	1,756	10	1,766	108	901	1,196	948	221	416	2	266	4	38
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	822·4	823	12	835	200	473	651	659	73	221	...	332	3	29
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	170·4	137	2	139	17	91	103	98	11	30	8	34	7	8
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7,234	6,857	32	6,889	339	4,386	5,884	4,158	398	1,936	5	1,681	...	133
		Total	9,888·8	9,573	56	9,629	664	5,851	7,834	5,863	703	2,603	15	2,313	14	208
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	298	Offences against religion	13·4	29	...	29	.....	18	32	31	1	14	...	15	...	1
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	125·6	53	3	56	1	38	85	70	13	32	...	17	...	8
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,670·6	3,636	..	3,636	76	2,003	2,364	1,572	415	863	42	180	11	58
25	500 to 502	Defamation	902·6	806	...	806	6	462	542	355	59	198	1	83	...	13
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,390·2	1,596	6	1,602	28	1,098	1,321	914	165	327	3	399	...	19
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	607·6	493	34	527	155	421	672	738	6	75	...	655	...	...
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	4·4	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.														
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances		1,276	233	1,509	533	1,066	3,988	3,676	109	1,536	...	1,887	...	143
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	4,967·6	641	20	661	102	465	907	833	65	81	...	665	...	22
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance to wives and children		298	7	305	59	168	296	255	55	73	...	124	...	3
				1,003	...	1,003	21	847	840	620	89	246	...	280	...	5
		Other special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the police	17,038·6	19,618	3,620	23,238	531	20,591	25,860	21,919	804	4,542	22	16,289	7	248
		Total	28,720·6	29,450	3,923	33,373	1,513	27,179	36,909	30,985	1,781	7,987	68	20,596	18	520
		GRAND TOTAL	102,779·2	100,922	6,446	107,368	4,973	79,933	102,945	76,264	7,381	25,029	217	41,692	233	1,659

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7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coins, stamps, and Government notes.	22	15	...	...	15	...	...	11	1	1	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	32	15	...	...	14	...	...	13	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	10	8	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	69	40	...	...	38	...	...	29	1	1	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396...	Murder ... by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... by robbers ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... by poison ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	7	13	...	...	12	1	...	5	1	1	1
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	3	1	...	...
15	376 ...	Rape	11	14	...	...	14	...	...	3	6	...	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	31	24	...	...	8	...	...	14	...	2	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	49	78	...	...	74	2	...	47	...	3	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	47	63	...	...	59	...	...	22	2	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	26	16	...	...	13	3	...	5	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1884.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	.....	17	...	1	16	5	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	4	21	...	...	21	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
69	3	72	...	...	72	37	...	32	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
104	7	112	...	1	111	48	...	59	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	.....	9	...	...	9	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	95	76
4	.....	6	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	.....	.....
8	.....	8	...	...	8	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
12	.....	12	...	1	11	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	.....	4	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	.....	26	...	5	21	6	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
94	3	107	...	2	105	43	...	56	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	.....	6	...	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
66	7	68	...	...	68	41	...	22	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
13	.....	19	...	...	19	14	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	83	22
4	.....	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	.....	4	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Serious offences against the person—contd.											
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	96	80	...	...	66	7	...	59	...	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	24	...	...	22	...	...	6	...	3	...
		Total ...	310	336	...	...	292	13	...	167	15	13	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house,	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery { Other robberies	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	187	246	...	...	239	7	...	109	21	...	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	23	24	...	...	24	...	...	17	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	216	270	...	...	270	7	...	130	21	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	58	68	...	...	19	6	...	12	...	...	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	28	24	...	...	23	...	...	18	...	...	...
40	374	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	86	92	...	...	42	6	...	30	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1884—continued.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
85	17	103	...	3	100	30	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
23	2	28	...	...	28	18	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
355	29	406	1	16	392	175	10	173	18	...	...	...	15	1	8	3	178	98
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	75	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	44	.....
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	44	10
1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	5
3	.....	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	15
1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
173	10	183	...	16	167	39	...	113	13	...	...	...	1	1	184	116	22,865	12,366
25	.....	25	...	...	25	7	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
205	11	216	...	16	200	50	...	133	14	1	...	...	1	1	189	119	23,050	12,396
30	36	66	...	2	64	37	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
28	1	29	...	1	28	8	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
58	37	95	...	3	92	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—Police

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	9	12	...	...	12	...	...	7	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	16	26	...	...	25	...	...	18	1	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary	2,705	2,614	...	...	2,533	66	...	1,092	357	8	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	495	428	...	...	331	...	...	132	52	4	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	100	94	...	...	94	65	...	59	2	1	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	233	262	...	...	91	42	...	86	9	1	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,561	3,436	...	...	3,086	173	...	1,394	421	14	...
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act in	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	149	105	...	...	100	...	...	90	...	...	...
51		——Excise Laws ...	302	248	...	...	235	2	...	235	...	1	...
52		——Railway Laws ...	151	126	...	...	126	...	...	121	...	...	...
53		——Salt and Custom Laws...	5	12	...	...	12	...	...	10	...	...	...
54		——Stage Carriage Act ...	969	1,679	...	...	1,326	...	...	1,395	12	...	...
55		——Stamp Act ...	76	48	...	...	2	...	...	26	1	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	357	456	...	...	436	...	...	353	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,019	2,674	...	...	2,237	2	...	2,230	13	1	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866—												
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	40	20	...	...	20	...	...	9	2	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	.....	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Habouring deserters from merchantmen.	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	3,714	6,552	...	...	6,411	...	...	6,128	...	...	...
66	Section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	370	267	..	...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	403	31	...	...	28	...	...	26	...	...	...

—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1884—continued.

Persons.															Property.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
13	...	13	...	1	12	4	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
28	1	29	...	2	27	9	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	346	337
2,046	97	2,151	1	303	1,847	634	6	1,178	18	1	...	...	9	1	2,174	1,432	1,29,610	92,489
265	42	311	3	20	288	126	3	154	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
211	..	212	1	6	205	70	1	125	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
128	219	348	...	12	336	217	...	117	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,691	359	3,064	5	344	2,715	1,060	10	1,599	29	1	...	...	15	1	2,199	1,457	1,29,956	92,826
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
303	13	316	...	2	314	36	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
262	13	276	...	1	275	19	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
179	...	179	...	...	79	5	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
13	...	13	...	...	13	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,443	185	1,628	...	...	1,628	129	...	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
12	64	66	...	...	66	37	...	27	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
712	30	742	...	48	694	75	...	618	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,914	305	3,220	...	51	3,169	304	...	2,862	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	7	...	...	...	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
19	...	19	...	7	12	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9,286	159	9,445	...	305	9,140	199	...	8,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
270	...	270	...	270	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
66	5	71	...	...	71	7	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866—												
68	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	7	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	1,027	1,194	...	...	1,194	...	...	1,133	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	373	330	...	...	231	...	...	191	...	...	...
75	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Port Acts—Offences under...	1,551	2,117	...	...	2,114	...	...	2,110	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act—Ditto ...	17	12	...	...	12	...	...	10	...	...	...
77	Act XIV of 1868...	Contagious Diseases Act ...	1,887	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals ...	2,676	3,130	...	...	3,123	...	...	3,099	...	...	...
79	Act IX of 1874 ...	European vagrancy ...	21	35	...	...	35	...	...	32	...	...	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	.....	Opium Act	32	84	...	...	83	...	...	72	...	1	...
83	.....	Miscellaneous proceedings...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	12,150	13,792	...	...	13,524	...	...	12,820	2	1	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	18,411	20,648	...	...	19,489	201	...	16,800	473	30	1

—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1884—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	...	6	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,524	...	1,524	...	4	1,520	65	...	1,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
368	151	519	...	104	415	60	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,251	4	3,255	...	...	3,255	13	...	3,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
13	...	13	...	...	13	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,763	11	5,774	...	4	5,770	41	...	5,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
38	...	38	...	...	38	6	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
94	1	96	...	...	96	18	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
20,705	341	21,047	...	694	20,353	422	...	19,930	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
27,032	1,089	28,160	6	1,122	27,032	2,104	20	24,801	62	2	...	...	40	3	2,396	1,579	1,53,184	1,05,320

8a.—*Statement of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during* 1884 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding 3 yrs.	CASES. Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns V and VI.	Number of cases in column VII in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190. 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	28	52	...	52	31	33	37	61	...	16	...	45	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	12	10	...	10	5	7	7	10	...	6	...	4	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	33	58	...	58	20	45	55	54	...	42	...	12	...	...
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	15	21	...	21	15	6	4	24	1	10	5	.....	7	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	30	31	...	31	5	29	32	31	...	12	...	19	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	3	...	3	.....	3	4	3	...	2	...	.....	...	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	148	320	...	320	320	3	12	801	...	67	...	734	...	...
		Total ...	268	495	....	495	396	126	151	984	1	153	5	814	7	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	.....	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1	...	.....	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	14	5	...	5	3	2	3	8	...	1	...	6	1	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	5	9	...	9	8	3	5	12	...	1	...	11	...	...
15	323	Hurt	302	180	...	180	77	117	187	277	8	104	...	162	3	...
16	345	Wrongful confinement	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,944	3,534	...	3,534	97	3,263	7,080	2,803	52	1,450	...	1,286	...	15
		Total ...	3,253	3,723	...	3,723	182	3,383	7,272	3,092	60	1,555	..	1,459	3	15

	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	144	158	...	158	92	89	107	164	13	92	...	53	3	2
19	403, 304	Criminal misappropriation of property	41	43	...	43	26	17	18	36	...	16	...	19	...	1
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	5	10	...	10	8	4	4	12	...	4	...	5	...	3
21	426, 427 434	Mischief (simple)	200	178	...	178	62	118	173	160	8	63	...	89	...	...
		Total	390	389	...	389	188	228	302	372	21	175	...	166	3	6
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	196	180	...	180	7	103	159	137	...	117	...	18	...	2
23	298	Offences against religion	2	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	33	32	...	32	1	31	31	32	...	10	...	22	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	22	22	...	22	.....	20	25	22	...	21	...	1	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	683	930	...	930	9	873	1,463	815	...	392	...	418	...	5
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	4,466	6,470	...	6,470	6,040	431	510	8,834	283	178	...	8,371	...	2
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	.....	1	...	1	.....	1	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
29	.....	Offences under Chapters VIII and XXXVI, C. P. C.	168	525	...	525	13	520	537	377	...	173	...	204	...	...
		Total	5,570	8,161	...	8,161	6,071	1,979	2,729	10,217	283	891	...	9,034	...	9
30	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
31	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	12	4	...	4	.....	4	5	3	...	3	...	.....	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	324	346	...	346	.....	346	332	273	...	64	...	209	...	...
33	Act I of 1876	Telegraph Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
34	Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, &c.	Conservancy Act	14,644	17,439	...	17,439	250	17,214	17,354	11,291	1	760	...	10,528	...	1
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act	4	6	...	6	.....	6	9	7	...	5	...	1	...	1
36	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers Acts	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	..
37	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	11	4	...	4	2	2	2	5	...	1	...	4	...	...
38	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	9	3	...	3	2	1	2	4	...	2	...	1	...	1
39	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
40	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies Act	1	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
41	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	1	1	...	1	.....	1	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
42	Act VIII of 1880	Contagious Diseases Animals Act	6	35	...	35	22	15	16	38	...	13	...	25	...	...
43	Act I of 1880	Calcutta Tramways Act	19	21	...	21	17	6	11	24	1	5	...	17	...	1
44	Act V of 1879	Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act	32	19	...	29	17	12	24	42	...	4	...	38	...	...
45	Act VIII of 1881	Petroleum Act	3	1	...	1	.....	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
46	Act I of 1882	Indian Emigration Act	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
47	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	Canal Act	8	34	...	34	34	34	46	46	...	6	...	40	...	...
49	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
50	Act XVIII of 1879	Legal Practitioners Act	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
51	.....	Forfeiture of recognizance bonds, &c.	11	159	...	159	8	151	151	128	...	106	...	22	...	...
		Pound Act	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Railway Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Forest Act	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
		Registration of births and deaths	24	22	...	22	1	22	22	22	...	1	...	21	...	...
		Fireworks Act	1	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...
		Vaccination Act	7	61	...	61	.....	61	289	168	...	42	...	126	...	...
		Total	15,129	18,167	...	18,167	354	17,877	18,266	12,054	2	1,012	...	11,035	...	...
		Grand Total	24,626	30,940	...	30,940	7,194	23,595	28,723	26,728	367	3,790	5	22,514	14	35

F.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1884-85.

Details of Vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
Sea-going vessels.			Rs.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer ...	6	49	53,041	.....	One from the Pilot Service.
River-going vessels.					
"Coleroon," pilot vessel	4	38	33,581	.....	Officered from the Pilot Service.
"Cassandra" ,, ...	4	38	35,382		Medical officer at the Sandheads, annual cost Rs. 4,742.
"Sarsuti" ,, ...	4	38	34,593		
"Chinsurah," brig ...	...	...	2,072		
"Calcutta," steam launch ...	...	5	2,714		

F.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1884-85.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending establishment.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	23	38,680	.....	
Pilot establishment.					
Government—salaried ...	3	...	36,000	7,39,749 4 0	One died, 24th September 1884.
Ditto— free	40	...	3,07,400		One pensioned, 10th March 1885.
					One ditto. 15th October 1884.
					One dismissed, 27th January 1885.
Licensed	21	...	1,27,995		One dismissed, 10th September 1884.
Leadsmen apprentices ...	27	...	20,247	13,738 12 0	Three passed for mate pilot during the year.
Any other establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	2,511	.....	
Seventh crew	...	17	4,068	.....	
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	7	...	1,824	.....	
Orphangunge yard	...	1	1,569	.....	Including rent of land.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year 1884-85.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries and establishments.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	3,74,46,538	1,28,853	33,58,725	.....	34,87,578	3,39,58,960
II. Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium ...	5,48,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sales, &c. ...	6,08,48,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,13,96,478	3,889	2,95,96,258	.....	2,96,00,147	3,17,96,331
III. Salt—						
Duty on imported salt...	1,91,90,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise duty	10,12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,24,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,03,27,015	2,11,905	39,481	.....	2,51,386	2,00,75,629
IV. Stamps	1,29,91,214	1,44,386	4,67,325	.....	6,11,711	1,23,79,503
V. Excise on spirits and drugs.	1,00,52,221	7,883	2,94,049	.....	3,01,932	97,50,289
VI. Provincial rates	37,64,961	5,245	.....	.....	5,245	37,59,716
VII. Customs	30,10,661	1,17,686	4,98,017	.....	6,15,703	23,94,958
VIII. Assessed taxes	14,96,486	31,619	93,894	.....	1,25,513	13,70,973
IX. Forest	5,71,152	589	4,11,326	.....	4,11,915	1,59,237
X. Registration	10,82,190	1,523	.....	.....	1,523	10,80,667
XIII. Telegraph	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
XV. Law and justice	14,83,182	1,24,226	.....	.....	1,24,226	13,58,956
XVI. Police	6,95,862	3,723	.....	.....	3,723	6,92,139
XVII. Marine	7,71,644	53	.....	.....	53	7,71,591
XVIII. Education...	5,23,445	2,768	.....	.....	2,768	5,20,677
XIX. Medical	1,48,262	305	.....	.....	305	1,47,957
XX. Scientific and other minor departments.	1,55,519	56	.....	.....	56	1,55,463
XXI. Interest	6,90,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,90,181
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	1,08,493	1,126	.....	.....	1,126	1,07,367
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	9,72,911	11,795	.....	.....	11,795	9,61,116
XXXI. Irrigation and navigation	20,85,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,85,339
State railways ...	41,92,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,92,639
XXXIII. Civil buildings, roads, and services.	12,60,728	11,828	.....	.....	11,828	12,48,900
Exchange on transactions with London.	97,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,840
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,98,56,450
	.....	.....	.....	11,45,936	11,45,936	—11,45,936
Total ...	16,54,24,983	8,09,458	3,47,59,075	11,45,936	3,67,14,469	12,87,10,514
Municipalities	16,45,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,45,559
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated local funds ...	41,76,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,76,170
Excluded local funds ...	6,20,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,20,062
Total ...	47,96,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,96,232
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,18,66,774	8,09,458	3,47,59,075	11,45,936	3,67,14,469	13,51,52,305

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1884-85.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1883-84.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1884-85.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Interest on ordinary debt ...	7,236	8,527	Increase under interest on stock notes against decrease under commission on stock notes.
2. Interest on other obligations ...	2,16,401	1,10,310	No adjustment of interest on district savings bank deposits in 1884-85 has yet been made.
Civil and political salaries and establishments.	35,35,204	36,71,173	
DETAILS.			
1883-84. 1884-85.	Rs. Rs.		
14. Registration 5,21,398 5,53,143	.....	.....	Larger payments on account of commission to sub-registrars under district charges, against smaller payments under land registration charges.
18. General administration. 16,04,603 16,38,019	.....	.....	Increase under civil Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Commissioners, and provincial establishments in Imperial offices.
23. Ecclesiastical. 1,79,781 1,94,673	.....	.....	Increase is chiefly due to the provision of Rs. 800 per mensem made in the Bengal estimates for 1884-85 on account of the salary of the Rev. B. T. Atlay.
24. Medical ... 10,38,425 11,00,044	.....	.....	Larger expenditure under medical establishments, vaccination, hospitals and dispensaries, Sanitary Commissioner, and medical schools and college.
25. Political agencies. 10,173 8,000	.....	.....	Decrease due to the payments made in 1883-84 on account of an additional officer employed on special duty in Darjeeling.
26. Scientific & other minor departments. 1,80,824 1,77,294	.....	.....	Smaller payments under botanical and other public gardens.
35,35,204 36,71,173			
Civil and political contingencies ...	8,61,409	8,79,696	
DETAILS.			
1883-84. 1884-85.	Rs. Rs.		
14. Registration 36,469 39,555	.....	.....	Increase under district charges.
18. General administration. 2,33,185 2,43,500	.....	.....	Increase chiefly under tour expenses and civil Secretariat partially covered by decrease under civil office of account and audit.
23. Ecclesiastical. 23,715 19,368	.....	.....	Smaller payments under contingencies.
24. Medical ... 3,23,161 3,60,415	.....	.....	Larger payments under vaccination and hospitals and dispensaries, against smaller payments under grants for medical purposes.
25. Political agencies. 21,940 32,631	.....	.....	Increase chiefly under durbar presents. There are also larger payments under miscellaneous.
26. Scientific & other minor departments. 2,22,939 1,84,227	.....	.....	Decrease chiefly under cinchona plantations. There are also smaller payments under public exhibitions and fairs and provincial museums.
8,61,409 8,79,696			
16. Telegraph	2,814	955	
19. Judicial charges—Courts ...	91,87,604	92,92,676	Increase mainly under High Court Judges, Civil and Sessions Courts, and Criminal Courts, against smaller payments under law officers and jails.
20. Police	45,83,402	48,25,067	Increase chiefly under district executive force and presidency police. There are also larger payments under municipal, village, and railway police, against some smaller payments under special police.
21. Marine	8,69,085	8,57,640	Decrease under purchase and hire of ships and vessels and pilotage and pilot establishments and vessels, against increase under dockyards, purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repair, and outfit of ships and vessels, marine establishments, and the adjustment in 1884-85 of subsidies to steam boat companies.
22. Education	31,49,568	33,94,396	Increase principally under grants-in-aid. There are also larger payments under inspection, Government colleges, special, Government schools, technical schools, and grants for the encouragement of literature, against smaller payments under Government colleges, general. Direction and scholarships.
29. Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.	11,40,085	11,99,258	Increase chiefly under bonus to officers of the Public Works Department. There is also increase under pensions, against decrease under gratuities.

A.—Finance—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1884-85—concluded.

Major heads.	Amount. Past year, 1883-84.	Amount. Present year, 1884-85.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
30. Stationery and printing ...	14,09,502	17,17,254	Increase due chiefly to the purchase of country paper of various kinds more largely supplied to the North-Western Provinces from the Scindia and Lucknow mills under contracts newly entered into. There are also larger payments under Government presses and stationery supplied from central stores, provincial, against some smaller payments under stationery office at the presidency.
31. Miscellaneous	3,95,347	4,54,941	Mainly due to the adjustment of the irrecoverable balance of the debt due by Tendook Pulgar written off the account. There are also larger payments under charges for remittance of treasure, donation for charitable purposes, and rewards for the destruction of wild animals, against smaller payments under rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, and allowance to Language Examination Committee.
32. Famine relief charges ...	12,759	25,392	The expenditure under this head in 1883-84 was a special charge sanctioned by the Government of India for relief of the hill tribes suffering from scarcity in the Chittagong frontier, while that in 1884-85 represents charges incurred on relief works sanctioned by the Government of Bengal.
39. Charges in respect of capital interest on debt.	37,54,590	40,19,325	Increase due to progress of expenditure on productive public works.
State railways	27,04,575	31,75,661	Larger expenditure for working and maintenance charges of the Northern Bengal, Tirhoot, Patna and Gya, and Nalhati State Railways, partially compensated by less expenditure under subsidised railways.
Irrigation and navigation ...	22,47,210	19,95,930	Decrease under irrigation and navigation in charge of Public Works officers, against increase for working and maintenance expenses under 39 Irrigation and Navigation.
Civil buildings and roads ...	47,10,088	27,65,356	Larger expenditure in 1883-84 by Public Works officers.
49. Loss by exchange ...	45,197	3,738	Chiefly on account of writesback in 1883-84 of Rs. 3,212 on account of exchange on sale proceeds of cinchona bark, and Rs. 40,973 on account of receipts in England by the Secretary of State on the Bruce legacy.
Total ...	3,88,32,076	3,83,97,295	
Municipalities	16,38,306	17,97,255	
Local Funds.			
Incorporated local funds ...	45,26,528	45,29,366	Increase chiefly under Inland Labour Transport Fund, against decrease under District Road Fund.
Excluded local funds ...	6,40,096	8,05,559	Increase chiefly due to the investment of Bruce legacy. There are also variations under several other funds.
Total ...	51,66,624	53,34,925	
Grand total ...	4,56,37,006	4,55,29,475	
Surplus	10,70,73,603	8,96,22,830	

The figures for the year 1884-85 are subject to modification should any further adjustment be made in the accounts of that year.

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement shewing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1884-85.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	.....	.....	1,25,256	28,209	1,53,465	28,218
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	9,61,503	1,99,868	11,61,371	2,12,522
Miscellaneous public improvement	.....	.....	.....	1,036	1,036	190
Total ...	.....	.....	9,61,503	2,00,904	11,62,407	2,12,712
Irrigation.						
Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged against revenue	11,55,601	.....	.....	.....	11,55,601	1,83,787
Irrigation and navigation works—						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	3,268	.....	.....	.....	3,268	835
Agricultural works—						
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	2,61,994	4,28,407	6,90,401	1,18,668
Famine relief and insurance	(a)4,00,000	.....	.....	.....	4,00,000	74,050
Total ...	15,58,869	.....	2,61,994	4,28,407	22,49,270	3,77,340
Total imperial ...	15,58,869	.....	13,48,753	6,57,520	35,65,142	6,18,270
Provincial.						
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	10,14,235	2,83,072	12,97,307	4,67,459
Communications	.....	.....	2,30,064	9,64,292	11,94,356	4,30,360
Miscellaneous public improvement	.....	.....	1,37,873	84,565	2,22,438	80,150
Total ...	.....	.....	13,82,172	13,31,929	27,14,101	9,77,969
Irrigation.						
Irrigation works—						
Productive public works	.....	11,79,758	.....	.....	11,79,758	3,95,015
Irrigation and navigation works—						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	3,45,790	1,59,011	.....	.....	5,04,801	1,39,177
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	42,123	1,09,360	1,51,483	45,183
Agricultural works—						
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	28,463	1,31,425	1,59,888	18,788
Total ...	3,45,790	13,38,769	70,586	2,40,785	19,95,930	5,98,163
Total provincial ...	3,45,790	13,38,769	14,52,758	15,72,714	47,10,031	15,76,132
Local.						
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous public improvement	.....	.....	803	2,281	3,084	570
Total ...	.....	.....	803	2,281	3,084	570
Incorporated Local—						
Communication	.....	.....	22,547	.....	22,547	4,151
Total local ...	.....	.....	23,350	2,281	25,631	4,721

(a) Expenditure on Orissa coast canal.

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

2.—*General abstract of Financial results shewing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of these works, for and to end of* 1884-85.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Name of project.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay						Revenue receipts during 1884-85.			Working expenses during 1884-85.			Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1884-85.	Net result including interest.			
				During 1884-85.			To end of 1884-85.											Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged against revenue—																								
Orissa project	3,11,02,131	12,13,714	3,23,15,845	7,73,589	17,654	7,91,243	2,13,37,233	7,82,236	2,21,19,469	1,43,585	...	1,43,585	3,15,737	13,629	3,29,366	.....	1,85,781	...	·84	8,38,018	...	10,23,799	...	4·62
Midnapore canal	82,49,000	2,51,983	85,00,983	24,072	379	24,451	81,52,243	2,63,274	84,15,517	2,57,955	...	2,57,955	2,23,174	8,741	2,31,915	26,040	.....	·3	...	3,25,608	...	2,99,568	...	3·55
Tidal canal	17,72,699	65,378	18,38,077	.....	.....	.....	17,72,699	65,378	18,38,077	43,507	...	43,507	36,886	1,362	38,248	5,259	.....	·28	...	79,903	...	65,649	...	3·57
Soue project	2,78,88,697	13,99,607	2,92,88,304	3,92,217	15,636	4,07,853	2,46,48,407	9,70,482	2,56,18,889	8,62,474	...	8,62,474	6,03,961	31,569	6,35,530	2,26,944	.....	·68	...	9,78,092	...	7,51,148	...	2·93
Total ...	6,90,12,527	29,30,682	7,19,43,209	11,89,878	33,669	12,23,547	5,59,10,582	20,81,370	5,79,91,952	13,07,521	...	13,07,521	11,79,758	55,301	12,35,059	2,58,243	1,85,781	·72	...	22,12,626	...	21,40,164	...	3·69
Irrigation and navigation works not classed as productive—																								
Tirhoot project	3,51,079	.....	3,51,079	.....	.....	.....	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	..	.....	...	...
Damoodar project ...	1,43,974	.....	1,43,974	3,268	117	3,385	1,55,941	16,239	1,72,180	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Sarun project	6,63,521	32,111	6,96,632	1,590	32	1,622	6,65,609	27,119	6,92,728	9,341	...	9,341	24,950	643	25,593	.....	16,252	...	2·34	.....	...	.....	...	...
Orissa coast canal ...	34,45,742	1,56,555	36,02,297	5,90,892	16,353	6,07,225	29,38,543	69,818	30,08,361	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals.	.....	.....	.....	9,197	—184	9,013	52,01,641	58,906	52,60,547	5,69,726	...	5,69,726	2,78,192	13,022	2,91,214	2,78,512	.....	5·29	...	.....	...	.....	..	...
Total ...	46,04,316	1,89,666	47,93,982	6,04,927	16,318	6,21,245	94,93,159	2,46,732	97,39,871	5,79,067	...	5,79,067	3,03,142	13,665	3,16,807	2,78,512	16,252	2·67	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Grand total ...	7,36,16,843	31,20,348	7,67,37,191	17,94,805	49,987	18,44,792	6,54,03,741	23,28,102	6,77,31,843	18,86,588	...	18,86,588	14,82,900	68,966	15,51,866	5,36,755	2,02,033	·49	...	.....	...	.....	...	...

C.—Railways, 1884.

Railway.	Miles open during the year.	Total miles open.	Number of Passengers. First class.	Second class.	Third or intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total	Receipts from passengers.	Goods receipts.	Miscellaneous (including steam-boat) receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
East Indian * ...		1,509·46	54,287	1,58,178	4,69,167	11,673,417	12,355,049	1,36,35,379*	2,03,38,517	8,57,093	4,48,30,989	1,68,66,853	2,79,64,136	1,586	44,488	35,06,56,678
Eastern Bengal †		251·75	40,820	97,750	3,63,710	4,127,546	4,629,826	19,88,524	30,34,827†	4,61,232	54,84,683	28,63,115	26,21,568	287	7,093	4,63,11,593
Northern Bengal		249·25	4,700	9,937	21,250	8,33,525	869,412	6,72,319	12,22,637	2,71,813	21,66,769	15,15,255	6,51,514	105	3,461	2,13,61,316
Kaunia-Dharlla...		37·03	914	1,733	.....	85,284	87,931	54,866	15,083	91,578	161,527	1,18,481	43,046	3	331	9,22,567
Tirhoot ...		231·50	6,272	8,584	3,092	863,941	881,889	4,86,449	5,28,228	1,75,395	11,90,072	9,23,491	2,66,531	77	3,683	1,48,64,982
Patna-Gya ...		57·20	Included in East Indian Railway.													38,87,873
Nalhati ...		27·25	709	4,017	.....	126,081	130,807	51,832	24,105	1,673	77,610	70,499	7,111	2	132	3,44,311
Bengal Central...		125·75	2,738	21,919	39,802	945,647	1,010,106	3,64,243	53,107	37,487	4,54,837	5,74,519	—1,19,682	Included in Eastern Bengal State Railway.		89,87,386
Darjeeling Himalayan.		51·00	2,274	4,903	.....	24,000	31,177	1,60,098	2,68,628	6,298	435,024	2,88,259	1,46,765	31	683	27,23,240
Deoghar ...		5·50	243	.....	.....	173,414	173,657	22,948	468	319	23,735	13,031	10,704	Information not available.		2,75,000
Bengal and North-Western.		75·00	458	617	512	85,069	86,656	43,128	30,755	3,787	77,670	1,03,891	—26,221	23	186	37,74,159

* Includes whole of East Indian Railway and branch State lines worked by the undertaking.
† Includes Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1884-85.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annua earning.	Remarks.
Sea-going vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer ...	470	200	6	49	53,041	.....	
River-going vessels.							
"Coleroon," pilot vessel ...	346·66	...	4	38	33,581	.....	Officered from Pilot Service.
"Cassandra" ,, ...	299·19	...	4	38	35,382	.....	Officered from Pilot Service.
"Sarsuti" ,, ...	375	...	4	38	34,593	.....	Officered from Pilot Service.
"Chinsurah," brig ...	282$\frac{54}{94}$	...	...	...	2,072	.....	
"Calcutta," steam launch...	10·5	7	...	5	2,714	.....	

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1884-85.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending establishment.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Port Officer and establishment	1	23	38,680		
Pilot Establishment.					
Government—salaried	3	...	36,000		
Ditto— free	40	...	3,07,400		One died, 24th September 1884.
					One pensioned, 10th March 1885.
				7,39,749 4 0	One ditto, 15th October 1884.
					One dismissed, 27th January 1885.
Licensed	21	...	1,27,995		One dismissed, 10th September 1884.
Leadsmen apprentices ...	27	...	26,247	13,738 12 0	Three passed for mate pilot during the year.
Any other establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	2,511		
Seventh crew	...	17	4,068		
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	7	...	1,824		
Orphangunge yard	...	1	1,569	.....	Including rent of land.

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	1,73,134	.....	2,79,069
Animals, living	No.	183	4,453	411	10,428
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	27,70,377	.....	24,32,565
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	4,00,868	.....	2,47,207
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	3,061	5,89,217	2,505	4,72,365
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwts.	228,120	4,65,618	245,265	4,65,316
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,56,594	.....	1,39,504
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	767,758	2,85,624	726,137	2,55,447
Clocks and watches	No.	13,812	2,10,758	12,055	1,44,886
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	51,108	8,79,422	57,729	10,24,128
Coke	,,	4,686	1,23,389	2,306	55,556
Corals real	lbs.	340	2,696	180	600
Corks	Cwts.	794	95,401	435	74,119
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwts.	10	300	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	14,945,295	1,15,12,400	14,861,029	1,10,17,399
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	666,526,709	7,14,92,544	702,628,499	7,40,48,154
White (bleached)	,,	174,778,889	2,34,33,703	144,558,538	1,88,65,407
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	117,338,197	1,67,30,331	114,059,539	1,54,05,236
Other sorts	,,	158,600	4,61,545	173,569	4,82,655
	No.	2,176,020		1,567,538	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	252,298	3,01,629	466,222	5,03,829
Other sorts of manufactures	,,	45,303	7,03,243	33,987	6,78,138
	Yds.	956,940		902,870	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	12,14,525	.....	9,98,799
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	1,165	2,03,205	896	2,15,235
Earthernware and porcelain	Val.	.....	8,57,338	.....	3,51,675
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	368,197	1,29,768	361,637	1,12,398
Canvas	,,	689,449	3,33,133	814,604	3,53,165
Other sorts	lbs.	98,824	50,901	109,073	54,985
Other sorts	,,	878	483	34,741	7,492
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	5,459	.....	3,921
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	253	59,369	776	63,055
Other ware	Val.	.....	14,33,546	.....	9,36,193
Gums and resins	Cwts.	19,694	88,766	9,155	35,483
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	Val.	.....	26,89,046	.....	25,97,874
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	6,02,286	.....	4,53,398
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	2,457	.....	2,152
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	3,32,180	.....	7,78,343
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	7,84,639	.....	7,23,186
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	599,037	14,52,153	434,164	10,82,290
Spirits	,,	288,549	27,78,337	245,298	20,93,643
Wines and liqueurs	,,	136,403	15,51,530	102,622	10,48,230
Other sorts	,,	2,905	12,010	1,622	11,181
Machinery and mill-work	Val.	.....	82,62,006	.....	66,61,956
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	.....	2,92,027	.....	3,94,856
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	34,281	14,91,979	40,988	15,40,096
Wrought	,,	119,619	47,79,276	103,462	36,38,187
Other sorts	,,	5	220	.....	.....

TRADE.

from foreign countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	270	.....	.....
.....	94,455	.....	1,14,050	.....	1,77,666	.....	94,105
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	463	.....	53
7	953	3	1,495	33	5,468	5	1,158
.....	.....	52	109	91	260	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	.....
112	40	.....	.....	36	18	260	200
124	988	2	200	6,457	1,35,213	4,930	73,910
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,805	30,320	5,570	61,470
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,528	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142,480	1,46,135	257,560	2,43,244	81,600	76,562	43,400	43,975
.....	.....	2,654	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
95,605	36,813	363,498	1,32,004	317,673	1,38,511	333,066	1,25,870
99 036	23,826	284,731	51,551	415,314	61.039	35,452	5,258
.....	76,224	.....	88,867	.....	5,300	.....	10,451
43,818		48,786		13,555		17,469	
.....	.....	6,216	4,078	.....	.....	315	530
11	26,506	200	54,372	.....	18,715	.....	29,205
5,692		72,882		17,600		43,006	
.....	4,802	.....	1,751	.....	2,032	.....	7,285
85	25,825	146	42,475	38	23,755	11	4,400
.....	2,260	.....	2,310	.....	1,481	.....	736
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,866	6,675	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	.....	180	.....	6,710	.....	.....
696	54,234	389	66,831	9	8,552	1	2,247
.....	13,418	.....	21,205	.....	4,534	.....	1,757
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32,354	.....	29,992	.....	12,338	.....	3,079
.....	20,214	.....	9,216	.....	30,221	.....	7,467
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,460	.....	10,410	.....	38,773	.....	1,43,456
.....	4,162	.....	1,512	.....	10,220	.....	2,239
1,621	4,056	1,593	4,451	27	53	119	290
32	1,093	10	205	1,481	17,772	1,962	24,560
382	3,595	493	5,441	14,149	1,06,570	11,749	63,865
.....	.....	4	40	14	105	.....	10
.....	5,915	.....	1,087	.....	3,177	.....	3,911
.....	2,710	.....	7,369	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,155	2,50,522	954	2,27,250	8	1,580	7	1,750
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	38,968	.....	44,015
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	2	160	1	386
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwts.	25	130	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	24,508	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	20	20	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	15	345	15	915
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	152,318	20,02,800	146,140	15,55,334
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	65,510	64,084	114,800	1,09,185
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	,,	214,851	87,591	384,887	1,36,635
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	803,717	1,59,587	408,731	70,358
Other sorts	,, / No.	..... / 1,996	7,080	..... / 8,599	12,231
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	..... / 10,674	20,065	..... / 19,149	49,932
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	35,718	.....	22,250
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	113	2,630	21	6,650
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	3,205	.....	.....
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	4,150	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	8,389	3,53,630	6,762	3,04,826
Other ware	Val.	.....	603	.....	5,500
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	Val.	.....	785	.....	140
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	1,942	.....	300
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	29,327	.....	5,925
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	649	.....	.....
Liquors—					
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	8	103	50	1,271
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	3,927	24,508	4,167	20,203
Other sorts	,,	.....	3	.....	.....
Machinery and mill-work	Val.	.....	430	.....	150
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	19	5,102	55	13,597
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
							100
				300	94	40	20
14	210	12	60	146	1,799	80	800
				3	75		
			170				
		4	36	4	15		
						160	100
	1,540		11,881		625		1,175
1	2						
8	94					5	42
162	630	24	144	46	280	2	19
			500				
150	4,080	7	375	220	5,900		

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles		United States.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	600
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Val.	.....	700	.....	100
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	15
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	175
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	.....	.....	5	50
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	210,000	41,718
White (bleached)	,,	.....	.....	26,620	4,991
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	.....	.....	1,016	331.
Other sorts	,, / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	Val.	.....	93	.....	4,180
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	609
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	1,102	20,561	3,337	28,472
Wines and liqueurs	,,	.....	4	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and mill-work	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	114	2,778
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					1,000		
						2	100
	200				13,066		5,459
					1,835		
				4	575	2	506
						300	700
					500		
				100	21		
				51	1,794		
				94	1,600	306	5,272
				11,600	11,000	14,400	14,200
						430	75
				34,334	13,581	8,382	2,103
				135,182	18,073	10,555	1,798
				7,849	14,989		
						30	55
				1,140	8,032		
			1,165		5,700		3,229
				190	1,340	39	1,951
	50				952		255
				3,535	850		
				20	20		
					10,93,542		3,91,689
				566	23,787	24	9,614
	46		65		2,909		1,715
	1,190				2,360		5,166
					8,800		80
					41,446		4,345
					2,248		100
				178	450	250	635
		2	36	242	3,109	40	744
				1,352	6,256	194	613
				15	131		
	30				3,106		6,112
					90		
				13,844	5,57,178	3	111
198	6,620			29	7,774	11	2,300
230	6,290						

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	China.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	.....	586	.....	1,185
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... ... Val.	.....	20,919	.....	12,637
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ,,	.....	897	.....	92
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwts.	9	1,315	1	105
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	50	16
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	42	600	.....	.....
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	2	30
Corks ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	222	3,928	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) ... ... Yds.	191,100	19,600	.....	.....
White (bleached) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	2,320	550
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	2,191	1,620	1,942	1,017
Other sorts ... ... ,, / No.	..... /	.....	..... / 300	300
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	8	10	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... ,, / Yds.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	.....	3,43,623	.....	3,71,448
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ... Cwts.	2,914	23,811	3,099	25,860
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	.....	36,337	.....	21,563
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	503	60	.....	.....
Canvas ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	.....	22	.....	.....
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwts.	81	3,335	131	4,823
Other ware ... ... Val.	.....	2,03,027	.....	1,75,495
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c. ... ... Val.	.....	1,393	.....	1,790
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ... ,,	.....	1,780	.....	477
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	192	.....	24
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	.....	10,564	.....	10,357
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	.....	278	.....	49
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter ... ... Gals.	10	20	.....	.....
Spirits ... ... ,,	3,804	9,324	3,258	10,280
Wines and liqueurs ... ... ,,	429	3,017	583	11,005
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and mill-work ... ... Val.	.....	200	.....	2,000
Matches, lucifer and others ... ... ,,	.....	20	.....	.....
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwts.	22,178	8,78,332	25,504	9,66,385
Wrought ... ... ,,	23	1,170	1	170
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					10,327		5,828
					770		
				1	176	1	130
					382		97
				1	50	2	450
				440	6,800	50	860
					50		
						1,600	1,300
				1,000	700	2,600	1,515
				12,194	3,088	8,996	1,983
				22	35		
				2,900	1,262		
					1,02,177		1,18,958
				6,034	44,326	7,948	52,720
					17,884		19,125
					27,636		51,081
				33	2,616	39	1,323
					10,819		10,935
				13,846	3,31,877	15,236	2,66,797
					889		2,062
					60		200
					150		1,233
					10,168		9,780
					1,460		190
				5	16		
		5	33	18,033	27,659	12,438	18,943
		87	612	39	505	521	931
				3	36		
					200		250
					18,641		11,017
				26	1,570	161	6,145
						33	1,320

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No	2,396	9,51,085	2,002	8,76,380
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	12,150	.....	4,343
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	1,719	.....	223
Books and printed maps (including maps and charts)	Cwts.	40	9,626	14	2,345
Building and engineering materials—]					
Cement	Cwts.	31	84	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	620	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	8,998	1,07,768	2,882	28,892
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	9	65
Twist and yarn	lbs.	300	120	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White (bleached)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,, / No.	.....	.....	..... /	.....
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	,, / Yds.	.....	.....	..... /	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	790	.....	2,876
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	370	.....	.....
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	5,361	.....	265
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwts.	2	45	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	6,105	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwts.	12	860	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	Val.	.....	40,510	.....	17,383
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	696	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	7,090	.....	335
Leather and manufactures of	,,	.....	10,369	.....	1,607
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	362	674	16	46
Spirits	,,	965	8,566	704	8,583
Wines and liqueurs	,,	2,660	23,459	2,640	16,686
Other sorts	,,	32	189	.....	.....
Machinery and mill-work	Val.	.....	7,350	.....	1,600
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwts.	65,521	27,78,729	62,761	23,05,385
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,74,760	.....	2,80,854
20	3,000	.....	.....	2,603	9,58,808	2,415	8,86,908
.....	12,009	.....	30,225	.....	31,50,837	.....	27,43,377
.....	275	.....	1,318	.....	4,06,827	.....	2,48,968
10	1,450	7	874	3,167	6,08,940	2,539	4,79,539
.....	.....	187	425	228,267	4,66,092	245,804	4,66,550
.....	.....	.....	550	.....	1,83,059	.....	1,40,241
90,080	34,321	210,288	78,485	858,406	3,20,138	936,775	3,34,168
.....	.....	1	100	20,502	3,49,748	17,005	2,20,461
1,734	28,220	1,472	20,666	62,534	10,25,819	62,536	10,80,728
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,689	1,23,464	2,306	55,556
253	3,500	.....	.....	154,716	20,39,316	151,892	16,17,434
.....	.....	.....	25	802	96,979	435	74,144
.....	.....	.....	.....	232	4,228	9	65
9,218	11,480	2,425	2,333	15,256,003	1,18,21,781	15,300,214	1,14,31,636
.....	.....	.....	.....	666,717,809	7,15,12,144	702,841,583	7,40,90,597
.....	.....	9,330	2,353	175,442,352	2,37,10,899	145,689,241	1,92,71,428
27,743	5,750	9,113	2,917	118,833,574	1,70,03,314	114,820,075	1,55,40,449
{ ..... 7,462 }	9,441	{ .... }	.....	{ 158,600 2,260,700 }	5,74,579	{ 173,569 1,642,722 }	5,94,559
.....	.....	672	563	252,328	3,01,674	473,425	5,09,000
{ ..... 75 }	75	{ .... }	1,057	{ 45,464 994,946 }	7,77,898	{ 34,187 1,037,907 }	8,12,704
.....	1,266	.....	3,807	.....	17,10,633	.....	15,31,738
353	7,010	55	10,497	10,886	3,31,917	11,319	3,59,824
.....	1,006	.....	1,456	.....	9,20,883	.....	3,97,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	372,235	1,30,678	361,637	1,12,398
.....	.....	2,016	1,035	697,315	3,39,808	816,780	3,54,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	98,844	50,921	109,073	54,985
.....	.....	.....	.....	878	483	34,741	7,492
.....	3,42,037	.....	1,93,936	.....	14,84,957	.....	6,41,072
.....	.....	119	3,690	10,029	5,05,568	8,241	4,56,409
.....	47,283	.....	37,545	.....	17,22,290	.....	11,90,410
23	2,040	4	300	33,575	4,23,543	.....	3,02,580
.....	14,268	.....	17,949	.....	27,97,391	.....	26,92,671
.....	265	.....	281	.....	6,66,264	.....	4,71,419
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	.....	3,409
.....	1,000	.....	680	.....	4,82,008	.....	9,63,631
.....	45	.....	100	.....	8,14,070	.....	7,29,592
287	821	361	761	601,528	14,58,245	436,503	10,88,473
44	359	3,577	21,376	314,268	28,67,477	270,686	22,08,188
3,118	23,056	3,447	25,354	162,666	17,43,410	126,529	11,93,103
.....	.....	6	52	2,969	12,274	1,632	11,283
.....	475	.....	.....	.....	82,82,889	.....	66,77,566
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,13,488	.....	4,13,242
2,265	91,446	10,924	4,03,868	138,089	57,97,664	140,180	52,15,845
570	17,771	516	13,848	122,017	50,81,365	105,288	39,06,400
223	7,545	116	2,490	458	14,055	149	3,810

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	1,411,681	89,56,417	1,347,618	78,97,303
Other sorts ... ... „	134,927	3,05,390	55,206	1,22,958
Lead ... ... „	60,624	8,16,224	60,983	7,53,274
Steel ... ... „	64,971	4,51,404	85,052	5,09,562
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... „	191	9,972	126	6,242
Other sorts ... ... „	15	1,695	5	492
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	80,904	7,37,194	67,890	5,73,227
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... „	6,235	4,31,965	1,145	70,485
Oils ... ... Gals.	860,414	5,44,411	1,155,386	6,52,750
Paints, colours and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	8,03,547	.....	5,97,630
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	.....	11,36,902	.....	10,32,322
Provisions ... ... „	.....	16,38,636	.....	14,46,769
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... „	.....	80,21,221	.....	47,74,210
Salt ... ... Tons.	264,594	41,85,130	303,605	45,28,156
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	112	100	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	233,018	3,21,094	345,014	3,46,001
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	1,03,349	.....	3,625
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	1,898	245
Sugar and sugar-candy, &c. ... ... Cwts.	100	1,809	22,166	2,47,385
Tea ... ... lbs.	291	261	518	348
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	28,218	9,916	39,733	16,284
Manufactured ... ... „	197,109	1,71,180	247,767	1,79,621
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	3,49,023	.....	2,92,858
Umbrellas ... ... No.	1,660,115	12,84,355	2,482,063	19,15,148
Wood, timber, manufactures of (including firewood) ... Val.	.....	1,51,743	.....	96,361
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	1,008	300	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,134,495	36,26,689	4,713,513	38,61,348
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	17,31,434	.....	14,38,291
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... „	.....	38,59,407	.....	53,72,939
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	18,94,69,958	.....	17,84,84,741
Dutiable	.....	1,03,81,195	.....	90,11,984
Total	.....	19,98,51,153	.....	18,74,96,725
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	7,49,278	.....	17,59,875
Silver	.....	82,57,630	.....	1,26,47,632
Total	.....	90,06,908	.....	1,44,07,507
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	.....	20,88,58,061	.....	20,19,04,232
Government—				
Stores	.....	1,11,02,276	.....	1,10,81,019
Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	1,11,02,276	.....	1,10,81,019

TRADE—*continued*.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
13	70	1	15	1	25	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	400	4,460	.....	10
3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	142	14	140
157	27,418	3	675	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	200	17	200	.....	.....	50	441
.....	970	.....	450	.....	13,658	.....	16,150
.....	47,825	.....	38,110	.....	2,274	.....	90
.....	9,698	.....	11,854	.....	45,167	.....	27,126
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	350
.....	.....	.....	4	10,336	1,40,667	1	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	216	17,000	4,080
16,124	15,425	53,873	45,311	6,80,434	8,78,243	1,133,005	10,66,340
.....	11,681	.....	.....	.....	3,47,223	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	20	13,542	1,69,928	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	22
2,600	3,780	195	800	3,102	7,473	1,277	2,302
.....	10,747	.....	18,055	.....	26,027	.....	3,331
.....	.....	.....	.....	168	344	1,107	5,530
.....	911	.....	3,045	.....	466	.....	750
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27,955	25,281	12,895	14,907	33,937	32,391	5,338	7,193
.....	5,191	.....	4,889	.....	1,430	.....	135
.....	1,14,762	.....	78,086	.....	33,897	.....	17,704
.....	11,07,860	.....	14,98,533	.....	21,97,779	.....	17,78,297
.....	8,744	.....	10,201	.....	2,64,500	.....	86,668
.....	11,16,604	.....	15,08,734	.....	24,62,279	.....	18,64,965
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,16,604	.....	15,08,734	.....	24,62,279	.....	18,64,965
.....		.....	1,807	.....	2,187	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	830	.....	1,807	.....	2,187	.....	20

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	10	1,900	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, colours, and painter's materials	Val.	.....	560	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	70	.....	2,853
Provisions	,,	.....	7,060	.....	4,324
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	21,187	2,88,372	11,371	1,54,787
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	14,532	21,941	121,841	1,03,854
Other sorts	Val.	.....	13,726	.....	.....
Spices	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	10	12	19	32
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	1,131	.....	280
Umbrellas	No.	1	16	.....	.....
Wood, timber and manufactures of (including firewood)	Val.	.....	715	.....	.....
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	8,570	7,269	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	108	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	82,682	.....	39,560
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	29,80,699	.....	24,89,232
Dutiable		.....	3,12,986	.....	1,76,261
Total		.....	32,93,685	.....	26,65,493
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	1,25,000
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	1,25,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	32,93,685	.....	27,90,493
Government—					
Stores		.....	100	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	100	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884 85—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
						40	400
		50	150	20	40		
		165	169				
			75				
	238		2,066		3,882		2,144
			9				
				168	20	11	150
4	62	3,887	47,393				
		1,705	762				
		338	333	600	75	130	55
			100		1,466		100
	3,518		1,775		150		628
	9,648		65,845		14,141		5,672
	726		153		280		61
	10,374		65,998		14.421		5,733
			12,000				
			12,000				
	10,374		77,998		14,421		5,733
			150				
			150				

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.		United States.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	6,811,383	23,60,258	16,625,532	68,51,349
Paints, colours, and painter's materials	Val.	.....	4,500	.....	27,527
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	.....	2,922	.....	5,965
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c.	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	80	75	1,758	1,230
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber and manufactures of (including fire-wood)	Val.	.....	4,015	.....	3,412
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	1,465	.....	9,241
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	23,74,028	.....	69,54,256
Dutiable		.....	20,565	.....	28,487
Total		.....	23,94,593	.....	69,82,743
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	6,98,000
Total		.....	.....	.....	6,98,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	23,94,593	.....	76,80,743
Government—					
Stores		.....	4	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	4	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
566	1,780	61	170	55	486	.....	.....
53	159	50	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	57	400	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,258	50,293	14,118	21,295
.....	1,910	.....	5,470	.....	250	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,748	.....	1,600
.....	1,65,990	.....	2,19,679	.....	4,797	.....	2,407
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,561	2,11,824	20,008	2,59,071	.....	4	.....	3
.....	20	.....	351	.....	88,682	.....	37,837
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,475	4,085	23,554	39,703
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,272	3,115	.....	.....	5,413	2,161	1,691,169	2,36,768
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	290	290	40	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	625	2,608	436	1,470
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	3,612
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,285	.....	.....	.....	4,470	.....	318
.....	.....	.....	.....	336	220	.....	.....
.....	.....	142	426	5,079	1,500	3,041	3,081
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536
.....	6,693	.....	5,488	.....	1,30,248	.....	1,24,470
.....	1,94,523	.....	2,32,894	.....	21,29,956	.....	9,30,124
.....	2,11,824	.....	2,59,107	.....	11,625	.....	1,995
.....	4,06,347	.....	4,92,001	.....	21,41,581	.....	9,32,119
.....	.....	.....	78,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32,000	.....	21,737	.....	2,50,000	.....	58
.....	32,000	.....	99,883	.....	2,50,000	.....	58
.....	4,38,347	.....	5,91,884	.....	23,91,581	.....	9,32,177
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	520
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	520

H.—

I.—Quantity and value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

Articles.	China.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	1	20	4	
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	 26
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	333	11,679	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	18	25	45	347
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	71,419	.....	44,573
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	30,017	.....	21,230
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	61,032	.....	38,151
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	72
Salt ... ... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	121,078	1,96,056	212,345	3,31,465
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	2,495	3,945	10,020	11,184
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	4 548	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	22,648	2,041	.....	.....
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwts.	203	3,960	20	454
Tea ... ... lbs.	23,580	13,181	15,660	8,197
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	20,177	50,409	11,781	23,686
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	1,050	.....	170
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2	15	28	129
Wood, timber and manufactures of (including firewood) ... Val.	.....	2,686	.....	1,439
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,201	3,264	27	12
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	6,000	.....	25
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	2,65,453	.....	2,06,779
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	22,79,521	.....	22,84,220
Dutiable	.....	13,258	.....	21,377
Total ...	.....	22,92,779	.....	23,05,597
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	58,87,125	.....	43,92,593
Silver	.....	21,63,809	.....	57,18,049
Total ...	.....	80,50,934	.....	1,01,10,642
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	1,03,43,713	.....	1,24,16,239
Government—				
Stores	.....	1,20,122	.....	62
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	1,20,122	.....	62

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85.—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS ETTLEMENTS.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		12	36				
						40	50
							4
				23,764	14,84,738	26,010	14,46,235
				312	34,975	134	16,987
				2,403	16,438	1,455	13,562
					1,23,690		1,47,920
					24,254		36,822
	404		50		2,05,723		1,53,698
					13,628		
2,821	38,405	3,246	44,169		2		
					60		252
				349	1,792		
				5,874	6,717	15,985	9,366
					349		
				8,174,953	10,39,533	9,783,594	16,28,878
				29	729	2,848	40,277
				194,533	71,721	53,642	23,172
						1,344	240
				28,259	71,973	13,364	22,494
					1,015		208
				12	10	1	14
					2,00,068		52,259
				4,000	150	5,208	590
				558	515	4,994	4,398
					600		142
	684		35		3,89,167		2,38,642
	1,088		121		42,81,204		44,01,509
	38,405		44,814		28,972		19,874
	39,493		44,935		43,10,176		44,21,383
					63,425		75,987
					5,18,481		1,74,278
					5,81,906		2,50,265
	39,493		44,935		48,92,082		46,71,648
					7,099		1,261
					7,099		1,261

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	140	7,660	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	624	7,514	243	2,188
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	219	1,130	152,530	45,759
Paints, colours, and painter's materials ... ... Val.	.....	150	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	255	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	25,717	.....	44,633
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	22,340	.....	61,600
Salt ... ... Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	50	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	650	497
Others sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	56	12
Sugar and sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwts.	16	47	11	20
Tea ... ... lbs.	3,150	1,775	50	25
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	312	220	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	5,960	.....	12
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber and manufactures of (including firewood) ... Val.	.....	37,481	.....	3,254
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	11,917	6,068	14,657	6,312
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	4,620	.....	907
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	56,672	.....	5,478
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	41,17,387	.....	34,12,073
Dutiable	.....	34,607	.....	25,538
Total ...	.....	41,51,994	.....	34,37,611
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	23,42,000	.....	10,79,950
Silver	.....	.....	.....	6,400
Total ...	.....	23,42,000	.....	10,86,350
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	64,93,994	.....	45,23,961
Government—				
Stores	.....	15	.....	450
Tearsure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	15	.....	450

TRADE—*continued.*

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
57,486	2,57,671	77,168	3,25,825	1,469,803	92,16,469	1,424,904	82,23,797
.....	.....	.....	.....	135,000	3,05,589	55,346	1,23,238
.....	.....	.....	.....	61,028	8,20,729	60,983	7,53,284
1,600	10,566	2,750	17,221	66,574	4,61,995	87,802	5,26,792
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,095	15,02,370	26,136	14,52,477
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,695	5	492
100	1,194	344	4,044	81,704	7,46,444	68,491	5,79,599
2	44	.....	.....	7,049	5,08,031	1,282	88,147
213	117	93	120	7,710,913	29,72,872	17,949,391	75,85,992
.....	7,637	.....	11,317	.....	10,28,291	.....	8,51,153
.....	35,671	.....	43,468	.....	12,80,016	.....	11,76,495
.....	7,063	.....	13,055	.....	21,77,429	.....	19,71,921
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,58,989	.....	48,36,232
20,104	2,73,619	9,121	1,24,148	334,603	51,38,023	347,352	51,10,359
.....	26,566	.....	21,586	.....	1,15,378	.....	61,026
.....	.....	.....	.....	121,565	1,98,164	229,349	3,35,561
792	2,272	5,058	6,596	956,744	12,53,722	1,709,000	16,28,852
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,80,876	.....	3,625
75,008	25,102	190,456	58,183	8,284,522	10,71,972	11,667,173	19,24,086
1,467	18,061	25,991	2,35,399	1,825	24,723	68,476	7,41,606
560	257	16	16	222,404	87,485	71,631	32,560
494	290	250	250	28,712	10,206	41,415	16,796
16,160	55,722	23,844	81,825	269,034	3,63,526	300,909	3,13,848
.....	18,507	.....	36,679	.....	4,13,600	.....	3,55,205
1	15	.....	.....	1,660,299	12,84,755	2,483,199	19,20,821
.....	5,601	.....	1,07,305	.....	4,10,907	.....	2,68,343
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,261	6,738	19,865	6,902
21,289	11,240	23,942	21,691	4,233,084	37,08,149	4,763,892	39,13,056
.....	5,515	.....	136	.....	17,54,898	.....	14,45,061
.....	93,925	.....	91,425	.....	50,38,723	.....	62,00,250
.....	12,25,739	.....	19,16,796	.....	21,23,83,531	.....	20,44,54,313
.....	2,98,130	.....	1,73,009	.....	1,16,25,817	.....	98,59,529
.....	15,23,869	.....	20,89,805	.....	22,40,09,348	.....	21,43,13,842
.....	53,350	.....	2,64,795	.....	90,95,178	.....	77,76,346
.....	37,960	.....	18,320	.....	1,12,59,880	.....	1,92,96,474
.....	91,310	.....	2,83,115	.....	2,03,55,058	.....	2,70,72,820
.....	16,15,179	.....	23,72,920	.....	24,43,64,406	.....	24,13,86,662
.....	4,722	.....	145	.....	1,12,37,455	.....	1,10,85,434
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,722	.....	145	.....	1,12,37,455	.....	1,10,85,434

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and

official years 1883-84

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	797	931	175	135
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	31,355	3,611	59,005	6,987
White ... ... „	4,833	396	140	61
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... „	12,666	2,179	168,378	17,439
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	257
... ... No.	.....		105	
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lbs.	560	500	.....	1,300
... ... Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	1	40	625	13,256
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	800
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwts.	17,568	29,059	17,472	46,141
All others, unenumerated ... ... „	1,646	11,108	106	7,810
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	5,22,906	.....	7,67,172
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.....	5,70,730	.....	8,61,358
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	5	1,350	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Val.	.....	98,824	.....	73,973
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	6,145	7,48,570	5,701	5,27,654
Coffee ... ... „	.....	20	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... „	10,958	1,17,991	35,757	3,70,593
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... „	394,439	89,38,461	196,049	44,58,077
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	50	49	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	80	165	8,940	2,246
... ... No.	15		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	2,756	.....	8,512
Drugs and medicines ... ... „	.....	45,412	.....	25,929
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwts.	57,916	1,71,73,297	50,402	1,38,13,647
Other sorts ... ... „	39,561	2,37,621	29,335	3,12,379
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... „	190	637	320	1,075
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	4,092	6,310	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk... ... ... „	1,406,244	45,02,650	843,195	33,72,212
Wheat ... ... „	5,725,170	2,28,29,776	2,269,370	87,69,312
Other sorts ... ... „	35,671	1,28,988	327,641	7,92,994
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... „	16	276	6,204	1,23,845
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... „	18,276	1,39,249	25,223	1,79,370
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides — Raw ... ... Cwts.	324,187	1,20,55,147	333,645	1,30,63,548
... ... No.	4,297,924		4,545,963	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	10,574	5,21,764	6,213	3,36,562
... ... No.	155,069		93,400	
Skins — Raw ... ... Cwts.	2,403	1,69,278	18,943	14,61,727
... ... No.	243,277		2,082,729	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	530	49,985	585	50,193
... ... No.	53,284		54,720	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. ... Val.	.....	1,32,903	.....	1,12,988
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	5,534,682	3,85,32,031	6,077,061	3,60,56,356
Manufactures of—				
Gunny bags ... ... No.	2,309,618	5,91,250	7,006,000	12,23,127
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	984,138	1,26,379	3,456,459	3,31,790
... ... Cwts.	795			

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1884-85.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	890	.....	12,702	.....	30,621	.....	63,979
.....	890	.....	13,752	.....	30,634	.....	63,989
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	820	.....	3,520	.....	27,565	.....	19,281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,779	37,350	84,465	18,73,000	3	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20
11,379	37,04,906	10,520	31,20,170	15,891	50,22,501	13,566	43,78,642
240	960	420	3,574	16,688	1,33,384	5,665	56,149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,569	5,300	.....	.....	745,415	17,10,173	10,611	17,413
.....	.....	.....	.....	189,445	7,69,774	159,887	6,95,074
.....	.....	.....	.....	147	600	12,162	49,653
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233	12,398	2,216	26,710
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,503	12,82,306	41,202	15,50,435	14,925	5,26,792	12,259	4,23,422
416,061		490,797		200,425		159,430	
.....	.....	130	5,300	184	8,900	124	5,905
.....		1,620		2,900		1,935	
543	32,136	283	13,042	2,445	1,56,802	2,182	1,63,327
53,919		37,084		168,236		204,776	
.....	.....	1	610	5	450	.....	95
.....		66		804		50	
.....	3,553	.....	200	.....	13,400	.....	10,550
115,224	9,02,384	194,894	11,61,560	3,668	26,294	34,639	2,06,560
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3
209,000	25,961	426,707	51,898	4,829	410	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1883-84

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwts.	7,909	11,864	3,638	5,557
All others, unenumerated	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	18,633	.....	33,991
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	30,497	.....	39,548
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	710
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	„	2	200	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	„	47,486	11,42,365	20,008	4,45,975
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwts.	1,101	3,55,433	720	2,27,096
Other sorts	„	717	6,400	707	8,039
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	„	254,740	6,61,443	6,006	16,380
Wheat	„	2,002	8,008	.....	.....
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	„	.....	.....	932	9,312
Hemp—					
Raw	„	31	210	187	1,415
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwts.	65,602	24,74,243	86,594	32,65,632
	No.	908,364		1,156,479	
Hides ... Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	328	10,500	2,511	1,05,150
	No.	3,500		35,050	
Skins ... Raw	Cwts.	1,449	64,795	985	50,808
	No.	51,634		40,212	
Skins ... Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	.....	.....	32	3,200
	No.	.....		5,000	
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Val.	.....	620	.....	100
Jute—					
Raw	Cwts.	91,863	6,29,159	112,278	7,20,573
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	.....	.....	15,000	4,000
Other kinds	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cwts.	.....		.....	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1884-85—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
195,022	25,450	33,040	4,460	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,290	1,135	33,640	12,609	.....	.....	.....	.....
89,610	26,520	123,950	29,904	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		400		.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	20	9	.....	.....	2,720	1,500
.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	
42	642	52	1,295	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
198	2,028	69	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30,397	.....	21,508	.....	2,483	.....	9,359
.....	86,172	.....	71,841	.....	2,483	.....	10,859
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,792	.....	13,884	.....	200	.....	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	49	1,470	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	640	82	465	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	444	39	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,016	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,965	4,279	2,964	934	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		6		.....		.....	
.....	120	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,575	.....	5,694	.....	1,883	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
992	7,702	539	5,294	295	2,435	30	327
94,753	2,92,843	45,261	1,32,877	.....	.....	73	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,346,669	42,10,907	1,237,308	45,84,260	426,325	16,02,097	340,999	14,52,108
11,192	43,423	9,827	38,097	41,362	1,65,450	.....	.....
145,745	4,94,488	128,098	4,11,063	18,913	71,344	21,313	83,011
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	122	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
492,697	87,968	824,900	1,39,040	1,942,241	4,37,834	783,000	1,03,159
.....	810	.....	4,720	.....	110	.....	27
61		364		9		3	

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1883-84

Articles.		United States.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwts.	14,968	28,689	4,861	8,407
All others, unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	.....	13,211	.....	30,343
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	41,900	.....	38,750
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.	Value	.....	708	.....	3,965
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwts.	1,811	2,21,294	1,965	2,05,963
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	135	2,650	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	3,064
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	13,759	.....	29,453
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwts.	19,980	62,30,172	23,770	66,26,771
Other sorts	"	13,094	92,289	4,712	55,383
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	"	.....	.....	69	380
Wheat	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	4	18
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	"	67,566	9,01,513	66,616	8,51,265
Hemp—					
Raw	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwts.	106,094	25,62,223	116,879	29,06,207
	No.	598,912		647,525	
Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Skins ... Raw	Cwts.	35,144	24,12,569	21,593	15,69,246
	No.	3,208,911		2,089,026	
Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	2,626	2,96,973	1,814	2,28,763
	No.	325,502		220,920	
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—					
Raw	Cwts.	1,244,086	56,29,719	1,726,193	71,94,171
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	16,060,070	18,83,889	22,220,830	22,14,836
Other kinds	Yds.	2,879,200	2,92,122	10,406,322	8,12,677
	Cwts.	.....		360	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1884-85—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936	2,250
6,000	1,200	.....	.....	126,270	27,662	92,600	17,285
400	100	3,000	350	263,280	50,229	167,034	32,799
400	40	.....	.....	4,970	1,380	16,240	2,524
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,829	.....	100
				35,898		65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	100	21	189	15	150	12	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	945	6	697
.....	3,539	.....	1,064	.....	42,346	.....	21,311
.....	4,979	.....	1,603	.....	1,26,541	.....	77,126
.....	.....	.....	.....	122	665	61	4,360
.....	1,427	.....	1,122	.....	15,349	.....	6,717
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	78	.....	.....
5	120	.....	.....	1	48	4	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,889	1,948	36,921	20,302	1,700	600	8,810	10,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	90
.....	55	.....	.....	.....	3,272	.....	1,219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	14	2	16	44	404	5	37
1	5	.....	.....	27,411	77,130	28,297	86,805
.....	.....	1	2	24,254	35,099	31,091	64,194
404,037	15,67,604	446,198	17,70,745	1,128,149	32,00,530	1,675,122	60,82,013
6	24	.....	.....	37	150	236	966
157	689	41	216	15,535	52,097	19,865	74,149
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	120	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160
						210	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18,500	2,503	468,900	99,717	758,455	1,50,335
.....	.....	.....	.....	226,074	27,192	346,221	36,725
		.....		9		38	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1883-84

Articles.		China.			
		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	49,000	25,188	40,000	13,000
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	„	140	51	110	100
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	„	.....	270	.....	515
	No.	90		190	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	9	12	10	30
	Yds.	.....		.....	
Gums and resins	Cwts.	62	700	37	500
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	„	160	9,630	41	4,861
All others articles, unenumerated	Value	.....	15,947	.....	26,709
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	51,798	.....	45,715
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	3	600	2	400
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.	Value	.....	6,926	.....	4,521
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwts.	8	480	7	530
Coffee	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	„	1	50	44	281
Cotton—					
Raw	„	101,481	29,95,644	55,893	15,96,344
Twist and yarn	lbs.	1,072,039	3,75,083	1,089,200	3,93,685
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	14,440	2,288	.....	270
	No.	204		90	
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	„	.....	39,777	.....	23,639
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwts.	.....	.....	38	7,187
Other sorts	„	1,200	13,407	131	3,599
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	„	689	1,975	648	1,993
Rice in the husk (paddy)	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice not in the husk	„	2,265	8,690	1,303	6,282
Wheat	„	55	219	15	61
Other sorts	„	26	110	24	91
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—					
Raw	„	50	650	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides—Raw	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Hides—Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Skins—Raw	Cwts.	40	1,205	162	8,125
	No.	1,510		13,500	
Skins—Dressed or tanned	Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....	
Jewellery—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Value	.....	565	.....	.....
Jute—					
Raw	Cwts.	10,940	81,943	13,328	84,715
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	14,569,343	18,25,136	6,677,010	7,56,137
Other kinds	Yds.	2,452,700	2,45,510	384,024	46,113
	Cwts.	1		88	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1884-85—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,095	1,050	11,700	1,715
.....	.....	.....	.....	67,835	14,831	81,610	15,597
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,987	524	11,120	1,680
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,329	.....	4,020
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,643		2,000	
.....	.....	.....	.....	536	1,668	626	4,115
.....	.....	.....	.....	400		4,485	
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	750	30	860
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	49	345	31	329
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	3,068	1	46
.....	3,593	.....	1,637	.....	2,69,747	.....	2,32,856
.....	3,593	.....	1,637	.....	2,95,312	.....	2,61,251
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,798	1,37,963	13,997	1,12,855
.....	2,650	.....	200	.....	57,703	.....	70,672
.....	.....	.....	.....	202	29,155	1	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	114	14	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	190	125	12,313	5,195	8,724	6,475
.....	.....	.....		434		210	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610	.....	1,688
.....	80	.....	75	.....	11,442	.....	16,226
499	1,90,582	393	1,31,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	517	9,319	595	10,766
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,705	20,961	7,246	23,310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,704	97,165	34,688	1,38,649	121,281	4,30,789	92,491	3,80,734
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,282	41,691	9,585	32,002
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,103	30,899	10,575	36,796
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	350	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	100		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,500	7	600
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,101		900	
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	510	2	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	779		200	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,208	.....	1,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	547	4,174	368	2,664
12,700	2,640	30,000	5,554	8,835,805	17,33,381	17,572,077	27,35,651
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,250	10,405	100,250	15,989
				515		530	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1883-84

Articles.	Australia.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
... ... No.	.....	.....	1	6
Other sorts of manufactures.. ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	4	360
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	20,756	.....	74,457
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.....	20,756	.....	74,823
Indian produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	339	11,615	190	20,166
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value	.....	21,591	.....	45,552
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	3	375	.....	.....
Coffee ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured... ... ,,	1,238	13,996	1,385	12,223
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	2,159	24,456	1,672	27,632
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	10	24	.....	.....
... No.	.....		.....	
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	5,120	.....	10,501
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwts.	15	4,400	12	3,500
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3,277	14,779	2,048	9,232
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	2,405	6,562	2,084	5,905
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	21	106
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	48,075	2,64,025	68,584	3,08,977
Wheat ... ... ,,	9	72	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,177	3,774	1,828	5,897
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	50	907	100	1,500
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	4	30	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	15	563
... No.	.....	.....	262	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	10	900	.....	.....
... No.	150		.....	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	14	1,040
... No.	.....	.....	1,236	
Dressed or tanned ... ... Cwts.	1	132	3	150
... No.	32		120	
Jewellery—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. ... Value	.....	905	.....	517
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwts.	16,707	1,19,575	11,822	68,774
Manufactures—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	12,543,178	40,78,903	18,303,700	47,61,125
Other kinds ... ... Yd	24,979	4,825	24,040	3,077
... Cwts.	185		105	

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1884-85—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5,220	1,695	455	423	55,029	27,827	42,626	15,841
66,839	8,231	39,616	4,613	432,581	67,204	235,961	35,060
29,774	5,659	5,628	1,052	369,552	72,401	291,172	62,578
6,422	2,995	10,410	2,852	117,055	33,638	329,098	54,399
.....	160	.....	.....	.....	7,588	.....	5,498
80		.....		37,711		2,761	
2,639	1,173	162	112	3,744	3,353	3,538	7,066
.....		.....		400		4,485	
96	1,542	37	547	206	3,674	785	16,818
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
152	1,055	314	1,782	40,367	73,290	26,418	63,621
7	154	10	100	1,883	24,905	178	14,964
.....	81,703	.....	84,761	.....	10,56,771	.....	13,81,849
.....	1,04,366	.....	96,242	.....	13,70,651	.....	16,58,494
10	50	3	1,300	9,277	1,52,243	14,253	1,39,081
.....	22,204	.....	25,423	.....	2,72,759	.....	2,69,660
.....	.....	3	54	8,169	9,99,874	7,677	7,34,306
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	240	49	1,470
1,064	6,449	95	555	13,523	1,42,119	37,372	3,84,292
6,570	1,60,082	13,515	3,15,365	636,638	1,51,34,734	288,976	68,82,064
14,064	5,174	9,624	4,710	1,088,169	3,80,876	1,098,824	3,98,395
56,507	42,547	51,929	51,185	107,804	57,046	128,478	91,541
36		.....		689		306	
.....	70	.....	3,427	.....	11,041	.....	27,622
.....	1,671	.....	4,694	.....	1,20,936	.....	1,06,949
3,225	10,50,519	6,648	19,25,534	110,015	3,37,51,810	106,069	3,02,33,957
294	2,578	358	4,958	76,921	5,21,292	44,538	4,69,753
16,819	53,043	1,701	5,554	148,973	4,53,156	85,652	2,56,816
.....	.....	301	325	23,346	41,409	31,414	64,627
1,485,477	52,80,448	1,288,094	53,59,809	7,393,950	2,35,41,821	6,034,868	2,34,89,962
1,630,975	65,69,070	114,284	4,60,619	7,611,535	3,04,27,657	2,563,204	99,96,131
15,927	56,585	16,053	58,942	242,542	8,39,574	537,604	15,12,830
9	168	3	66	68,885	9,15,504	76,091	10,12,938
.....	.....	26	200	18,361	1,40,139	25,440	1,81,035
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,193	29,697	2,805	96,463	543,518	1,89,30,758	593,399	2,13,06,270
6,899		30,395		6,428,685		7,030,851	
1	200	1	50	11,098	5,42,294	8 979	4,52,967
33		12		161,664		132,017	
49	6,600	100	4,806	42,087	28,41,885	44,269	32,72,721
5,000		3,630		3,734,588		4,473,093	
.....	15	.....	.....	3,169	3,48 065	2,438	2,83,421
3		.....		380,504		281,386	
.....	5,020	.....	4,345	.....	1,69,274	.....	1,30,500
.....	.....	198,076	11,18,084	7,017,717	4,59,25,279	8,368,659	4,66,13,457
5,186,110	15,47,990	7,407,420	17,99,075	62,420,662	1,22,88,708	81.616,904	1,38,94,545
218,400	21,169	182,100	15,675	6,933,030	7,54,894	15,326,117	13,18,691
39		16		1,614		1,178	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1883-84

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	804	11,182	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	68,378	33,98,969	68,637	29,01,696
Other kinds ... ... ,,	16,486	6,42,749	33,302	13,56,184
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,387,747	13,84,778	1,476,070	14,34,503
Other sorts ... ... ,,	411	720	5	50
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Cwts.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	1,34,707	.....	91,375
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	213,486	19,32,847	165,422	14,85,414
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	3,183,876	1,69,46,486	2,694,613	1,46,36,329
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	1,534,428	81,41,981	1,699,249	91,79,356
Poppy ... ... ,,	40,582	2,32,646	254,404	15,76,862
Til or jingelly... ... ... ,,	5,002	33,510	21	123
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,427	8,582	3,849	13,028
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	470,693	13,04,391	544,657	11,78,517
Manufactures... ... ... Value	.....	12,87,369	.....	17,95,748
Spices ... ... lbs.	659,432	88,913	1,943,437	2,81,968
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	213,604	22,01,839	36,811	3,48,586
Tea ... ... lbs.	58,587,272	3,98,37,142	61,538,929	3,87,30,146
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	9,117,542	5,19,924	5,317,539	2,56,809
Manufactured ... ... ,,	4,699	6,138	17,646	18,510
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	480	33,162	149	10,641
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	529	55,977	647	75,806
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	445	.....	3,415
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	15,884	7,830	42,576	9,216
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	69	4,035	102	2,890
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	92,606	1,42,770	66,095	1,00,113
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	365		50	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	17,83,122	.....	19,04,870
Indian produce and manufactures Free	.....	18,27,86,393	.....	15,94,88,112
Indian produce and manufactures Dutiable ...	.....	45,08,960	.....	33,72,212
Total ...	.....	18,72,95,353	.....	16,28,60,324
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	18,78,66,083	.....	16,37,21,682
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	18,78,66,083	.....	16,37,24,082
Government—				
Stores	.....	5,484	.....	6,825
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	5,484	.....	6,825

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1884-85—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
837	44,061	2,833	1,22,073	3,980	1,97,430	7,535	2,89,235
220	11,235	224	7,622	.....	.....	110	4,658
.....	.....	9	15	163	254	145	140
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,830	.....	3,598	.....	107	.....	254
.....	.....	.....	.....	68,804	6,73,723	30,414	2,92,772
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,796	65,848	25,288	1,24,965
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,181	56,627	210,937	13,21,614
.....	.....	.....	.....	32,577	1,86,971	142,855	9,11,374
.....	.....	1	10	7,622	35,464	76,270	3,17,998
.....	.....	.....	.....	800,341	26,39,370	729,551	17,62,938
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,35,327	.....	9,53,980
56,000	7,500	126,112	19,818	16,964	2,140	11,200	1,400
155	2,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	100
327	312	285	262	10,008	7,177	6,463	4,197
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,703,334	1,58,262	4,250	305
.....	.....	150	260	212	110	166	170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	3,459	44	3,058
196	130	896	1,474	1,868	3,125	7,122	15,772
.....	8,187	.....	6,650	.....	2,73,605	112	64,005
.....	60,28,822	.....	61,09,441	.....	1,38,11,414	.....	1,21,04,701
.....	5,300	.....	.....	.....	17,10,173	.....	17,413
.....	60,34,122	.....	61,09,441	.....	1,55,21,587	.....	1,21,22,114
.....	60,35,012	.....	61,23,193	.....	1,55,52,221	.....	1,21,86,103
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
.....	60,35,012	.....	61,23,193	.....	1,55,52,221	.....	1,21,86,351
.....	180	.....	400	.....	160	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	180	.....	400	.....	160	.....	.....

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and the official years 1883-84

Articles.	Italy.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	1,674	85,360	3,757	1,41,479
Other kinds ... ... ,,	56	1,420	22	1,200
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	182	200
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	12,871	.....	22,262
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	791	7,900	463	4,105
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	73	450
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... ,,	17,934	1,12,043	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,862	8,730	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	277,022	22,10,563	229,939	15,91,945
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	1,224	.....	148
Spices ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugar-candy and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	2,127	16,380	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	542	421	195	225
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	17,972	3,255	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	75	82
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	140	288	112	150
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	1,25,514	.....	82,808
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	72,77,902	.....	66,87,064
Indian produce and manufactures ... Dutiable ...	.....	6,61,443	.....	16,380
Total ...	.....	79,39,345	.....	67,03,444
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	79,69,842	.....	67,42,992
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	79,69,842	.....	67,42,992
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during and 1884-85—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124,356	1,46,627	140,517	1,65,720	21,304	26,083	4,937	7,015
.....	.....	6	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	55,510	25	32,155	.....	.....	.....	.....
64		36		.....		.....	
.....	2,50,816	.....	1,99,454	.....	46,081	.....	20,896
12,612	1,09,792	8,283	68,791	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	824	55	300	.....	.....	39,520	2,16,926
276	1,712	494	2,871	137	806	.....	.....
39	230	37	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	572	44	265	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,551	11,565	1,318	8,252	681	5,281	99	810
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	52,815	.....	48,422	.....	.....	.....	.....
114,057	15,503	91,500	8,865	17,255	1,824	448	36
2	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
400	350	8,093	4,067	25	30	90	83
558,426	89,492	316,485	42,387	.....	.....	.....	.....
540	625	.....	.....	4,937	264	3,330	278
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	16,872	229	14,826	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80,729	29,929	47,248	17,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	1,14,039	.....	60,535	.....	1,289	.....	56
.....	18,51,012	.....	14,29,582	.....	7,61,036	.....	4,32,981
.....	42,10,907	.....	45,84,260	.....	16,02,097	.....	14,52,108
.....	60,61,919	.....	60,13,842	.....	23,63,133	.....	18,85,089
.....	61,48,091	.....	60,85,683	.....	23,65,616	.....	18,95,948
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	61,48,091	.....	60,85,683	.....	23,65,616	.....	18,95,948
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce the official years 1883-84

Articles.	United States.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	193	2,903	90	986
Shell ... ... „	16,810	10,15,039	21,152	9,53,644
Other kinds ... ... „	1,167	63,776	1,085	48,788
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	33,764	31,912	55,665	52,018
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cwts.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	350	.....	133
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	84,723	8,34,409	105,225	10,34,623
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... „	967,090	49,90,313	984,105	53,35,099
Mustard and rape ... ... „	9	53	825	4,500
Poppy ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	16	178	17,207	83,695
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	10	75
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	39,649	.....	37,903
Spices ... ... lbs.	224,000	30,000	342,188	48,829
Sugar, sugar-candy and others saccharine produce ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	197,292	1,36,260	173,954	1,25,199
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	10	700	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	10
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	14,586	15,238	8,820	12,655
Yds.	140		.....	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	3,64,018	.....	4,15,020
Indian produce and manufactures { Free	.....	2,80,64,579	.....	3,08,54,959
{ Dutiable	.....	.....	.....	380
Total ...	.....	2,80,64,579	.....	3,08,55,339
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	2,81,06,479	.....	3,08,94,089
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure...	.....	2,81,06,479	.....	3,08,94,089
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during and 1884-85—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	261	36	44	36,378	42,504	43,489	48,935
72	769	8	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	83	1,01,635	107	1,36,590
.....		.....		121		156	
.....	1,307	.....	248	.....	27,233	.....	3,659
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,142	10,198	262	2,273
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	53	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	74	29	202
1	11	.....	.....	1,073	6,594	2,685	16,699
1	9	1	15	8,395	2,68,169	5,344	1,38,901
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,572	.....	9,877	.....	11,502	.....	5,668
.....	.....	825	87	58,960	12,605	46,498	8,242
201	2,810	58	882	2,024	29,885	461	7,074
.....	.....	10	25	130	107	1,142	940
5,069	391	.....	.....	34,476	6,608	7,504	1,760
18,780	1,862	9,922	1,313	21,925	3,515	8,455	1,413
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	32	3,200	.....	.....
.....	3,656	.....	50	.....	6,510	.....	906
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	30	456	180
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	2,375	.....	2,442	.....	66,946	.....	52,060
.....	30,325	.....	39,242	.....	8,74,598	.....	7,97,199
.....	15,67,604	.....	17,70,747	.....	32,35,629	.....	61,46,207
.....	15,97,929	.....	18,09,989	.....	41,10,227	.....	69,43,406
.....	16,02,908	.....	18,11,592	.....	42,36,768	.....	70,20,532
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,11,010	.....	30,00,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,11,010	.....	30,00,000
.....	16,02,908	.....	18,11,592	.....	53,47,778	.....	1,00,20,532
.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	10,01	.....	55,602
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	1,001	.....	55,602

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1883-84

Article	China.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	239	11,536	385	18,770
Other kinds ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	109,839	1,25,634	101,304	1,09,011
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	45,498	5,70,01,742	36,714	4,77,28,380
Cwts.	66,726		53,848	
Provisions ... ... Value	.....	28,090	.....	32,665
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	90,840	8,91,334	127,450	12,32,206
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	5	40	.....	.....
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	43	1,118	87	876
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Value	.....	1,560	.....	728
Spices ... ... lbs.	16,438	1,355	12	62
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwts.	409	5,022	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	619	470	4,263	2,233
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	2,835	2,131	3,137	2,036
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	619	44,508	290	20,754
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts... ... ... Value	.....	.....	.....	2,120
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	13	500	2	50
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	1,004	1,493	224	300
Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	.....	2,67,196	.....	1,51,351
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	.....	6,39,75,297	.....	5,22,29,233
Dutiable ...	.....	8,690	.....	6,282
Total ...	.....	6,39,83,987	.....	5,22,35,515
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	6,40,35,785	.....	5,22,81,230
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	6,40,35,785	.....	5,28,81,230
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	300
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	300

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1884-85—continued

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	50	211	12,190	287	14,546
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	48	.....	.....	204,581	2,25,284	199,175	2,11,999
4	40	.....	.....	97	765	38	384
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,320	89,43,170	10,134	1,29,71,115
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,733		14,865	
.....	215	.....	224	.....	1,37,867	.....	1,35,192
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,147	98,165	6,307	57,896
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	433
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	127	52	341
.....	.....	.....	.....	73	511	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,436	42,689	6,863	53,791
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	45	.....	.....
.....	459	.....	1,670	.....	13,985	.....	25,515
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,245	1,128	32,583	5,900
4	81	.....	.....	2	10	4	69
647	640	8,217	5,839	4,606	3,772	5,494	4,179
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,712	4,294	20,552	4,056
1,157	106	744	78	101,545	35,263	97,349	25,115
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,624	1,82,770	2,271	1,57,972
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	320	3	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	122	795	112	150
.....	106	.....	60	1,650	3,27,629	40	2,45,281
.....	1,97,647	.....	1,45,285	.....	1,21,40,484	.....	1,69,81,553
.....	97,165	.....	1,38,649	.....	4,30,789	.....	3,80,734
.....	2,94,812	.....	2,83,934	.....	1,25,71,273	.....	1,73,62,287
.....	2,98,405	.....	2,85,571	.....	1,28,66,585	.....	1,76,23,538
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	6,794
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	163	.....	6,794
.....	2,98,405	.....	2,85,571	.....	1,28,66,748	.....	1,76,30,332
.....	712	.....	75	.....	1,14,437	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	712	.....	75	.....	1,14,437	.....	54

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and *official years* 1883-84

Articles.	Australia.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... "	372	19,277	794	33,536
Other kinds ... ... "	17	882	38	1,368
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	823,940	8,15,690	875,603	8,13,712
Other sorts ... ... "	36	25	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Cwts.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	25,304	.....	27,751
Saltpetre ... ... Cwts.	1,478	13,670	828	6,963
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... "	5,066	27,818	7,400	42,413
Mustard and rape ... ... "	147	700	5	30
Poppy ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til or jingelly ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... "	104	730	57	427
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	822	.....	28
Spices ... ... lbs.	2,580	235	7,438	1,122
Sugar, sugar-candy and other saccharine produce Cwts.	79	1,239	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lbs.	366,688	2,31,538	15,36,366	9,06,561
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	82	6	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... "	1,225	1,736	1,158	1,349
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	28	1,980	60	6,050
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	116	.....	53
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	31	1,085	2	70
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	1,943	3,463	1,499	2,023
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	.....		.....	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	34,787	.....	44,075
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free	.....	54,94,041	.....	68,65,985
Indian produce and manufactures ... Dutiable	.....	2,64,025	.....	3,09,083
Total ...	.....	57,58,066	.....	71,75,068
Total of Merchandise—Foreign and Indian ...	.....	57,78,822	.....	72,49,891
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	300	.....	2,000
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	300	.....	2,000
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	57,79,122	.....	72,51,891
Government—				
Stores	.....	850	.....	336
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	850	.....	336

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1884-85—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	997	14,085	90	986
248	13,326	1,319	59,399	92,749	47,97,188	106,700	45,34,488
.....	.....	396	17,490	17,946	7,20,062	35,177	14,37,310
28,689	33,695	67,801	74,652	2,770,992	28,32,770	2,964,933	29,17,964
34	321	46	537	651	2,640	103	1,060
774	9,42,525	914	11,76,480	53,719	6,70,44,532	47,894	6,20,44,720
1,135		1,340		78,779		70,245	
.....	2,33,602	.....	2,40,397	.....	9,00,380	.....	7,78,108
6,778	65,996	5,949	53,628	490,801	46,38,034	450,608	42,38,671
134,104	7,47,517	31,252	1,56,658	4,290,293	2,27,13,206	3,757,018	2,03,88,175
143,692	7,26,596	183,918	9,31,947	1,692,494	89,37,749	1,909,863	1,02,44,102
4,149	24,899	3	15	54,981	3,14,603	465,462	28,99,274
.....	.....	3	18	56,747	3,42,212	145,608	9,28,479
455	15,571	758	21,560	27,593	3,98,086	112,154	6,39,363
10,294	48,017	3,337	11,492	1,558,154	62,02,386	1,507,494	45,45,027
.....	39,622	.....	23,940	.....	23,96,906	.....	29,03,627
116,942	14,166	35,260	5,128	1,372,873	1,75,369	2,637,501	3,81,457
3,041	42,408	1,575	20,515	221,658	23,02,025	38,918	3,77,226
23,044	17,171	50,574	37,297	59,191,700	4,02,35,390	63,334,075	3,98,21,253
2,046,729	1,35,494	2,900,722	1,35,768	14,510,342	9,17,726	8,567,052	4,41,085
118,964	11,247	62,071	7,848	276,819	62,997	204,205	58,452
53	4,200	48	3,540	3,786	2,65,340	2,758	1,92,907
1	150	1	87	720	78,179	937	96,769
.....	2,763	.....	889	.....	13,662	.....	7,553
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,884	7,830	42,581	9,220
5	178	4	214	169	9,577	158	6,452
146	3,315	168	200	194,670	2,00,476	132,752	1,50,767
115		.....		2,270		202	
.....	73,744	.....	62,021	.....	34,42,557	.....	30,92,234
.....	1,27,74,624	.....	89,42,804	.....	33,60,68,174	.....	30,31,08,141
.....	52,80,448	.....	53,60,134	.....	2,35,83,230	.....	2,35,54,589
.....	1,80,55,072	.....	1,43,02,938	.....	35,96,51,404	.....	32,66,62,730
.....	1,81,59,438	.....	1,43,99,180	.....	36,10,22,055	.....	32,83,21,224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,11,173	.....	30,09,442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,11,473	.....	30,11,442
.....	1,81 59,438	.....	1,43,99,180	.....	36,21,33,528	.....	33,13,32,666
.....	120	.....	100	.....	1,22,944	.....	63,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	120	.....	100	.....	1,22,944	.....	63,692

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)—				
Fire-arms and parts thereof	.....	.....	42,172	16,124
Gunpowder, common	.....	.....	69	69
Ditto, sporting	.....	.....	7,763	7,763
Other sorts	.....	.....	9,025	8,921
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	37,594	37,386	27,283	27,280
Spirits	11,82,756	11,78,755	10,67,997	10,62,428
Wines and liqueurs	2,27,540	2,26,151	1,67,284	1,66,764
Other sorts	1,806	1,681	2,485	2,390
Opium	.....	.....	1,261	1,261
Salt	1,73,13,587	1,71,27,119	1,91,86,114	1,89,75,115
All other sorts	63,894	45,094	.....	.....
Total duty on imports ... Including salt ...	1,88,27,177	1,86,16,186	2,05,11,453	2,02,68,115
Total duty on imports ... Excluding salt ...	15,13,590	14,89,067	13,25,339	12,93,000
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	7,131	6,871	8,422	7,813
Rice not in the husk	19,84,969	18,64,308	16,15,866	15,31,936
Total duty on exports ...	19,92,100	18,71,179	16,24,288	15,39,749
Grand Total—Duty on imports and exports (exclusive of penalty)	2,08,19,277	2,04,87,365	2,21,35,741	2,18,07,864

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1883-84 *and* 1884-85.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Imports into Bengal—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From British Ports in other Presidencies—								
From Bombay	1,03,60,565	1,00,90,808	9,13,610	7,51,633	1,12,74,175	1,08,42,441	.....	10,700
„ Madras	91,98,444	1,06,37,467	2,43,910	1,76,576	94,42,354	1,08,14,043	10,000	3,600
„ British Burmah ...	74,42,628	71,25,932	3,61,261	2,33,089	78,03,889	73,59,021	32,71,100	46,00,500
Total ...	2,70,01,637	2,78,54,207	15,18,781	11,61,298	2,85,20,418	2,90,15,505	32,81,100	46,14,800
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,47,54,753	1,54,31,657	66,77,089	75,91,437	2,14,31,842	2,30,23,094	24,15,591	33,02,667
From Indian Ports not British—								
From Goa	.....	.....	220	.....	220	.....	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry... ...	51,088	31,904	10,767	3,872	61,855	35,776	.....	2,21,000
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	71,173	1,32,458	.....	.....	71,173	1,32,458	.....	.....
„ Cutch	.....	.....	.....	1,953	.....	1,953	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	4,89,366	11,17,401	245	145	4,89,611	11,17,546	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Kolachel ...	530	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Quilton ...	6,226	453	.....	.....	6,226	453	.....	.....
„ Travancore { Poracand ...	6,320	.....	.....	.....	6,320	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,24,703	12,82,216	11,232	5,970	6,35,935	12,88,186	.....	2,21,000
From all Ports—Total ...	4,23,81,093	4,45,68,080	82,07,102	87,58,705	5,05,88,195	5,33,26,785	56,96,691	81,38,467
Government stores and treasure	5,52,796	2,58,043	2,53,567	1,39,037	8,06,363	3,97,080	43,48,120	10,71,992
Exports from Bengal—								
To British Ports in other Presidencies—								
To Bombay	1,23,97,404	1,01,13,291	2,82,017	2,35,007	1,26,79,421	1,03,48,298	.....	.....
„ Sind	4,66,157	3,88,377	3,399	5,200	4,69,556	3,93,577	.....	.....
„ Madras	78,93,012	80,89,796	36,58,139	43,44,134	1,15,51,151	1,24,33,930	3,36,800	3,06,000
„ British Burmah ...	1,13,91,370	97,61,883	52,95,001	48,81,491	1,66,86,371	1,46,33,374	76,10,700	29,91,500
Total ...	3,21,47,943	2,83,43,347	92,38,556	94,65,832	4,13,86,499	3,78,09,179	79,47,500	32,97,500
To British Ports within the Presidency	1,46,95,844	1,51,50,740	64,24,865	78,60,464	2,11,20,709	2,30,11,204	22,85,490	32,14,767
To Indian Ports not British—								
To Goa	.....	.....	300	40	300	40	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	2,52,729	1,13,594	56,052	17,483	3,08,781	1,31,077	.....	.....
„ Mahe	.....	9,210	.....	.....	.....	9,210	.....	.....
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	2,13,776	2,57,870	3,214	975	2,16,990	2,58,845	.....	.....
„ Cutch	8,363	.....	.....	.....	8,363	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... { Dwarka ...	7,918	.....	.....	.....	7,918	.....	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... { Porlandar...	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... { Verawal ...	.....	9,640	.....	.....	.....	9,640	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... { Navabandar	.....	7,448	.....	.....	.....	7,448	.....	.....
„ Kattywar ... { Mangrol ...	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... { Allepey ...	1,31,061	1,41,480	920	910	1,31,981	1,42,390	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... { Kolachel ...	483	37,781	.....	150	483	37,931	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... { Poracand ...	58,384	17,156	120	.....	58,504	17,156	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... { Quillon ...	.....	3,857	.....	144	.....	4,001	.....	.....
„ Travancore ... { Trevandrum	.....	16,822	.....	.....	.....	16,822	.....	.....
Total ...	6,72,764	6,14,858	60,606	19,752	7,33,370	6,34,610	.....	.....
To all Ports—Total ...	4,75,16,551	4,41,08,945	1,57,24,027	1,73,46,048	6,32,40,578	6,14,54,993	1,02,32,990	65,12,267
Government stores and treasure	5,60,212	6,18,170	3,37,401	2,84,104	8,97,613	9,02,274	17,78,181	13,93,102

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1884-85 *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	88	174,089	91	181,087	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	184	287,532	190	302,485	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	8	13,061	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	2	2,396	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	3	3,143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	1,289	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	2	2,611	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	1	1,046	3	4,768	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,349	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	4	5,232	49	48,599	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	559	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	2	2,699	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	10	11,994	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	1	1,590	7	12,529	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	24	35,727	62	90,729	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	3	4,282	2	3,208	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	7	5,088	6	4,630	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	1	1,399	15	18,770	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	2,762	9	1,949	2	378
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	23	35,884	24	36,807	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	1	1,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	168	.....	.....	2	322
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	909	2	1,607	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	6	7,307	2	2,092	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	8	12,109	12	16,193	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	6,133	10	11,267	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,136	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	7	4,640	28	16,838	.....	.....	1	759
Total, 1884-85	Steam	132	239,401	173	300,296	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	232	345,261	365	496,070	9	1,949	5	1,459
Total, 1883-84	Steam	144	253,554	218	367,690	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	242	344,702	434	562,601	4	926	8	2,173

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1883-84.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	2	5,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1,376	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2	5,018	2	4,707	...	...	2	3,640	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	553	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	2	3,640	1	1,818	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,880	6	4,320
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	537	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	10	5,292	...	...	...	...	1	537	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2	724	23	12,344	...	...	2	1,064	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	683	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	609	...	...	...	...	10	13,841	18	23,448	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	690	1	690	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,331	3	1,846
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	145	1	145
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	2	982	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	2,679	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	9	4,214	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
3	7,697	4	9,895	2	3,640	3	5,458	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,880	6	4,320
3	1,414	48	25,367	...	...	2	1,064	12	15,754	19	23,985	5	2,476	4	1,991
6	15,347	3	6,600	5	3,721	5	8,454	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,880	4	3,581
6	3,040	51	26,608	...	...	1	981	5	7,043	18	23,054	5	2,475	5	2,475

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and 1884-85, *compared with the totals*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	1	1,848	3	4,035	1	1,848	5	9,223
	Sailing	1	724	.....	.....	2	2,100	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	1	1,547	7	11,230	1	1,547	7	11,230
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,347	2	5,018	5	9,694
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	553
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,378	.....	.....	1	1,378
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,640	1	1,818
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,880	6	4,320
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	537
Egypt	Steam	1	1,198	2	2,191	1	1,198	2	2,191
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	553	1	537	11	5,845
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	1,180	2	724	27	14,588
North America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	683
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	2	2,212	10	13,841	21	26,269
Arabia	Steam	1	1,093	.....	.....	1	1,093	.....	.....
	Sailing	4	2,987	4	3,215	9	6,000	8	5,751
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	393	.....	.....	1	393
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	1	145
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,239	.....	.....	1	1,230	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	982
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,679	.....	.....
	Sailing	5	1,490	11	3,007	5	1,490	20	7,221
Total, 1884-85 ...	Steam	4	5,686	14	20,181	13	19 903	27	39,854
	Sailing	11	6,440	21	10,560	31	26,084	94	62,967
Total, 1883-84 ...	Steam	8	11,065	13	16,529	23	38,013	25	35,164
	Sailing	8	7,572	27	17,634	24	20,130	102	70,752

TRADE—*continued.*

cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries, at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1883-84—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL 1884-85.				GRAND TOTAL 1883-84.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	89	175,937	96	190,310	98	186,860	127	237,859
.....	.....	.....	.....	186	289,632	190	302,485	203	301,325	234	344,117
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,547	8	12,820	8	11,065	7	9,801
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,018	13	22,755	7	17,169	24	37,605
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	553	1	665	6	7,357
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,774	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,143	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,560
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,289	.....	.....	2	2,422
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,640	3	4,429	6	9,421	2	3,022
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,880	6	4,320	4	2,880	4	3,581
.....	.....	9	1,106	.....	.....	10	1,643	.....	.....	10	1,841
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,244	5	6,959	8	10,030	23	30,614
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,349	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5,769	60	54,444	6	4,457	62	63,251
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	724	28	15,147	2	860	34	17,021
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,699	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12,677	1	812	21	20,423
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,590	7	12,529	.....	.....	3	5,044
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	49,568	83	116,998	14	19,644	76	105,565
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,375	2	3,208	3	3,637	4	4,553
3	427	6	734	19	11,523	20	11,115	16	9,487	18	10,336
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,399	15	18,770	.....	.....	6	8,568
1	98	3	415	10	2,047	8	3,948	3	778	3	863
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	35,884	24	36,807	23	35,626	29	42,547
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,695	.....	.....	2	3,771	1	1,762
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,826
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	2,393	24	3,002	20	2,538	28	3,637	29	3,266	43	5,633
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,148	2	1,607	3	2,515	1	909
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,307	2	2,092	3	3,154	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12,109	12	16,193	5	7,954	2	2,776
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6,133	12	12,249	16	21,613	19	19,726
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,679	1	1,136	.....	.....	9	12,562
.....	.....	2	345	12	6,130	51	25,163	6	3,649	68	41,210
.....	.....	.....	.....	145	259,304	200	340,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	2,918	44	5,602	295	376,212	508	566,098	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	291,567	243	402,854
31	3,461	54	6,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	369,219	598	642,500

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1884-85, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	2	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	2	2,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	33	36,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	19	24,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	9	13,314	1	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	7	8,122	.....	.....	6	1,169	.....	.....
China—Hongkong ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	2	4,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	5	7,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	8	11,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	1	1,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	3,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	1	1,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	24	13,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1884-85 ...	Steam	22	30,721	1	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	94	98,158	.....	.....	6	1,169	.....	.....
Total 1883-84 ...	Steam	68	102,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	173	198,335	.....	.....	5	1,215	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year totals of the year 1883-84.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	393										
4	2,153										
18	9,280			2	1,064						
1	2,198										
2	1,005										
								1	1,514		
2	1,230							2	2,130		
1	2,198										
27	14,061			2	1,064			3	3,644		
3	6,450			1	1,551						
28	14,282			1	981			3	3,170		

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered 1884-85, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	393	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	1,164	.....	.....	7	3,317	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,180	.....	.....	22	11,524	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	5	6,376	.....	.....	6	8,573	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,005	.....	.....
China—Hongkong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	1,378	.....	.....	1	1,378	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,514	.....	.....
Other countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	4	1,853	.....	.....	8	5,213	.....	.....
Total 1884-85 ...	Steam	6	7,753	.....	.....	7	9,951	.....	.....
	Sailing	9	4,197	.....	.....	41	22,966	.....	.....
Total 1883-84 ...	Steam	8	10,062	.....	.....	12	18,063	.....	.....
	Sailing	15	6,296	.....	.....	47	24,729	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, in the official year totals of the year 1883-84—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1884-85.				GRAND TOTAL, 1883-84.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				2	111			3	2,480		
								1	1,932		
				1	393						
								1	1,421		
								2	2,580		
								7	11,453		
				2	2,837			3	4,441		
				40	40,079			37	36,914		
				23	12,083			22	10,609		
				19	24,692			40	51,909		
				15	21,887	1	1,312	22	30,888		
				15	10,296			15	9,736		
								2	2,551		
				2	4,068			3	6,068		
								2	2,222		
				6	9,331			14	19,889		
				8	11,125			10	12,587		
				1	1,039			2	2,955		
				3	5,135			35	49,969		
				1	1,399			24	39,336		
				32	18,490			60	45,202		
				29	40,672	19	1,312				
				141	122,293						
								80	120,863		
								225	224,279		

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal compared with the totals

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
With Cargoes.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Ports in other Provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	4	5,904	13	19,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9,105
	Sailing	13	14,066	2	1,650	1	235	.....	.....	3	1,142
„ Sind	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras	Steam	163	302,844	147	289,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14,755
	Sailing	1	402	10	7,788	18	3,893	31	6,547	.....	.....
„ British Burmah	Steam	137	126,827	121	106,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	582	.....	.....	10	2,179	12	1,671	.....	.....
Total	Steam	304	435,575	281	414,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23,860
	Sailing	15	15,050	12	9,438	29	6,307	43	8,218	3	1,142
„ British Ports within the Province.	Steam	743	328,155	768	346,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	7	4,914	6	4,728	830	95,098	838	94,772	.....	.....
„ Indian Ports not British.	Steam	.....	.....	19	31,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	115	1	437	1	595
Total, 1884-85	Steam	1,047	763,730	1,068	793,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23,860
	Sailing	22	19,964	18	14,166	860	101,520	882	103,427	4	1,737
Total, 1883-84	Steam	958	796,278	1,101	860,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16,299
	Sailing	27	24,970	8	5,698	917	96,063	916	96,305	6	4,690
In Ballast.											
British Ports in other Provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	24	42,433	6	11,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	8	10,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,086
„ Sind	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras	Steam	8	11,819	8	10,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	5,034	.....	.....	44	3,827	19	1,398	2	1,487
„ British Burmah	Steam	14	11,997	10	6,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	4	4,081	1	269	7	488	21	2,533	5	5,010
Total	Steam	46	66,249	24	28,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	18	19,757	1	269	51	4,315	40	3,931	10	8,583
British Ports within the Province.	Steam	26	34,679	13	14,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	3	2,416	2	1,552	389	48,750	403	50,812	2	942
„ Indian Ports not British.	Steam	2	4,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	9,649
Total, 1884-85	Steam	74	105,043	37	42,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	21	22,173	3	1,821	440	53,065	443	54,743	30	19,174
Total, 1883-84	Steam	77	104,773	38	41,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	803
	Sailing	24	30,746	3	4,322	511	48,004	506	46,804	26	19,177

Trade—*concluded.*

Trade which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1884-85, *of the year* 1883-84.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1884-85.				TOTAL, 1883-84.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15,009	13	19,394	4	6,356	16	21,447
.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	18	15,493	2	1,650	17	21,399	1	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	317,599	160	303,931	164	292,931	208	372,309
5	2,255	23	3,301	50	8,400	42	7,596	96	24,990	50	10,586	95	22,841
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	126,827	121	106,248	143	126,310	131	111,869
1	724	2	241	.....	.....	13	3,002	13	2,395	17	3,344	14	1,879
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	459,435	294	429,573	311	425,597	355	505,625
6	2,979	26	3,592	50	8,400	73	26,091	111	29,035	84	35,329	111	24,923
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	743	328,155	768	346,538	661	386,980	670	371,091
.....	.....	190	11,281	224	11,102	1,027	111,293	1,068	110,602	1,023	102,232	995	95,311
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	31,836	.....	.....	6	13,003
2	1,606	1	102	1	128	3	812	4	2,171	4	1,911	2	192
13	14,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066	787,590	1,081	807,947	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	4,585	217	14,975	275	19,630	1,103	138,196	1,183	141,808	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	29,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	812,577	1,031	889,719
1	302	161	13,749	183	18,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111	139,472	1,108	120,426
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	42,433	6	11,096	17	30,030	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12,728	.....	.....	14	18,090	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11,819	8	10,386	18	24,575	2	3,043
.....	.....	23	4,153	1	42	75	14,501	20	1,440	127	15,732	85	5,249
1	1,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11,997	11	7,875	12	14,181	9	11,920
.....	.....	1	151	.....	.....	17	9,730	22	2,802	15	13,973	6	977
1	1,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	66,249	25	29,357	47	68,789	11	14,963
.....	.....	24	4,304	1	42	103	36,959	42	4,242	156	47,795	91	6,226
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	34,679	13	14,594	32	36,787	28	26,530
1	393	30	1,737	35	2,198	424	53,845	441	54,955	451	49,170	461	48,250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	128	.....	.....	19	9,777	.....	.....	16	8,415	.....	.....
1	1,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	105,043	38	43,951	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	393	55	6,169	36	2,240	546	100,581	483	59,197	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	105,576	39	41,493
.....	.....	62	7,453	43	3,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	623	105,380	552	54,476

I.—COINAGE AND

1—

BULLION AND COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.							COINED DURING			
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.					
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.
Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.	Nil.	Tale. 8,643 Value in Rs. 1,29,645	Tale. 10,572,061 Value in Rs. 1,05,72,061	Nil.	Tale. 3,596,040 Value in Rs. 8,99,010
103	9,804	22,07,584	1,08,55,163	Nil.	4,35,64,990					

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ON 1ST APRIL 1884-85.				Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1885.		
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces ...	1,747,863	168,552	29,849	.....	.....	1,811,344	180,352	33,987
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value ...	1,66,69,095	1,41,04,600	2,91,42,500	33,08,83,560	33,68,15,575	1,72,91,410	1,52,54,800	3,33,02,000

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1884-85.						Sovereigns received during the year 1884-85.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.					
							Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
One-eighth rupees.	Pice.	Ceylon 5 cents.	Ceylon cents.	Ceylon ½ cents.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.							
7,199,963	43,195,790	290,000	1,002,621	6,20,000	66,485,118							
Value in Rs. A.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Nil.	Not known.					
8,99,995 6	6,74,934 3 6	14,500	10,026 3 4	3,100	1,32,03,271 12 10							

Currency for the year 1884-85.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1885 STATED IN RUPEES.												
Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	Foreign circle account.	Notes.				
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.			Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore Calcutta series.	Other circle.	
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Closing debtor balance of foreign circle account— Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	1,87,92,294 14 11	...	...	98,79,900 1 1	...	5,99,97,500 0 0	Allahabad ... 2,26,72,730 Lahore ... 1,71,13,990 3,97,86,720	4,05,565	5,14,585	350	9,25,765	

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable institutions under Government superintendence in the province of Bengal during 1884.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income			Number of institutions which afford relief.		In what shape relief is given.
				From Government.	From endowment	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	
					In land. / In money.				
Government institutions.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. / Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and natives ...	1	642·89	50,084	98,344 14 9	..... / 5,340 2 8	14,057 2 0	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	165·27	6,073	84,179 10 10	..... /	50,843 12 11	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	360·83	6,525	27,339 14 4	..... /	33,384 11 7	1	...	
Mayo Native Hospital and dispensaries	5	1,307·8	183,725	37,366 6 0	..... / 16,858 7 6	6,445 5 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and natives ...	1	150·19	11,417	4,413 4 6	..... / 1,680 0 0	19,612 5 7	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—									
For Europeans ...	1	29	54	5,390 0 0	..... /	14,414 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	920·96	1,139	89,892 11 1	..... /	1,803 1 1	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.									
Hospitals and dispensaries	230	8,276·77	992,853	21,222 7 0	1,108 0 0 / 27,790 14 4	2,93,458 0 6	133	229	
Total ...	245	11,8·3·71	1,248,870	3,68,149 4 6	1,108 0 0 / 51,669 8 6	4,34,018 6 8	145	236	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1884-85.

1	2	3		4	5	6			7
Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.			Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.			Rs.	A.	P.	
Church of England ...	7,723	21,261	3,745	92	144	1,89,911	0	8	
Do. of Scotland ...	1,725	1,543	204	5	30	17,355	3	0	
Protestant Dissenters ...	1,698	10,857	876	136	105	.....			
Roman Catholics ...	9,909	21,071	8,012	63	81	6,775	0	0*	
Greek Church	129	5	17	...	1	.....			
German Lutheran Church	.....	31,851	305	28	152	.....			
Armenians	564	9	63	2	2	.....			
Christians (sect not stated)	4,682	3,597	853	...	.....	.....			
Syrians	1	10	.....	...	.....	.....			
Jews	982	61	7	...	.....	.....			
Parsees	141	22	1	...	.....	.....			
Hindus	279,186	42,968,830	320	...	.....	.....			
Mahomedans	124,430	21,367,321	2	...	.....	.....			
Buddhists	1,578	154,528	3	...	.....	.....			
Jains	143	1,058	.....	...	.....	.....			
Sikhs	278	790	.....	...	.....	.....			
Other sects	50	1,659,625	107	...	.....	.....			
Total ...	433,219	66,242.439	14,525	...	.....	.....			

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic chaplains attached to regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

Note.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the census figures, but as the census report does not show for natives and others separately the number of persons of different denominations, the figures furnished by the Commissioners have been adopted. The latter figures give a total less than the census by 1,273 persons.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1884-85.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							Private institutions.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Institutions—For males...	24	10	2,098	65,587	22	32	67,771	2,028	465	70,264	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 27·03	
											2,493				
											.....	19			
			For females	1	...	57	2,297	3	...	2,358	19		2,377	·91	
	Towns ... 232	Males 33,917,217									2,028	484			
165,775	Villages ... 259,686	Females 34,243,381													
	Total ... 259,918	Total 68,160,598	Total ...	25	10	2,155	67,882	25	32	70,129	2,512		72,641	27·94	
											20,008	6,578			
			Scholars ... Males ...	2,773	927	167,669	1,183,815	1,049	2,728	1,363,961	26,586		1,390,547	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 27·33	
											318	435			
			Females ...	6	3	4,789	73,946	136	...	78,880	753		79,633	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·55	
											20,326	7,013			
			Total ...	2,779	930	172,458	1,262,761	1,185	2,728	1,442,841	27,339		1,470,180	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. 14·38	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION.—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

EDUCATION.—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on education.	REMARKS.
	University Education.		School Education, general.		School Education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture an apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. INSTITUTIONS ... For males ...	5,58,566	2,27,226	24,35,332	27,17,807	86,334	2,32,182	62,57,447	31,318	56,751	4,42,660	1,84,875	2,28,559	9,007	1,09,364	10,62,534	73,19,981	
„ females ...	3,554	.....	2,32,233	2,45,094	14,316	.....	4,95,197	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	4,95,197	
Total ...	5,62,120	2,27,226	26,67,565	29,62,901	1,00,650	2,32,182	67,52,644	31,318	56,751	4,42,660	1,84,875	2,28,559	9,007	1, 0336	10,62,534	78,15,178	
2. (*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	10·61	6·61	20·65	23·88	2·51	4·34	68·60	...	1·84	14·30	5·32	6·23	·27	3·44	31·40	100	
(*b*) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	17·29	63·39	.....	.....	80·68	...	...	8·31	5·88	.....	...	5·13	19·32	100	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	67·96	23·48	.....	·43	91·87	...	...	·64	·51	6·40	·21	·37	8·13	100	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·19	2·91	34·13	37·91	1·29	2·97	86·40	·40	·73	5·66	2·37	2·92	·12	1·40	13·60	100	
3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. Cost to provincial revenues.	268 13 9	421 8 1	9 0 3	3 12 9	101 5 7	62 8 2	30 13 6										
Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....	.....	0 3 2	.....	.....	.....	0 2 8										
Total cost ...	366 0 1	470 7 2	23 12 9	4 2 8	105 6 0	83 12 0	48 15 7										
Local fund schools† Cost to provincial revenues.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Cost to local funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Total cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....										

Municipal schools†	Cost to provincial revenues.	.....		.....		0	7	6	.....		.....		.....		0	5	6
	Cost to municipal funds	.....		.....		2	10	2	4	3	7	.....		19	2	0	3	2	5
	Total cost ...	.....		.....		9	11	10	4	3	7	.....		19	8	0	8	4	11
Institutions in native states.	Cost to native state revenues.	.....		.....		.....			.....			.....		.....			.....		
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....		.....		.....			.....			.....		.....			.....		
	Total cost ...	.....		.....		.....			.....			.....		.....			.....		
Aided institutions...	Cost to provincial revenues.	29	13	8	.....	4	0	4	0	11	3	18	12	8	4	6	2	1	0	5
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....			.....	0	6	1	0	0	3	.....			.....			0	0	9
	Total cost ...	177	4	9	.....	16	3	3	2	11	0	60	15	11	27	11	4	4	0	7
Unaided institutions ...	Total cost ...	58	9	9	.....	11	14	9	2	3	6	.....			91	15	1	5	12	6
All institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	154	12	3	421	8	1	3	14	7	0	10	6	65	3	0	47	9	5	2	11	3
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	.....			.....			0	4	10	0	0	3	.....			0	1	9	0	1	1
	TOTAL COST ...	266	4	6	470	7	2	16	6	5	2	10	6	85	1	3	82	9	6	6	13	10

* The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

† The average cost of each pupil in local fund and municipal schools is obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	13	946	1,130	969	...	.....	.....	.....	5	877	767	588	7	956	1,030	845
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING																
Law	6	125	163	134	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	524	602	473
Medicine	1	132	170	164	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	1	149	150	136	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... English ...	51	14,401	14,473	11,859	2	490	507	390	131	19,434	18,660	14,582		18,947	18,531	2,15,114
Middle ,, ... English ...	8	1,016	1,016	833	1	280	265	224	545	38,595	35,519	27,459	155	9,295	8,873	6,630
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	180	10,474	9,441	7,257	9	1,444	1,348	992	849	47,872	44,354	34,530	102	6,221	5,733	4,429
For Girls—																
High schools ... English ...	2	186	201	146	...	.....	.....	.....	1	40	41	36	5	513	465	434
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	26	2,040	1,938	1,601	4	283	258	223
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	18	957	940	732	1	20	16	14
Total Secondary Schools ...	241	26,077	25,131	20,192	12	2,214	2,120	1,606	1,570	108,938	101,452	78,940	332	35,229	33,926	26,894
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	22	753	733	496	6	201	184	96	2,615	96,926	89,253	71,816	79	2,858	2,595	2,036
Lower ,, ...	8	152	149	104	20	489	459	189	56,886	1,042,262	914,844	765,012	5,949	78,997	69,758	58,726
For Girls—																
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	160	147	115	260	8,274	7,867	5,755	14	587	554	426
Lower ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,897	28,711	26,036	20,001	122	2,391	2,201	1,766
Total Primary Schools ...	30	905	882	600	30	850	790	400	61,658	1,176,173	1,038,000	862,584	6,164	84,833	75,108	62,954
SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art	1	157	145	110	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training schools for masters	16	654	642	532	...	.....	.....	.....	6	429	428	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto for mistresses ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3	102	113	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical schools	4	504	547	454	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	168	130	110
Surveying ,, ...	3	156	164	135	1	15	16	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial ,, ...	2	62	63	58	...	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	4	2	106	96	42
Madrasas	6	1,057	1,183	872	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	331	287	213
Other schools	1	31	30	25	...	.....	.....	.....	3	102	111	67	1	35	34	29
Total Special Schools ...	33	2,621	2,774	2,186	1	15	16	15	13	637	657	555	10	640	547	394
Total Schools of Public Instruction ...	325	30,955	30,400	24,381	43	3,079	2,926	2,021	63,246	1,286,625	1,140,876	942,667	6,515	122,182	111,213	91,560

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	1. ADVANCED, TEACHING— (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ... (*b*) Sanskrit															
	2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING a Vernacular only or mainly												For boys ... ,, girls ...			
	3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...												For boys ... ,, girls ...			
	Total ...															
	GRAND TOTAL ...															

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahummadans.	Others.	
18	19	20	21	22	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	24
25	2,779	2,741	1,910	.....	47	32	2,563	129	8	6 girls.
8	649	649	.....	.....	4	2	610	33	.....	
1	132	132	.....	.....	33	3	86	1	9	3 girls.
1	149	149	.....	.....	45	.....	99	1	4	
249	53,272	48,723	19,146	32,076	1,479	499	45,94	5,095	253	69 girls.
709	49,186	34,096	813	47,557	1,449	457	40,789	6,223	268	421 girls.
1,140	66,011	8,011	168	65,647	.....	182	56,641	,86	320	743 girls.
8	739	632	84	215	514	51	114	1	59	27 boys.
30	2,273	2,243	299	184	2,014	191	68	.....	.....	401 boys.
19	977	113	.....	977	9	231	712	25	.....	5 boys.
2,155	172,458	93,818	20,510	146,656	5,465	1611	144,268	20,212	902	{ 1,233 girls in boys' schools. { 433 boys in girls' schools.
2,722	100,738	478	103	100,727	27	518	81,580	17,406	1,207	3,423 girls.
62,863	1,121,900	401	70,816	1,101,042	37	3,375	727,392	364,361	26,735	31,370 girls.
278	9,021	1,121	63	8,306	600	1,048	7,099	171	103	373 boys
2,019	31,102	59	652	30,718	50	846	24,055	5,252	899	597 boys.
67,882	1,262,761	2,059	71,634	1,240,793	714	5,787	840,126	387,190	28,944	{ 34,793 girls in boys' schools. { 970 boys in girls' schools.
1	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	2	1	
22	1,083	122	399	1,077	.....	343	578	71	91	34 girls.
3	102	38	.....	102	9	93	.....	.....	.....	
6	672	.....	.....	521	.....	4	533	130	5	
4	171	.....	.....	171	1	17	130	23	.....	
5	172	.....	.....	100	.....	32	100	34		
11	1,388	526	1,363	75	.....	.....	1	1,386		
5	168	31	80	111	.....	.....	137	...	31	
57	3,913	717	1,842	2,157	10	489	1,633	1,646	135	34 girls.
70,129	1,442,841	100,265	95,896	1,389,606	6,318	7,924	989,385	409,212	30,002	{ 36,069 girls in boys' schools. { 1,403 boys in girls' schools.
940	10,485	.....	10,225	347	.....	.....	1,226	9,259	.....	313 girls.
1,088	9,841	.....	9,792	300	.....	.....	9,835	.....	6	5 girls.
356	4,978	.....	417	4,561	.....	.....	3,853	952	173	84 girls
16	287	.....	186	101	.....	45	19	218	5	
109	1,728	1	1,229	499	.....	.....	132	1,107	489	44 girls.
3	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	
2,512	27,339	1	21,869	5,808	.....	45	15,065	11,556	673	446 girls in boys' schools.
72,641	1,470,180	100,266	117,765	1,395,414	6,318	7,969	1,004,450	420,768	30,675	{ 36,515 girls in boys' schools. { 1,403 boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION, GENE

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	a	*b*	*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2*f*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3*d*	3*e*	3*f*	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	3,03,813	.....	.....	21,379	.....	18,397	4,13,589	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
COLLEGE OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	.....	.....	.....	8,396	.....	798	9,194	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Medicine	1,40,387	.....	.....	9,777	.....	.....	1,50,164	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Engineering	63,200	.....	.....	4,668	.....	.....	67,868	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High and Middle Schools.														
For boys—														
High schools ... English	1,37,601	.....	3,770	2,89,289	8,997	15,687	4,55,344	859	...	1,280	6,101	...	...	8,240
Middle schools { English	24,086	.....	600	21,436	120	240	46,482	...	...	578	1,042	...	...	1,620
Middle schools { Vernacular	47,477	.....	694	20,142	5,702	164	74,179	133	...	3,728	6,621	75	239	10,796
For girls—														
High schools ... English	17,490	.....	.....	3,941	652	79	22,162	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Middle schools { English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Middle schools { Vernacular	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total Secondary schools	2,26,654	.....	5,064	3,34,808	15,471	16,170	5,98,167	992	...	5,586	13,764	75	239	20,656
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For boys—														
Upper primary	2,537	.....	.....	264	.....	35	2,836	...	787	.....	.....	...	...	787
Lower primary	814	...	.....	16	12	.....	842	...	1,710	.....	.....	...	...	1,710
For girls—														
Upper primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	842	.....	...	...	842
Lower primary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total Primary schools	3,351	.....	.....	280	12	35	3,678	...	2,497	842	.....	...	...	3,339
SPECIAL EDUCATION.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	19,236	.....	.....	3,406	.....	.....	22,642	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Training schools for masters	66,992	.....	.....	509	.....	150	67,651	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Ditto for mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Medical schools	75,214	.....	.....	12,268	.....	109	87,591	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Surveying schools	7,066	.....	.....	1,618	.....	.....	8,684	...	...	306	6	...	...	312
Industrial schools	2,307	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	2,340	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Madrasas	25,429	.....	.....	4,025	.....	23,831	53,285	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Other schools	4,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,021	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Total Special schools	2,00,265	.....	.....	21,859	.....	24,090	2,46,214	...	...	306	6	...	...	312
University	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Direction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Primary ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Scholarships held in Special ditto other than training schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	9,37,670	.....	5,064	4,71,167	15,483	59,490	14 88,874	992	2,497	6,734	13,770	75	239	24,307

RAL TABLE IV.

Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

Under Private Management.											Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.	Remarks.
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,900	...	.....	34,633	24,528	53,927	1,35,988	2,598	.....	9,945	12,543	3,26,713	...	.....	1,28,610	1,06,797	5,62,120	Exclusive of the expenditure in the La Martiniere, Metropolitan, City and Albert Colleges.
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8,396	798	9,194	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,40,387	...	.....	9,777	.....	1,50,764	Surplus fee in the Patna College, Rs. 3,637.
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,200	...	.....	4,668	.....	67,868	
96,251	...	18,980	3,42,522	78,820	50,094	5,86,667	2,11,744	45,283	49,123	3,06,149	2,34,711	...	24,030	8,49,656	2,48,003	13,56,400	
1,59,386	917	12,211	1,63,626	1,57,826	22,210	5,16,176	23,723	30,020	12,426	66,169	1,83,472	917	13,389	2,09,827	2,22,842	6,30,447	
1,15,939	...	6,117	1,17,926	86,732	4,819	3,31,533	10,356	13,056	8,565	31,977	1,63,549	...	10,539	1,55,045	1,19,352	4,48,485	
1,920	...	.....	1,825	2,051	....	5,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,410	...	.....	5,766	2,782	27,958	
28,693	...	180	94,224	38,124	15,668	1,76,889	102	.....	.....	102	25,693	...	180	94,526	53,792	1,76,991	
6,167	...	391	1,061	8,598	10,950	27,167	.....	117	.....	117	6,167	...	391	1,061	19,665	27,284	
4,08,356	917	37,879	7,21,184	3,72,151	1,03,741	16,44,228	2,45,925	88,475	70,114	4,04,514	6,36,002	917	48,529	13,15,681	6,66,436	26,67,565	
1,44,031	454	3,933	1,13,835	41,988	10,985	3,15,226	2,413	2,500	3,531	8,544	1,46,568	1,241	3,933	1,16,512	59,099	3,27,353	
5,03,516	411	6,905	13,93,957	1,48,611	1,83,586	22,36,986	1,14,793	21,088	15,055	1,50,916	5,04,330	2,121	6,905	15,08,766	3,68,332	23,90,454	
47,254	...	2,576	14,093	75,298	30,629	1,70,750	521	2,180	1,001	3,702	47,254	...	3,418	15,514	1,09,108	1,75,294	
37,422	...	2,515	3,982	19,545	2,588	66,052	585	2,965	198	3,748	37,422	...	2,515	4,567	25,296	69,800	
7,32,223	865	15,929	15,26,767	2,85,442	2,27,788	27,89,014	1,18,312	28,793	19,765	1,66,870	7,35,574	3,362	16,771	16,45,359	5,61,835	29,62,901	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,236	...	.....	3,406	.....	22,642	
5,539	...	.....	791	12,353	.....	18,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,531	...	.....	1,300	12,503	86,334	
4,628	...	.....	2,469	7,219	.....	14,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,629	...	.....	2,469	7,219	14,316	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,184	.....	.....	2,184	75,214	...	.....	14,452	109	89,775	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,086	...	306	1,624	.....	8,996	
92	...	.....	.....	59	.....	151	.....	180	740	920	2,399	...	.....	33	979	3,411	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	32,000	13,785	45,873	25,429	...	.....	4,113	60,616	99,158	
417	...	.....	261	2,203	182	3,063	.....	.....	1,116	1,116	4,438	...	.....	261	3,501	8,200	
10,676	...	.....	3,521	21,834	182	36,213	2,272	32,180	15,641	50,093	2,10,941	...	306	27,658	93,927	3,32,832	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	31,318	.....	31,318	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,751	...	.....	.....	.....	56,751	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,40,497	441	461	.....	1,261	4,42,660	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,242	...	.....	.....	17,059	88,301	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,409	...	.....	.....	1,266	19,675	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,079	312	149	.....	1,502	69,042	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,525	...	214	.....	295	5,034	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,613	...	.....	.....	210	2,823	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,91,815	...	4,569	.....	32,175	2,28,559	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,339	...	150	.....	518	9,007	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,950	272	263	.....	2,879	1,09,364	
11,74,155	1,782	53,808	22,86,205	7,03,955	3,85,638	46,05,443	3,61,107	1,49,448	1,15,465	6,34,020	30,80,037	5,301	71,412	31,71,467	14,86,958	78,15,178	

EDUCATION.—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1884-85.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' schools.																				
High English ... Government	53	14,891	3,838	.....	3,838	4,955	.....	4,955	3,501	.....	3,501	2,431	.....	2,431	166	.....	166	14,891	... ..	14,891
High English ... Aided	137	19,434	3,334	3	3,337	5,494	4	5,498	5,337	17	5,354	4,869	12	4,881	358	6	364	19,392	42	19,434
High English ... Unaided	65	18,947	4,092	.....	4,092	6,187	.....	6,187	4,584	7	4,591	3,616	8	3,624	253	12	265	18,732	27	*18,759
Middle English... Government	9	1,296	.....	.....	.....	307	9	316	338	11	349	532	14	546	83	2	85	1,260	36	1,296
Middle English... Aided	545	38,595	2	.....	2	7,191	17	7,208	11,272	60	11,332	16,638	145	16,783	3,172	98	3,270	38,275	320	38,595
Middle English... Unaided	155	9,295	.....	.....	.....	1,318	.....	1,318	2,465	3	2,468	4,536	60	4,596	911	2	913	9,230	65	9,295
Middle vernacular Government	189	11,918	.....	.....	.....	1,941	1	1,942	2,795	6	2,801	4,887	29	4,916	2,252	7	2,259	11,875	43	11,918
Middle vernacular Aided	849	47,872	9	.....	9	7,278	2	7,280	11,750	47	11,797	21,783	282	22,065	6,423	298	6,721	47,243	629	47,872
Middle vernacular Unaided	102	6,221	.....	.....	.....	621	1	622	1,460	3	1,463	2,691	30	2,721	1,378	37	1,415	6,150	71	6,221
Total	2,098	168,469	11,275	3	11,278	35,292	34	35,326	43,502	154	43,656	61,983	580	62,563	14,996	462	15,458	167,048	1,233	168,281
Girls' schools.																				
High English ... Government	2	186	.....	13	13	.....	27	27	.....	41	41	.....	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	186
High English ... Aided	1	40	.....	3	3	.....	8	8	.....	22	22	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40
High English ... Unaided	5	513	.....	41	41	.....	152	152	2	80	82	9	69	78	16	38	54	27	380	†407
Middle English... Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle English... Aided	26	2,040	.....	.....	.....	12	323	335	38	497	535	102	526	628	171	371	542	323	1,717	2,040
Middle English... Unaided	4	233	.....	.....	.....	6	25	31	12	58	70	17	35	52	43	37	80	78	155	233
Middle vernacular Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle vernacular Aided	18	957	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95	1	204	205	4	423	427	.....	230	230	5	952	957
Middle vernacular Unaided	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	17	17	.....	20	20
Total	57	3,989	.....	57	57	18	631	649	53	903	956	132	1,166	1,298	230	693	923	483	3,450	3,883
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,155	172,458	11,275	60	11,335	35,310	665	35,975	43,555	1,057	44,612	62,115	1,746	63,861	15,226	1,155	16,381	167,481	4,683	172,164
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For boys.																				
Upper primary ... Government	28	954	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	227	.....	227	423	8	431	259	26	285	920	34	954
Upper primary ... Aided	2,615	96,926	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	159	18,113	114	18,227	49,706	1,484	51,190	25,634	1,716	27,350	93,612	3,314	96,926
Upper primary ... Unaided	79	2,858	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	435	25	460	1,547	22	1,569	796	28	824	2,783	75	2,858
Lower primary ... Government	28	641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	294	4	298	317	7	324	630	11	641
Lower primary ... Aided	56,886	1,042,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,419	30	4,449	565,257	12,064	577,321	443,221	17,271	460,492	1,012,897	29,365	1,042,262
Lower primary ... Unaided	5,949	78,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	339	29,549	528	30,077	47,115	1,466	48,581	77,003	1,994	78,997
Total	65,585	1,222,638	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	175	23,552	169	23,721	646,776	14,110	660,886	517,342	20,514	537,856	1,187,845	34,793	1,222,638
For girls.																				
Upper primary ... Government	4	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	78	78	.....	71	71	.....	160	160
Upper primary ... Aided	260	8,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	73	31	1,267	1,298	185	3,666	3,851	75	2,957	3,032	291	7,963	‡8,254
Upper primary ... Unaided	14	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	85	109	30	259	289	28	161	189	82	505	587
Lower primary ... Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower primary ... Aided	1,897	28,711	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	69	367	15,077	15,444	212	12,986	13,198	579	28,132	28,711
Lower primary ... Unaided	122	2,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	11	1,345	1,356	7	1,025	1,032	18	2,373	2,391
Total	2,297	40,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	73	55	1,435	1,490	593	20,425	21,018	322	17,200	17,522	970	39,133	40,103
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	67,882	1,262,761	.....	.....	.....	175	73	248	23,607	1,604	25,211	647,369	34,535	681,904	517,664	37,714	555,378	1,188,815	73,926	1,262,741
GRAND TOTAL	70,037	1,435,219	11,275	60	11,335	35,485	738	36,223	67,162	2,661	69,823	709,484	36,281	745,765	532,890	38,869	571,759	1,356,296	78,609	¶1,434,905

I.—For the purposes of this return, schools maintained by municipal boards should be included under Government schools.
II.—The number of girls shewn in this table should correspond with the number returned under primary and secondary schools in general form III.
III.—Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

* Returns of 188 pupils from the La Martiniere boys' have not been furnished.
† Returns of 106 pupils from the Darjeeling convent girls' school have not been furnished.
‡ Returns of 20 pupils from Old Church Parochial home have not been furnished.
¶ Exclusive of 314 pupils, whose returns have not been furnished.

Education, General Table VI.

Return showing the results of prescribed Examination in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*
Arts Colleges—																			
1. Supplementary Bachelor of Arts	7	3	1	11	80	79	33	26	218	44	40	18	10	112	...	...	103	2	7
2. Ditto First Examination in Arts.	11	7	5	23	222	201	128	36	587	135	90	50	15	290	8	6	258	10	8
Colleges for Professional Training—																			
Law—																			
1. Bachelor-of-law	7	.....	2	9	53	.....	87	....	140	35	.....	42	...	77	...	...	.....	....	...
Medicine—																			
1. First M. B.	1	.....	...	1	27	.....	...	...	27	13	.....	...	...	13	...	...	.....	...	...
2. Do. L. M. S.	1	.....	...	1	9	.....	...	....	9	3	.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
3. Second M. B.	1	.....	...	1	20	.....	...	...	20	11	.....	...	...	11	...	...	.....	...	...
4. Do. L. M. S.	1	.....	...	1	5	.....	...	...	5	3	.....	...	...	3	...	...	.....	...	...
Engineering—																			
1. L. C. E.	1	.....	...	1	9	.....	...	...	9	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering.	1	.....	...	1	10	.....	...	...	10	5	.....	...	...	5	...	...	.....	...	...
Schools for General Education—																			
Middle English Scholarship Examination, { Boys ...	6	378	33	417	44	1,075	112	60	1,291	25	546	40	12	623	...	6	595	21	1
{ Girls ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, { Boys ...	169	762	76	998	700	2,551	212	1,019	4,482	459	1,579	102	248	2,379	...	4	2,174	198	3
{ Girls ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. { Boys ...	19	1,894	111	2,024	56	5,171	271	504	6,002	41	2,526	158	228	2,953	...	6	2,663	255	29
{ Girls ...	...	21	1	22	...	73	4	...	77	...	23	...	...	23	...	4	17	2	...
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. { Boys ...	10	11,295	101	11,406	42	42,028	282	458	43,410	9	21,031	152	288	21,500	...	9	18,197	3,039	255
{ Girls ...	...	140	...	140	...	406	...	1	407	...	237	38	1	276	...	1	265	7	3
Girls' Scholarship Examination held by the Hitakari Sabha of Utterpara	...	78	...	78	...	191	...	...	191	...	134	...	...	134	...	...	134	...	...

EDUCATION, GENERAL,

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY —			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY EDUCATION.															
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	6	201	184	96	...	787*	...	...	...	.....	787*	...	...	...	787*
Lower ,, ...	20	489	459	189	...	1,710*	...	...	...	.....	1,710*	...	...	...	1,710*
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Lower ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	26	690	643	285	...	2,497*	...	...	...	.....	2,497*	...	...	...	2,497*
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for Masters	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Ditto schools for Mistresses	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Medical schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Surveying ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Industrial ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Madrasas	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Other school	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
INSPECTION	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	441*
SCHOLARSHIPS held in—															
Secondary schools	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	12*
Primary ,, ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
BUILDINGS	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (Special grants only) ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
MISCELLANEOUS	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	272*
GRAND TOTAL ...	26	690	643	285	...	2,497	...	...	...	.....	2,497	...	...	...	3,522*

* Khondmal Cess Fund.

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2	490	507	390	859	1,280	.....	6,101	.....	.....	8,240	3,770	.....	18,980	24,030	24,030	
1	280	265	224	.....	578	.....	1,042	.....	.....	1,620	600	.....	12,211	13,389	13,389	
9	1,444	1,348	992	133	3,728	.....	6,621	75	239	10,796	694	.....	6,117	10,539	10,539	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	180	180	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	361	361	
12	2,214	2,120	1,606	992	5,586	.....	13,764	75	239	20,656	5,064	.....	37,849	48,499	48,499	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,903	3,903	3,903	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,905	6,905	6,905	
4	160	147	115	.....	842	.....	.....	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	2,576	3,418	3,418	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,515	2,515	2,515	
4	160	147	115	.....	842	.....	.....	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	15,899	16,741	16,741	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	15	16	15	.....	306	.....	6	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	306	306	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	15	16	15	.....	306	.....	6	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	306	306	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461	461	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	149	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	214	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	166	2,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,904	30	.....	7	2,775	2,775	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	385	385	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	61	
17	2,389	2,283	1,736	1,158	9,472	.....	13,770	75	239	24,714	5,094	.....	54,140	70,145	70,145	

C.—SCIENTIFIC

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME. From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	To promote and improve agriculture and horticulture in India in all its branches of usefulness.	2,400 0 0	.....	16,000 0 0	18,400 0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones. The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature.	The Society administers two Government funds, viz. I.—Oriental publication fund, Rs. 9,000. II.—Sanskrit manuscripts funds, Rs. 3,200.	7,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	16,000 0 0
Albert Institute ...	The chief object of the institute will be to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mental intercourse.	Nil ...	Nil ...	113 0 0 per mensem.	.....
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social, and moral improvement.	Nil ...	Nil ...	40 0 0	40 0 0
The Dalhousie Institute.	Promotion of the welfare of the young men of Calcutta by affording them the means of literary, social, and scientific improvement in the shape of lectures, library, reading-rooms.	Nil ...	Nil ...	2,080 0 0	2,080 0 0
Bethune Society ...	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	.....	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0
Indian Museum ...	Devoted to collections illustrative of Indian archæology and of the several branches of natural history, and to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical, or economic.	12,396 0 0	Nil ...	Nil ...	12,396 0 0
The Calcutta Reading-rooms Literary Institute.	To create a taste for study and to bring together many intelligent minds not likely to be brought together in any other way.	.....	.....	451 0 0	451 0 0
Bengal Economic Museum.	The primary object of the museum is the bringing together of a careful and well classified selection of specimens of all the products and manufactures of Bengal, together with printed papers telling all that is as yet known concerning every article of importance.	14,000 0 0	.....	.....	14,000 0 0
Soldiers' Institute, Fort William.	To afford intellectual recreation to the men of the garrison.	1,165 0 0	.....	1,375 5 0	2,540 5 0
Burrabazar Family Literary Club.	To promote the cause of social and moral progress, and to diffuse among the masses such education as the club is capable of doing with its means and resources.	Supported solely by the Honorary Secretary at an annual cost of Rs. 100 (one hundred) only.			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
The Nebadhai Young Men's Library.	Diffusion of knowledge among all classes of people.	.....	.....	8 0 0 per month.	8 0 0

AND LITERARY.

Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1885.

Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
573	3	.....	576	Registered	1820.
326	Nil ...	Nil ...	326	Ditto	.....
An average of 30 a day.	.....	.....	.....	Ditto under Act XXI of 1860.	April 1876.
180	Nil ...	50	230	Not registered	January 1873.
101	5	.....	106	Registered	1859.
200	.....	.....	200	Not registered	7th December 1851.
128,937	28,560	.....	157,497	.....	Incorporated by the Act of Indian Legislation, No. XXII of 1876.
	Daily visitors.				
41	.....	11	52	Not registered	1st January 1872.
	Numbers.				
21	.....	.....	21		
24.884	5,548	.....	30,432	Not	7th April 1874.
500	.....	.....	500	.....	16th July 1866.
Members 206 Visitors 300	Members 5 Visitors 3	Members ..... Visitors 30	Members 211 Visitors 333 544	Not registered...	27th April 1857.
34	5	10	49	Not	November 1879.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ranaghat Thompson Hall Library.	Literary improvement ...	.....	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0
Ranaghat Hitakary Library.	Literary improvement ...	.....	22 0 0	10 0 0	32 0 0
Sripore Hitshadhini Sabha.	To improve the general condition of the locality and the adjoining places.	.....	.....	472 0 0	472 0 0
Sripore Public Library.	Literary improvement ...	.....	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0
Satahira Public Library.	Improvement of the reading public.	.....	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0
Mulghar Public Library.	To spread education ...	.....	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0
Siksha Bidhayini Sabha at Chandpore.	To spread moral teaching and encourage general education.	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
BURDWAN DIVISION.					
Burdwan Raj Public Library.	To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
Raneegunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and political questions.	.....	.....	201 0 0	201 0 0
Bankoora Public Library amalgamated with the Bankoora Government School Library.	Diffusion of reading among the general public.	The Public Library has ceased to exist in a separate form			Nil.
Literary Society reading-room at Bankoora.	For the improvement of the vernacular among the educated class.	.....	19 6 0	7 10 0	27 0 0
Mechanics' Institute, Ramporehat.	Reading and recreation ...	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Utterparh a Hitakari Sabha.	The objects of the Shabha are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual conditions of the inhabitants of Utterparah and places adjoining.	120 0 0	200 0 0	485 0 0	805 0 0
Hooghly Public Library.	The object of the library is to assist the reading public with books, both English and vernacular, pamphlets, newspapers, &c.	.....	Interest of four per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 3,500. Interest Rs. 140.	258 0 0	398 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1885—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
21	.....	.....	21	Not registered	May 1881.
.....	.....	16	16	Ditto	November 1884.
251	15	.....	266	Ditto	16th December 1881.
3,723	37	.....	3,760	Ditto	13th April 1872.
9	.....	.....	9	Ditto	1873.
25	8	18	51	Ditto	1880.
30	.....	.....	30	Ditto	March 1884.
4,139	.....	.....	4,139	Not registered	December 1881.
17	.....	.....	17	Ditto	1876.
Nil.					
Subscriptions to newspapers and other periodicals have consequently been discontinued.					
10	.....		25	Not	August 1884.
228	120	48	396	Not registered	March 1871.
300	.....	.....	300	Ditto	5th April 1865.
130	4	241	375	Not	4th November 1854.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME			
		From Government.	From endowment.	From Subscription.	Total.
BURDWAN DIVISION—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore Public Library.	The Midnapore Public Library was founded in the year 1852 by Mr. H. V. Bayley, the then Collector of Midnapore. He was assisted in the undertaking by the zemindars of the district, among whom a subscription of Rs. 2,400 was raised, which was devoted to the erection of the library building and the purchase of new books, maps, &c. The library is in as good a condition as can be expected. There are now 48 subscribers, of whom only four are European gentlemen and the rest natives. The rates of subscription, are Rs. 2 Re. 1, and 8 annas per month. There are—one first class subscriber, six second class, and 41 third class subscribers. The monthly collections average about Rs. 39 per month, including the rent of the library tank, which is Rs. 9. The establishment costs Rs. 21 per month. The surplus is devoted to the purchase of new books, newspapers, repairs of the building, and contingent expenses. A portion of the same is, however, always kept in reserve. The income of the library from subscription, up to 31st March 1885, was Rs. 472-1-3. The number of books circulated among the subscribers were 749 volumes, and newspapers and periodicals 590. The funds at the credit of the library at the end of March 1885 was Rs. 625-1-7. The total number of books in the library is 3,415 volumes.	.....	.....	472 13 0	472 13 0
Beames and Wilson's Ghatal Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge among the public and supplying the wants of the schools in the sub-division. It also distributes periodicals to subscribers only.	.....	.....	645 14 0	645 14 0
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.					
Darjeeling Debating Club.	To improve general knowledge and to acquire the power of debate.	.....	.....	4 0 0	
Rajshahye Students' Club.	Improvement of literary and scientific knowledge, social manners and customs, and moral character.	.....	.....	158 8 0	
Rungpore Antapore Strisiksha.	1. Extension of female education in the zenanas of Rungpore. 2. Cultivation of the art of sewing, knitting, &c.	.....	2 0 0	116 0 0	118 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1885—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
48	.....	.....	48	Not registered	1852.
51	.....	1	52	Ditto	1st December 1883.
.....	.....	40	40	Not registered	9th March 1884.
23	.....	20	43	Ditto	19th August 1881.
30	.....	.....	30	Ditto	1881.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nelphamari Sanimlani Sava.	Social and literary improvement and promotion of the country's welfare.	.....	.....	278 13 9	278 13 9
Saidpore Native Improvement Society.	1. To seek the general welfare of the native community. 2. To procure periodicals in English and Bengali. 3. To form a library. 4. To encourage education. 5. To relieve the poor. 6. To encourage innocent recreation.	47 11 0	.....	247 12 0	295 7 0
Rungpore Public Library.	Benefit of the reading public.	.....	.....	262 0 0	262 0 0
DACCA DIVISION.					
1. West Dacca Hitakari Sabha.	Promotion of female education.	.....	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0
2. Jaffergung Gyan Bekasini.	Self-improvement	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0
3. Bayera Bekasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Balla	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Srisbari Bidyot Sahini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Lotakhola Gyanpradayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Manikgung Agyan Timirnasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Tara Gyandayini	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Navagram Hit Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Atigram Gyandayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Koshba Gyandayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Panchgad Subhakan.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Babgao Hitakan.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Nayna Gyandayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Simuliya Chhatra Samiti.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Banari Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Svarnaagram Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0
18. Kaligunj Gyan Bidhyayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Bahar Gyanpradayini.	Ditto	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0
20. Paraliya Hit Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Baria Gyan Bidhayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Sakta ...	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Ambegola Agyan Sancharini.	Ditto	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0
24 Kinda Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Subhadya Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1885—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
46	.....	.....	46	Not registered	14th April 1885.
45	.....	.....	45	Ditto	1874.
27	.....	.....	27	Ditto	About 1854.
264	.....	.....	264	Ditto	1881.
3	.....	24	27	Ditto	1881.
2	.....	40	42	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	40	42	Ditto	1883.
1	.....	6	7	Ditto	1881.
3	.....	29	32	Ditto	1879.
30	.....	.....	30	Ditto	1881.
3	.....	8	11	Ditto	1881.
3	.....	28	31	Ditto	1863.
3	.....	22	25	Ditto	1862.
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	1881.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	.....
8	.....	.....	8	Ditto	.....
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	.....
17	.....	.....	17	Ditto	....
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	1881.
90	.....	.....	90	Ditto	.....
4	.....	19	23	Ditto	1882.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	.....
5	.....	20	25	Ditto	1883.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	60	63	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	25	25	Ditto	1883.
7	.....	19	26	Ditto	1868.
.....	.....	10	10	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	18	18	Ditto	1881.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
DACCA DIVISION —*continued.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
26. Bengara Chhatra Sabha.	Self-improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Brahmangao Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Raghunathpur Hit Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Suapur Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Dhamrye Bidyot Sahini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Mamudpur Gyan Dayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
32. Nannar Gyan Dayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Kasimpur Sadgyandayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Fubbariagyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Churain Hita Sadhini.	Ditto	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
36. Srinager Kumar Binodini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Isapasa Gyandayini.	Ditto	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0
38. Lanhajangha Gyandayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
39. Brahmangao Gyandayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
40. Kukutia Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
41. Baraikhali Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
42. Medini Mandab Hitopadeshini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
43. Kumarbhog Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. Bejgao Balak Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
45. Kanaksar Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
46. Madra Gyanpradjini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
47. Kutiapara Hit Sadhiniashini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
48. Rajanagar Agyan Timirnas.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
49. Kain Agyan Timirnas.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
50. Nayanugar Agyan Timirnas.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
51. Rasunia Sabha	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
52. Paraloia Sabha	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
53. Kayakirtan Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
54. Dakhinpaiksa Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
55. Kola Hitsadhini Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
56. Narayanyganj Chhatra Sabha.	Essay writing and self-improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....
57. Madanganj Chhatra Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
58. Amnipur Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
59. Araihajar Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
60. Gabtali Gyandayini.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1885—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
2	.....	13	15	Not registered	1881.
1	.....	7	8	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	20	23	Ditto	1882.
4	.....	41	45	Ditto	1882.
6	.....	30	36	Ditto	1882.
3	.....	14	17	Ditto	1882.
2	.....	49	51	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	8	10	Ditto	1883.
3	.....	40	43	Ditto	1884.
11	.....	60	71	Ditto	1881.
5	.....	56	61	Ditto	1884.
26	.....	60	86	Ditto	1862.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	1863.
3	.....	43	46	Ditto	1881.
.....	.....	13	13	Ditto	1881.
6	.....	51	57	Ditto	1883.
.....	.....	11	11	Ditto	1881.
2	.....	16	18	Ditto	.....
2	.....	13	15	Ditto	.....
2	.....	17	19	Ditto	1882.
2	.....	13	15	Ditto	1882.
.....	.....	7	7	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	5	7	Ditto	1883.
1	.....	5	6	Ditto	1883.
.....	.....	17	17	Ditto	1883.
.....	.....	10	10	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	28	30	Ditto	1883.
2	.....	18	20	Ditto	1883.
3	.....	55	58	Ditto	1883.
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	1881.
28	.....	.....	28	Ditto	1882.
29	.....	.....	29	Ditto	1881.
29	.....	.....	29	Ditto	1881.
15	.....	.....	15	Ditto	1881.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	1881.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
DACCA DIVISION —*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
61. Satirpara Bidyot Sahini.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62. Uchitpur Bigyan Sancharini.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63. Khilpara Hit Sadhini.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64. Panchdona Hit Sadhini.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65. Hasimpur Gyanpradayini.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66. Charitaluk Gyanpradayini.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67. Patali Bugbikasini.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68. Chakradha Chhatra Sabha.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FURREEDPORE.					
Manikdaha Hit Sadhini Sabha.	General good of the Hakimpur pergunnah.	.....	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
Fareedpur Suhrid Sabha.	General good of the district, especially the promotion of female education.	.....	.....	492 0 0	492 0 0
BACKERGUNGE.	Nil.				
MYMENSINGH.					
Sarasvat Samiti ...	Scientific, literary and social improvement.	.....	.....	1,116 0 0	1,116 0 0
Sahitya Samiti ...	Literary improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
TIPPERAH.					
Agyana Timir Nashini.	Literary improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gyana Bikashini	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anitala Hitsha-dhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
Srikail Gyana Prodayini.	Ditto	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0
Comillah Bidyat Shahini Sabha.	Ditto	.....	.....	18 0 0	18 0 0
CHITTAGONG.					
Gyanaprodyini Sabha.	Intellectual and moral training of the pupils of the Chittagong vernacular school by essay writing and discussion of literary and school subjects.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
NOAKHOLLY.					
1. Dalalbazar Bidyatsadhini.	Literary improvement and moral culture.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Khilpara Bidyatsadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Madhupur Hitasadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Mandigram Hitasadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Noakholly Bidyatkarsasadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1885—continued.

Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
7	.....	.....	7	Not registered	1882.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	1882.
27	.....	.....	27	Ditto	1882.
20	.....	.....	20	Ditto	1883.
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	1880.
14	.....	.....	14	Ditto	1882.
2	.....	12	14	Ditto	1884.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	1882.
157	3	.....	160	Ditto	1880.
476	.....	.....	476	Ditto	1881.
65	.....	.....	65	Ditto	1877.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	1883.
4	.....	45	49	Ditto	1879.
4	.....	30	34	Ditto	1880.
10	.....	6	16	Ditto	1879.
25	.....	.....	25	Ditto	1883.
55	.....	.....	55	Ditto	1879.
20	.....	69	89	Ditto	4th January 1874.
.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	90	90	.....	.....
.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....
.....	.....	44	44	.....	.....

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
NOAKHOLLY—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6. Farasganj Bidyatkarsasadhini.	Literary improvement and moral culture.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Lakhmipur Songsadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Karpara Gyanmunti.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Lamchar Deshitasadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Feni Gyan Bikasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
11. Beyamganj Agyantinernashini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Fulgazi Gyanprodayini.	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Mangulkandi Balatasini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Amirabad Bidyutsadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Jogodia Bidyatkursiku.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Dewangunj Gyanprakusini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Gapigunj Hitasadhini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Musapur Gyanmuti.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Nilakli Chhatranunti.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Harispur Bidatsahini.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
PATNA DIVISION.					
Chapra Public Library.	The library is intended to be used by public for reference and perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to subscribers.	.....	Promissory notes worth Rs. 2,000, which yielded annual income of Rs. 79-12-10. A bungalow, the gift of the late Maharajah Chatree Dhani Sobi Bahadur of Hattens, a part of which is rented, and realized during the last year.	Subscription 692. House rent from a portion of the library building which is let out 492 — 1,184	1,263 12 10
Sanskrit Patshala attached to the Dharmsamaj.	Imparting instruction in Sanskrit literature and astrology.	Nil ...	.....	1,800 0 0 a year.	1,800 0 0
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.					
Bhagulpore Public Library, now called Bhagulpore Institute.	Diffusion of knowledge and innocent healthy amusement.	.....	.....	650 0 0	650 0 0
Banka Public Library.	Books and newspapers ...	.....	.....	94 0 0	94 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1885—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....
.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....
5	.....	31	36	.....	.....
2	.....	16	18	.....	.....
10	.....	17	27	.....	.....
15	.....	20	35	.....	.....
17	.....	24	41	.....	.....
10	.....	12	22	.....	.....
3	.....	8	11	.....	.....
.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....
.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....
29	1	.....	30	Not registered	In 1857.
40	.....	23	63	Ditto	Six years.
28	.....	.....	28	Ditto	In 1854.
12	.....	.....	12	Ditto	In 1870.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal

NAMES.	Objects.	INCOME			
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arya Dhurum Procharni Sobha, Monghyr.	To resuscitate the Aryan religion all around India, to cultivate fraternity among Aryan religionists, and to improve Sanscrit education.	.....	.....	243 0 0	243 0 0
The Native Institution, Jamalpore.	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	48 0 0
Young Men's Association, Jamalpore.	Moral, social, and intellectual improvement of young men.	.....	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0
ORISSA DIVISION.					
Cuttack Students' Association.	(1) Cultivation of arts, science, and literature. (2) Improvement of the physical powers of the members. (3) Charity.	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Sikhya Bidhani (Cuttack).	(1) Cultivation of the Bengali and the Orya literature. (2) The bringing about of a close union between the Bengalis and the Oryas. (3) Promotion of the welfare of the country as much as possible.	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
ORISSA TRIBUTARY MEHALS.					
Mourbhunj Bidyanunasisabha.	Literary improvement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baripada Reading Club.	Literary improvement ...	.....	.....	93 0 0	93 0 0
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.					
Hazaribagh Union Club.	This is an institution having for its object the literary improvement of and the promotion of better feelings amongst the members.	.....	851	711 0 0	1,562 0 0

LITERARY—*continued*.

for the year ending 31*st March* 1885—concluded.

Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
60	.....	30	90	Not registered	In 1876.
20	.....	5	25	Ditto	In 1878.
15	.....	.....	15	Ditto	In 1879.
45	.....	20	65	Ditto	In 1878.
30	.....	50	80	Ditto	1879. When established it bore the name Sikhya Bidhaika, which was changed into Sikhya Bidhainien, 1884, on the amalgamation of Sahitya Ranjani.
12	.....	18	30	Ditto	1st June 1884.
24	.....	.....	26	Ditto	1st December 1884.
35	.....	.....	35	Ditto	December 1882.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1884-85.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	Districts.	Name of press.	Name of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Adhiraj Jantra	The Burdwan Raj ...	.....	.....	Mahabharata and Ramayana are published for gratuitous distribution.
		Municipal Press	The Chairman and the Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality.	.....	.....	Its own work and other job work.
		Burdwan Press	Jogesh Chunder Sircar	Sanjibani	.....	
	Midnapore	Bani Press	Radhica Nath Banerjee, Ramlal Chakravarti, Raja Srinarain Pal.	Navo Medini (weekly vernacular newspaper).	.....	
		American Mission Press ...	The American Mission	...	The annual report ..	The press work is chiefly confined to printing scriptures and tracts and elementary school-books and job work. Managed by the Rev. T. D. George.
	Hooghly	Bodhodoy ...	Kassinath Bhattacharjee	Education Gazette ...	.....	Job works.
		Ghose Press	Kristopadda Ghose	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Law Press	Prasanna Coomar Sen	.....	Legal Companion ...	Ditto.
		Chandradoy	Gangadhar Kurmakar	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Tomohar	Nobeen Chunder Nundy	.....	.....	Ditto.
		Bhagbutti	Prannath Ghose	.....	Sorojiny Sosy ...	Ditto.
	Howrah	Victoria Press, Ramkristopore ...	Poorno Chundar Mandal	.....	.....	A private enterprise.
		Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners	.....	.....	Its own work and other job work.
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom	.....	....	.....	.....	
		1. Sangsar Press	Mohim Chunder Chakrabatty	.....	.....	
		2. North Suburban Press ...	Hara Parvati Dasi	.....	.....	
		3. Chandrodoy Press ...	Poorna Chandra Bose	.....	.....	
		4. Metropolitan Press ...	Kshettra Mohun Mittra	.....	(1) Udashiny. (2) Indrojal.	
		5. New Eden Press ...	Rajendra Nath Ghose	.....	.....	

Presidency.	The 24-Perganahs	6.	Herald Press	Joy Gobinda Shome	(1) Indian Christian Herald	Shome's porter	Law Re-	
					(2) Araya Darpana			
		7.	Kadaria Press	Moonshi Abdool Mozid				
		8.	Ahmadi Press	Moonshi Asgar Hosein				
		9.	Sattaria Press	Moonshi Abdur Satter				
		10.	Kadaria Press	Abdool Karim				
		11	Habibi Press	Moonshi Golam Moullah				
		12.	Hoseinee Press	Amir Hosein Mir				
		13.	Mahammadi Press	Moonshi Abdoor Rohim				
		14.	Noor Mahammadi Press	Velayat Khonkar				
		15.	Oriental Press	Boroda Kanta Vidyaratna				
		16.	Hindu Parthiba Press	Hari Prosonna Banerjee				
		17.	(Without name) at 40 canal Gate Road.	Poorna Chandra Ghose				
		18	Mussulman Bundhu Press	Brojendra Laul Paul	Musulman Bundhu			
		19.	Government Telegraph Storeyard Press.	Government				
		20.	Saptahic Sanghad Press	Broja Madhab Bose		Banga Bandhu.		
		21	Bhowanipore Press	Krishna Chandra Chowdhuri				
		22.	Suburban Municipal Press	Subulpan Municipality				
		23	Shulabha Press, Baranagore	Mookerjee & Co.				
		24.	Home Press, Baranagore	Nrisingha Prosad Dutt				
		25.	Kalpadrum Press, Chingripata	Dwarka Nath Bidyabhuson	Shome Prakash and Kalpadrum			
	Nuddea	1.	Mathurnath Press	Hari Nath Mozumdar	Grambartta Prakashika (weekly).			The publications of this press are chiefly job work, such as dakhilas, pamphlets, and municipal forms.
		2.	Hitkari Press	Bhuban Mohun Chatterjee				This press is employed chiefly in printing cheques, dakhilas, and other forms for the zemindars.
	Jessore	(1)	Imperial Press	Narail Trading Company				
	Moorsedabad	1.	Arunodoy Press	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguly	Pratikar			
		2.	Satyaratna Press	Narain Prosad Chakravarti	Moorshedabad Patrika			
		3.	Dhanasindhu Press	Jadu Nath Banerjee	Moorshedabad Pratinidhi	Jogbashista Ramayan.		
		4.	Pramadbhanjan Press	Dhananidhur Roy		Charak Shanghita.		
		5.	Radharam Press	Ram Narain Bidyaratna		(1) Sreemut Bhagbat.		
						(2) Shat Sanderson.		
						(3) Hari Bhakti Belash.		
Rajshahye.	Khoolna	6.	Bissabinode Press	Roy Shital Chand Nahar, Bahadoor				
	Dinagepore							
			Tamaghna Press	Secretary to the Beauleah Dharma Sabha for the time being.	The Hindoo Ranjika.			
	Rajshahye		Rajshahye Press	Gocool Chundra Chowdhury and Kristakanta Shaha.				
			Tahirpore Tutta Prokasha Press	Soshi Sikhereswar Roy		One.		
			Soodahakar Press	Rajah Promotho Nath Roy Bahadoor, deceased (now under Court of Wards).				

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1884-85.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division	Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietors	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Rajshahye—*concld.*	Pubna	Dibakar Press	Krisna Chander Roy and others ...	.....	.....	
		Nababikash Press	Kailash Chander Sirkar and others ...	.....	.....	
	Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Rungpore	Shambhoo Chunder Press ...	Mohima Ranjan Roy Chowdhury ...	The Rungpore Dik Prokash.		
	Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling News Press ...	William Lloyd	Darjeeling News.		
		Scotch Mission Orphan Press ...	Church of Scotland	.....	Masik Patrika.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Bengal Times	E. C. Kemp	Bengal Times	.....	
		Bengali	Surendra Prosad Roy	Dacca Prokash	.....	
		East Bengal Press	Bungo Chunder Rai and Sasi Bhusan Rai ...	The East	Bangobundhu New light.	
		Grish Press	Grish Chundra Rai Chowdry	.....	Bandhub.	
		Mohamedi	Mohamed Jan	.....	.....	
		Raghunath Press	Saraswata Somaj	Saraswatapatra	.....	
		Shital Press	Purna Chunder Rai	.....	Ratnakar Magazine.	
	Furreedpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Backergunge ...	Satya Prokash	Iswar Chundra Kar	.....	.....	
	Mymensingh ...	Charu Press	Hara Chundra Chowdry	Charu Barta	.....	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Sarad Press	Prankrishna Das	Sangshodhini	Nil	
		Chandrasekhar Press	Ram Kumar Kar Chowdhury	Purva Darpan	Tantrakalpataru and Rishi Tatta.	
		Sadharan Press	Chandra Kanta Chukerbutty	.....	.....	
	Tipperah	Bharadeswari Press	Sashi Kishore Roy	.....	.....	
		Singha Press	Gurudoyal Singha	.....	.....	
	Noakholly	Ramindra Press	Ramendra Shah Talukdar	Purbo Bungobashi.	.....	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Patna	Behar Bundhoo	Modun Mohun Bhutt	Behar Bundhu	.....	
		Behar Herald	Guru Pershad Sen	Behar Herald	.....	
		Indian Chronicle	Bissessur Singh	Indian Chronicle	Al Punch	The proprietor of this periodical is one Mohomed Azam.
		Kharag Belas	Ramdin Singh	.....	Khatri Patrika and Peno Prabah.	
		Sharful Akhbar	Syed Shah Bisseral Hossani	Sharpul Akhbar	.....	
		Watling's Press	G. F. Watling	.....	Bengal Commercial Gazette	

Patna	Mozufferpore	Herenban Press	Ajodhia Pershad and Brothers	.....	.....	Only job work undertaken.
		German Mission Press	German Mission Society in Berlin	.....	Religious tracts.	
		Narayan Press	Purmeshur Narayan Mehta	.....	.....	
		Muchriq-a-Noor	Sheik Mohamed Hossein and Sheik Mohomed Jan.	Mehr-a-Manowar	.....	
		Mohmodi	Mohomed Hossein	.....	.....	Job work undertaken. The press has been sold about six months ago.
Bhagulpore.	Durbhunga	Union Press	.....	.....	Pakhik Samalochuk	A Bengali paper published fortnightly.
	Sarun	Nosim Sarun Press	Akhoy Coomar Chatterjee	.....	Monthly diaries	
	Chumparun	Printing Press	Rada Pershad Sett	.....	.....	
	Gya and Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Monghyr	Mirut-ul-hind Press	Ram Prosad	.....	.....	
		Baptist Mission Lithographic Press	Baptist Missionary Society	.....	.....	
	Bhagulpore	Albert Press	Sakhi Chand	Hindi Samachar	.....	
		Bhagalpore News Press	Rai Shib Chander Banerjea, Bahadur	Bhagulpore News	.....	The publication of the Hindi Samachar has been discontinued since March last.
	Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Maldah					
	Sonthal Pergunnahs					
Orissa.	Cuttack	Orissa Mission Press	General Baptist Missionary Society, England	One	One.	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press	Cuttack Printing Company	Two	Two.	
		Orissa Patriot Press	Kali Podo Banerjee	.....	.....	
	Pooree	Pooree Printing Company's Press	Sham Mohan Roy, Damoder Dey	.....	.....	
	Balasore	Utkal Press	Kumar Boikuntha Nath De	One	.....	
		Utkal Printing Company's Press	Gobind Chandra Patnaik	One	.....	
Chota Nagpore.	Manbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Lohardugga	S.P. G. Mission Press	S. P. G. Mission	Dut Patrika	.....	A religious and partly political paper. It appears every fortnight. Its purpose is to spread Christan knowledge amongst the Christians of the E. L. Church, and to teach sound Christian patriotism.
		G. E. L. Mission Press	G. E. L. Mission (Gossnar's Mission)	.....	Ghar bundhu	
	Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....		
	Singbhoom					
Calcutta.	1st Division, town	Law Press	Chintamoni Ganguli	.....	Weekly Law Reporter.	
		Nobo Sharassut Press	Chunder Coomar Bhuttacharjee	.....	.....	
		Moniram Press	Tej Chunder Chuckerbutty	.....	.....	
		Annada Press	Annada Churn Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Amrita Bazar Patrika Press	Shishir Chundra Ghose	Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ananda Bazar Patrika.	.....	
		Rajasthan Press	Boroda Kanto Mitra	.....	.....	
		Kumud Bandhu Press	Chunder Nath Bose	.....	.....	
		New Bengal Press	Soorjo Coomar Dey	.....	.....	
		Nitto Lall's Press	Nitto Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		Kabita Kawmudi Press	Russick Lall Chunder	.....	.....	
		Soorjodoy Press	Jadu Nath Sein	.....	.....	
		Eden Press	Bhoobun Mohun Shapooi	.....	Hahnemann.	
		Kabitaratnakar Press	Bissumbhur Laha	.....	.....	
		Bidyaratna Press	Banee Madhub Dey & Co.	.....	.....	
		Imperial Press	Nitto Lall Dutt	.....	.....	
		Soodhanidhi Press	Soshee Boshun Ghose	.....	.....	
		Seal Press	Radha Bullab Seal	.....	.....	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1884-85.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
		M. L. Seal's Press	Mohendra Lall Seal	.....	.....	
		New Bengal Press	Gobinda Lal Dutt	.....	.....	
		New Sanskrit Press	Hurry Mohun Mookerjee ...	The news of the day ...	.....	
		Crown Press	Peary Mohan Soor	.....	.....	
		Sanskrit Press	Iswara Chunder Bidyasagar	.....	.....	
		Hare Press	Punchanon Mookerjee	.....	.....	
		Grish Bidyaratna's Press ...	Grish Chunder Bidyaratna	.....	Bidyadoy.	
		B. P. M.'s Press	Borodaprasad Mozoomdar	.....	.....	
		Bose Press	G. C. Bose & Co.	.....	Surabhi. Arya Darsan. Bengal Public Opinion. Bamabodhini Patrika.	
		Satya Press	Satya Brata Samasharami	.....	.....	
	1st Division, town ...	City Printing Press	Dutt and Bhur	.....	.....	
		New Valmiki Press	Kirrode Chunder Ghose & Co.... ...	.....	.....	
		Madhyastha Press	Motilal Bose	.....	.....	
		Valmiki Press	Dwarka Nath Bhonjo	.....	.....	
		Saraswaty Press	Khetter Mohun Mookerjie	.....	.....	
		Addoyita Press	Boloram Dey	.....	.....	
		Artist Press	Kali Dass Paul	.....	.....	
		Bharat Press	Protap Chunder Roy	.....	.....	
		Gyanratnakar Press	Bhoobun Chunder Rysack	.....	.....	
		Hitaishi Press	Raj Rajendro Chundro	.....	Chittaranjain.	
		Victoria Press	Bhoobun Mohun Ghose	.....	Alochona, Nabya Bharat.	
		Hindu Patriot Press	Dr. Rajendro Lall Mitra and others ...	Hindoo Patriot	.....	
		Chundrika Press	Dhukhina Churn Chatterjee	Samachar Chandrika ...	.....	
		Jyotish Prokash Press ...	Russick Mohun Chatterjee	.....	.....	
		Bigyan Press	Bireswar Parray	.....	Bigyan Darpan. Janhobi Sabachari.	
		Bengal Secretariat Press ...	Government	.....	Calcutta Gazette. Bengali Gazette. Civil List. Behar Gazette. Police Gazette.	

Calcutta.	2nd Division, town	Star Press	R. B. Langley	Indian Witness	
		Catholic Orphan Press	Catholic Church	Indo-European	
		Calcutta Press	Raj Mohun	Probhati	
		Sambad Poornochundrodoy Press	Gobindo Chunder Addy	Sambad Poornochundrodoy	
		Bangobidya Press	Nobin Chunder Addy	Bangabidya, Prokashika	
		Eastern Press	G. N. B. Cohen		Hebrew Gazetteer.
		Bharat Mitra Press	Sotto Lall Misser	Bharat Mitra	
		Sharshoodha Press	Sodananda Misser	Sharsoodhanidhi	
		Ripon Press	Indra Chunder Singh	One O'clock	Gup and Gossip.
		Calcutta Printing Press	O. C. Mitter		
		Corinthian Press	D. C. Dass & Co.		
		Job Printing Press	C. C. Mookerjee & Co.		
		Printing Press	Jabed Ally		
		Lithographic Press	Abdool Kurreem		
		Urdu Press	Elaheebux Khan		
		Uchit Vakta Press	Doorga Prosad Missir	Uchit Vakta	
		Printing Press	Sarbananda Missir		
		Diamond Press	Dulloo & Co.		
		Lithographic Press	Chetty Biroo		
		Printing Press	Ditto		
		Cones' Press	Cones & Co.		
		Stanhope Press	I. C. Bose		Masonic Herald.
		Printing Press	K. D. Mookerjee		
		Peoples' Press	N. Chuckerbutty		
		Bonik Press	A. C. S. Goopta		
		New Arya Press	J. C. Roy	Young Man	
		Darus Sultanuth Press	Ashanoollah	Darus Sultanuth	
		Bangabashi Press	Opendronath Roy and Jogendronath Bose	Bangabashi	
		Ripon Press	Mahomed Woozeer		
		Peoples' Friend Press	R. B. Dhur		
		Mudfai Nujufi	Mahomed Ali Nujufi	Mudfai Nujufi	
		Post Despatch Press	A. C. Mookerjee		Trade Circulars, Christian Watchman.
		Sadharani Press	Okhoy Chunder Sirkar	Sadharani	Navajiban.
		Rajasthan Press	Brojendro Lall Dass		
		Prakrita Press	Mathura Nath Tarkaratna		
		Banerjee Press	J. N. Banerjee		
		Beena Press	Raj Kristo Roy		
		Nobobibhakar Press	Gangadhur Banerjee	Nobobibhakar	
		Bangala Saptahik Report Press	Kedar Nath Ghose		
		Homœopathic Printing Press	S. C. Dutt		
		Binaya Press	Jadugopal Chatterjee		
		New Canning Press	Jogendro Nath Chatterjee		
		Black & Co.'s Press	Chas. A. E. Woollen		
		P. W. D. Branch Press	Government		
		Government Printing	Ditto		Gazette of India, Army List
		Byabashayi Press	Amrita Lall Ghose	Samay	
		Patrick Press	Punchanund Ghose		
		New Bengal Press	Shib Chunder Ghose		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1884-85.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietors.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspaper.	Periodical.	
Calcutta—*concluded.*		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Dr. Mohendro Lal Sirkar	.....	Calcutta Journal of Medicine.	
		Britania Press	F. Mendes	.....	.....	
		Bee Press	Redoy Chand Ghose	Reis and Rayyat	.....	
		Minerva Press	Surendro Nath Shome	.....	.....	
		Olympian Press	Hurry Dass Dey	.....	.....	
		Dutto Press	Sham Lal Dutt	.....	.....	
		Borat Press	Aghore Nath Borat	.....	.....	
		Oxford Mission Press	Members of the Oxford Mission ...	Epiphany. Indian Nation, Banga Bandhu.	.....	
		Indian Empire Press	Nundo Lal Ghose	Indian Empire	.....	
	2nd Division, town ...	New School-Book Press ...	Soshee Vooshun Chatterjee	Sahachar	.....	
		Caledonian Press	B. Ellis	.....	.....	
		Calcutta Exchange Press ...	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co	Exchange Gazette ...	.....	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press ...	D. M. Trail	.....	Indian Churchman, Calcutta Advertiser.	
		Caxton Press	Messrs. Newman & Co.	Indian Omnibus	Indian Bradshaw.	
		City Press	T. S. Smith	The Asian	The Calcutta Review.	
		Englishman Press	J. O'B. Saunders	The Englishman	.....	
		Indian Daily News Press ...	J. Wilson	The Indian Daily News ...	.....	
		Indian Mirror Press	Norendro Nath Sein	Indian Mirror	.....	
		P. S. D'Rozario's Press ...	P. S. D'Rozario & Co.	.....	.....	
		Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press ...	Thacker, Spink & Co.	.....	Law Reports.	
		Statesman Press	R. Knight	Statesman and Friend of India.	.....	
		The Wellesley Press	Mowlabux Khan	.....	.....	
		Calcutta Magazine Press ...	Owen Aratoon	.....	Calcutta Magazine.	
		Municipal Press	Corporation of Calcutta	.....	.....	
		Hope Press	M. C. Dass	.....	.....	
		Weekly Dawk Press	R. B. Dutt	.....	Weekly Dawk.	
		Job Printing Press	Hurry and Brothers	.....	.....	
	3rd Division, town ...	Bengalee Press	Surendro Nath Banerjea	Bengalee	.....	
		Indian Echo Press	Soshee Vooshun Mookerji	Indian Echo	.....	
		Mahomedan Observer Press ...	Moulvi Kabiruddin	.....	Mahomedan Observer.	
		Urdu Guide Press	Ditto	Urdu Guide	.....	
		Hercules Press	Gyan Chunder Sircar	.....	.....	
		Lithographic Press	Shaik Ameenoollah	.....	.....	
		Baptist Mission Press... ...	Baptist Mission Society	.....	.....	
		Presidency Jail Press... ...	Government	.....	.....	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing deaths among the Population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during 1884.

Place or Class.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
Calcutta	433,219	13,256	30·5
Suburbs of Calcutta	251,439	11,389	45·29
General districts (1884) excluding the above	65,912,445	1,367,221	20·74
Police Force under the Commissioner of Police ...	3,035	26	8·56
Bengal Police	22,979	560	24·37
Railway	1,020	2	1·96
Prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails in Bengal ...	15,101	744	49·2

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing deaths registered in the Districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1884.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1,391,823	17,804	15,394	33,198	26·64	21·27	23·85
	Bankoora ...	1,041,752	10,242	8,791	19,033	20·19	16·44	18·27
	Birbhoom ...	794,428	10,506	10,162	20,668	27·53	24·61	26·01
	Midnapur ...	2,515,565	27,320	23,453	50,773	21·97	18·43	20·18
	Hughli, including Serampore	1,015,005	10,794	9,628	20,422	22·02	18·33	20·12
	Howrah ...	635,381	6,901	5,456	12,357	21·80	17·10	19·44
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	17,600	14,113	31,713	21·25	17·86	19·59
	Nuddea ...	1,655,721	36,445	29,135	65,580	45·22	34·27	39·60
	Jessore ...	1,939,375	29,250	23,915	53,165	30·49	24·40	27·41
	Moorshedabad ...	1,226,790	18,241	14,859	33,100	31·10	23·20	26·98
	Khulna ...	1,079,948	14,215	12,474	26,689	25·00	24·38	24·71
Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	1,514,346	15,715	10,982	26,697	20·68	15·00	17·62
	Rajshahye ...	1,338,638	26,698	22,156	48,854	40·43	32·65	36·49
	Rungpore ...	2,097,964	21,992	17,576	39,568	20·59	17·05	18·86
	Bogra ...	734,358	9,999	8,342	18,341	26·83	23·06	24·97
	Pubna ...	1,311,728	22,830	19,716	42,546	35·21	29·71	32·43
	Darjeeling ...	156,137	1,213	787	2,000	13·56	11·79	12·80
	Julpaiguri ...	581,562	6,445	4,946	11,391	21·09	17·91	19·58
Dacca	Dacca	2,116,350	26,581	22,876	49,457	25·71	21·13	23·36
	Faridpore ...	1,631,734	17,102	14,062	31,164	21·21	17·02	19·09
	Backerganj ...	1,900,889	27,806	25,110	52,916	28·56	27·07	27·83
	Mymensingh ...	3,651,966	21,843	17,380	39,223	14·06	11·59	12·85
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1,132,341	9,120	7,964	17,084	17·15	13·25	15·08
	Noakhali ...	820,772	9,409	8,733	18,142	22·65	21·53	22·10
	Tipperah ...	1,519,338	13,513	11,677	25,190	17·53	15·60	16·57
Patna	Patna ...	1,756,856	23,453	20,816	44,269	27·30	23·17	25·19
	Gya	2,124,682	29,931	27,006	56,937	28·68	24·97	26·79
	Shahabad ...	1,964,909	17,724	15,113	32,837	18·65	14·89	16·71
	Mozufferpore ...	2,582,060	17,797	14,256	32,053	14·06	10·83	12·41
	Durbhunga ...	2,633,447	15,594	13,202	28,796	12·05	9·86	10·93
	Sarun ...	2,280,382	27,850	22,121	49,971	25·70	18·48	21·91
	Chumparun ...	1,721,608	17,456	14,187	31,643	20·61	16·67	18·37
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1,969,774	17,049	14,524	31,573	17·58	14·51	16·02
	Bhagulpore ...	1,966,158	22,732	19,866	42,598	23·21	20·12	21·64
	Purneah ...	1,848,687	18,179	13,341	31,520	19·39	14·63	17·04
	Maldah ...	710,448	7,377	5,667	13,044	21·25	15·59	18·36
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	13,904	10,439	24,343	17·70	13·33	15·52
Orissa	Cuttack ...	1,795,065	20,007	18,639	38,646	22·79	20·31	21·52
	Pooree ...	888,487	10,512	10,004	20,516	23·53	22·63	23·09
	Balasore ...	945,280	13,802	12,743	26,545	29·90	26·33	28·08
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,742	12,503	10,930	23,433	22·94	19·52	21·21
	Lohardugga ...	1,609,244	12,957	11,076	24,033	16·26	13·63	14·93
	Singbhoom ...	561,964	4,912	3,984	8,896	17·48	14·13	15·83
	Manbhoom ...	1,058,228	9,041	7,256	16,297	17·21	13·61	15·40
	Total for the Province ...	65,912,445	742,364	624,857	1,367,221	22·71	18·80	20·74

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of disease in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1884.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number																
	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.
Medical College Hospital—																	
European ...	4	218	23	40	63	2	13	3	98	3	...	1	...	154	19	50	59
Native	4	154	216	21	36	2	23	...	53	6	...	...	...	112	14	98	38
Howrah Hospital—																	
European ...	1	211	42	21	25	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	16	1	48	37
Native	...	137	104	8	16	...	...	2	21	1	...	...	...	23	1	120	153
General Hospital—																	
European ...	8	198	41	117	163	1	9	4	92	2	41	18	1	167	32	91	156
Native	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mayo hospital ...	4	295	344	39	23	...	2	...	23	18	52	1	...	282	10	91	63
Campbell Hospital—																	
European ...	25	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
Native	226	1,244	236	220	283	3	24	34	165	211	5	...	...	207	2	554	723
Police Hospital ...	3	787	10	55	103	...	10	...	17	6	14	14	...	101	1	322	63
North Suburban Hospital	...	100	22	30	46	...	2	...	5	6	...	...	1	14	1	14	11
Burdwan dispensary ...	2	164	16	14	42	...	7	5	13	59	18	...	...	11	...	85	83
Bancoora ,, ...	...	27	5	10	10	...	...	...	3	21	83	...	...	2	...	7	23
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Midnapore ,, ...	...	51	34	17	17	...	4	27	3	53	5	...	...	7	2	92	14
Hooghly ,, ...	3	88	31	23	50		1	1	5	28	12	...	...	21	1	83	46
Serampore ,, ...	1	70	47	14	24	...	17	3	6	1	4	...	...	7	2	67	52
Khoolna ,, ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	18	4	1	19	...	...	1	1	10	11	...	...	4	...	13	9
Jessore ,, ...	...	40	16	5	13	...	6	...	1	9	9	1	...	3	...	12	2
Berhampore ,, ...	...	99	7	18	24	...	...	2	4	25	8	...	...	10	...	25	18
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	89	5	13	9	...	...	...	...	32	2	...	...	11	...	5	2
Maldah English Bazar dispensary.	...	32	6	5	1	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	6	...	8	4
Beaulia dispensary ...	...	29	16	9	23	...	6	1	2	9	4	...	...	14	...	24	11
Rungpore ,, ...	...	61	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	13	...	13	9
Bogra ,, ...	...	14	13	2	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	8	12
Pubna ,, ...	...	15	11	6	14	1	...	1	3	9	...	...	...	7	...	5	3
Dinapore ,, ...	31	51	10	11	8	17	1	...	...	5	9	3	...	19	...	23	33
Darjeeling ,, ...	1	39	1	8	5	...	3	3	1	12	1	...	...	16	...	7	14
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	77	...	5	7	...	...	1	6	21	...	...	...	7	...	25	17
Dacca ,, ...	19	311	78	19	121	...	15	5	24	42	1	1	...	51	1	100	116
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	16	3	1	6	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	3	...	2	1
Barisal ,, ...	...	17	8	3	7	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	15	3
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	30	6	2	4	...	5	...	3	7	1	...	...	14	...	8	9
Chittagong ,, ...	...	44	22	8	18	...	...	3	5	4	8	...	...	5	4	12	17
Noakholly ,, ...	...	7	...	2	...	...	5	...	1	11	3	...	...	1	...	1	3
Commillah ,, ...	...	5	2	7	4	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	3
Patna ,, ...	3	74	10	9	10	1	...	...	5	6	14	...	...	13	...	59	29
Bankipore ,, ...	5	77	17	54	34	5	3	6	14	8	26	1	...	26	4	54	23
Gya ,, ...	5	45	34	9	9	1	13	8	3	2	...	...	...	11	...	15	14
Arrah ,, ...	1	14	4	6	11	...	3	...	4	12	...	...	...	2	...	4	8
Mozufferpore ,, ...	1	3	5	6	16	3	15	1	2	21	2	...	...	4	...	7	7
Durbhunga ,, ...	1	41	...	17	36	...	8	2	5	13	14	2	...	15	2	31	34
Chupra ,, ...	...	6	...	3	6	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	16	6
Motihari ,, ...	...	3	1	6	4	...	2	...	1	17	...	...	...	6	...	1	1
Monghyr ,, ...	...	212	11	36	25	26	3	...	3	16	...	...	...	5	12	38	53
Bhagulpore ,, ...	6	19	15	10	22	1	12	3	6	5	1	...	...	5	1	22	37
Purneah ,, ...	...	25	1	9	8	...	1	...	...	15	2	...	...	2	...	12	9
Cuttack ,, ...	...	74	32	35	49	1	9	20	7	14	7	...	...	14	1	43	28
Pooree ,, ...	...	44	162	8	11	1	3	6	1	11	4	...	...	5	3	55	53
Balasore ,, ...	...	61	18	13	6	1	1	8	...	12	8	1	...	2	...	37	18
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	11	9	4	4	...	3	2	...	4	1	...	...	7	...	7	1
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	40	9	11	11	...	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	8	...	11	10
Ranchee ,, ...	...	18	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	4	6	...	...	7	1	23	5
Purulia ,, ...	3	25	3	3	9	...	14	5	8	12	3	1	...	8	...	27	14
Total ...	357	5,546	1,725	1,003	1,467	52	247	162	632	842	379	48	2	1,469	115	2,498	2,194

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of disease in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1884.

TREATED.													NUMBER.									
Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.
12	78	32	39	74	15	37	177	38	96	126	1,075	2,554	...	13	6	2	...	...	...	...	25	1
...	63	46	29	88	3	57	213	11	103	347	702	2,441	...	30	105	1	1	...	6	...	16	2
...	17	...	13	10	9	10	10	30	32	32	116	694	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	12	3	11	4	12	2	29	10	150	54	874	...	35	65	...	1	...	...	1	13	1
11	63	18	115	75	55	76	4	55	101	173	1,168	3,055	1	6	27	1	...	...	2	...	20	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	31	7	105	1	45	...	4	61	489	446	2,451	...	23	154	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	2	3	18	74	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	15	222	40	83	92	272	15	177	23	206	1,166	6,451	82	188	161	3	...	...	2	...	127	88
...	7	20	21	51	38	47	...	47	6	45	433	2,221	...	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	4	15	3	21	1	26	1	2	7	66	65	464	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	2	25	4	14	6	92	1	15	4	60	83	825	1	17	9	...	1	...	1	1	5	11
...	3	7	...	12	1	37	...	3	...	44	74	372	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	18	14	55	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	8	...	9	2	22	4	24	7	36	59	502	...	7	28	1	2	...	...	6	3	19
...	14	44	5	9	1	24	...	49	1	116	75	731	...	12	19	2	...	...	...	...	4	9
...	5	17	1	15	...	7	6	9	3	108	40	526	...	8	26	1	2	...	8	2	5	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	14	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	45	...	5	...	18	...	2	...	13	31	205	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
...	2	12	11	15	2	32	2	1	1	166	38	399	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	19	2	7	2	62	1	...	...	24	54	412	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
...	5	16	1	4	...	7	...	1	1	84	8	295	...	14	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	15
...	2	7	1	2	...	6	...	...	1	30	20	144	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	23	2	5	3	22	...	...	1	50	40	297	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
...	1	1	1	6	...	12	...	7	...	41	40	227	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
...	3	...	1	3	...	5	...	1	...	19	16	115	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	3	3	9	9	...	9	1	1	1	47	28	186	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	3
2	1	3	3	19	13	3	1	10	4	60	90	414	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	16	...	7	...	5	...	1	2	25	18	186	...	7	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	6
...	2	13	...	6	1	12	...	5	2	46	28	282	...	5	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	13
...	11	74	44	48	33	73	12	16	7	351	398	1,971	3	24	55	2	3	...	5	...	13	16
...	1	2	2	4	...	7	...	...	...	150	18	231	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	3	12	3	...	1	5	1	5	1	131	71	302	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	3	5	...	...	2	...	8	...	82	38	227	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	4	16	8	8	1	2	1	2	...	130	73	395	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
1	1	2	1	1	...	5	...	1	...	49	30	125	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	3	50	12	107	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	21	29	17	2	22	...	12	6	86	98	529	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	1	37	25	18	21	57	1	42	1	244	174	980	2	5	11	1	...	...	..	...	8	3
...	...	3	...	11	3	12	...	4	9	44	72	358	2	7	21	...	...	...	7	1	1	1
...	1	5	...	2	...	8	1	...	2	56	70	214	...	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
...	5	26	8	10	4	9	...	7	1	66	45	274	1	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	1	5
...	1	7	6	12	2	47	...	2	...	57	84	439	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3
...	26	18	...	12	...	14	...	...	...	54	66	234	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
...	1	5	1	2	3	5	...	11	2	20	52	144	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	3	77	21	18	6	56	...	9	2	83	90	805	...	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
...	3	22	2	2	2	5	1	18	...	33	75	328	3	3	6	...	3	...	10	2	1	1
...	1	12	1	...	1	10	...	20	...	14	9	152	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
2	10	6	4	7	27	21	3	29	...	36	187	666	...	4	25	1	1	...	1	3	3	10
2	...	1	1	17	1	15	1	19	3	7	31	465	...	5	87	1	...	...	1	3	1	8
...	1	3	1	3	2	10	1	18	...	6	15	246	...	3	11	...	1	...	1	4	...	3
...	...	4	...	4	2	3	...	2	...	11	17	96	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	8	6	9	5	18	1	6	1	46	21	230	...	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	2	3	4	4	...	9	...	25	10	134	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	2	2	1	7	...	13	2	20	4	110	73	369	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	3
38	400	1,032	482	882	371	1,390	463	789	512	4,587	7,836	37,520	101	515	960	26	26	4	52	28	283	284

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return shewing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of disease in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1884—concluded.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number died.																			
	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart disease.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
Medical College Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	7	7	4	7	1	9	1	1	2	...	1	9	1	6	7	72	182
Native ...	...	...	...	29	6	35	5	...	11	5	4	9	...	...	20	2	23	52	86	448
Howrah Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	28
Native ...	...	...	...	10	1	69	61	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	11	2	28	20	321
General Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	4	4	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	36	122
Native ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Mayo Hospital ...	...	...	...	57	5	7	6	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	44	70	391
Campbell Hospital—																				
European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Native ...	...	...	...	68	...	186	375	...	8	39	...	2	...	4	1	42	2	5	154	1,537
Police Hospital ...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24
North Suburban Hospital ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	34
Burdwan dispensary ...	...	...	...	1	...	43	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	2	5	8	147
Bankoora ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	37
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	10
Midnapore ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	50	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	3	1	11	150
Hooghly ,, ...	...	...	...	6	1	49	23	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	17	...	8	10	166
Serampore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	35	20	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	8	128
Khulna ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Kishnaghur ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	28
Jessore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	24
Berhampore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	47
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	49
Maldah English Bazar dispensary. ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	24
Beaulia dispensary ...	...	...	...	7	...	11	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	61
Rungpore ,, ...	...	...	...	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	31
Bogra ,, ...	...	...	...	3	...	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	13	39
Pubna ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	27
Dinapore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	25
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	36
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	12	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	4	51
Dacca ,, ...	...	...	...	11	...	37	36	...	2	10	2	4	1	7	2	3	1	13	29	279
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	18
Barisal ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	24
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	35
Chittagong ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	5	46
Noakholly ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7
Commillah ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7
Patna ,, ...	1	...	...	3	...	37	6	...	1	5	...	1	...	4	...	10	...	6	10	97
Bankipore ,, ...	...	...	...	5	...	29	8	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	9	9	98
Gya ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	5	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	5	3	90
Arrah ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	24
Mozufferpore ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	39
Durbhunga ,, ...	...	...	...	2	2	6	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	7	51
Chupra ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	26
Motihari ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	4	24
Monghyr ,, ...	...	...	...	2	1	7	19	...	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	6	8	71
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	3	5	71
Purneah ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	33
Cuttack ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	10	...	4	10	106
Pooree ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	23	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	152
Balasore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	44
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	29
Ranchee ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	33
Purulia ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	32
Total ...	1	...	...	268	29	802	788	1	68	106	10	46	2	52	40	150	59	284	644	5,629

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1884.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.				
					Rs.	A.	P.	
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	31	25,261	5,715	30,976	11,585	5	11	566,108
Metropolitan circle ...	346	367,938	2,961	370,899	42,574	9	9	5,921,862
Darjeeling circle ...	180	227,094	2,466	229,560	25,430	15	7	3,386,049
Ranchi do. ...	201	144,609	4,363	148,972	12,871	0	0	1,240,905
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle ...	142	122,169	879	123,048	13,584	5	6	896,836
Eastern Bengal do. ...	329	396,762	317	397,079	18,648	3	3	2,752,545
Orissa circle ...	30	45,937	1,034	46,971	6,283	7	10	357,698
Behar do. ...	140	54,001	754	54,755	9,768	8	10	186,409
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these circles of superintendence.	240	78,823	7,213	86,036	10,702	5	8	2,451,516
Total ...	1,639	1,462,594	25,702	1,488,296	1,51,448	14	4	17,759,928

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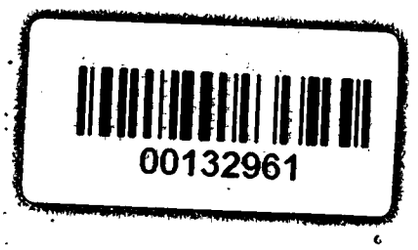
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